

The NCCN logo consists of the letters "NCCN" in white, sans-serif font inside a rounded square frame with a thin white border.

National Comprehensive
Cancer Network®

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®)

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Version 3.2025 — January 14, 2025

NCCN.org

NCCN recognizes the importance of clinical trials and encourages participation when applicable and available. Trials should be designed to maximize inclusiveness and broad representative enrollment.

NCCN Guidelines for Patients® available at www.nccn.org/patients

Continue



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

[Discussion](#)

***Gregory J. Riely, MD, PhD/Chair** † ¶
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Douglas E. Wood, MD/Vice Chair ¶
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center

Dara L. Aisner, MD, PhD ≠
University of Colorado Cancer Center

Wallace Akerley, MD †
Huntsman Cancer Institute
at the University of Utah

***Jessica R. Bauman, MD** ‡ † ¶
Fox Chase Cancer Center

Ankit Bharat, MD ¶ ⊖
Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer
Center of Northwestern University

Joe Y. Chang, MD, PhD §
The University of Texas
MD Anderson Cancer Center

Lucian R. Chirieac, MD ≠ ⊖
Dana-Farber/Brown and
Women's Cancer Center

Malcolm DeCamp, MD ¶
University of Wisconsin Carbone Cancer Center

Aakash Desai, MD, MPH ‡
O'Neal Comprehensive Cancer Center at UAB

Thomas J. Dilling, MD, MS §
Moffitt Cancer Center

Jonathan Dowell, MD †
UT Southwestern Simmons
Comprehensive Cancer Center

Gregory A. Durm, MD, MS †
Indiana University Melvin and Bren Simon
Comprehensive Cancer Center

Scott Gettinger, MD † ¶
Yale Cancer Center/Smilow Cancer Hospital

Travis E. Grotz, MD ¶¶
Mayo Clinic Comprehensive Cancer Center

Matthew A. Gubens, MD, MS †
UCSF Helen Diller Family
Comprehensive Cancer Center

Aditya Juloori, MD §
The UChicago Medicine
Comprehensive Cancer Center

Rudy P. Lackner, MD ¶¶
Fred & Pamela Buffett Cancer Center

Michael Lanuti, MD ¶¶
Mass General Cancer Center

Jules Lin, MD ¶¶
University of Michigan Rogel Cancer Center

***Billy W. Loo, Jr, MD, PhD** §
Stanford Cancer Institute

***Christine M. Lovly, MD, PhD** †
Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center

Fabien Maldonado, MD ⊖
Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center

***Daniel Morgensztern, MD** †
Siteman Cancer Center at Barnes-Jewish Hospital
and Washington University School of Medicine

***Trey C. Mullikin, MD** §
Duke Cancer Institute

Thomas Ng, MD ¶¶
The University of Tennessee
Health Science Center

Dawn Owen, MD, PhD §
Mayo Clinic Comprehensive Cancer Center

***Dwight H. Owen, MD, MSc** †
The Ohio State University Comprehensive
Cancer Center - James Cancer Hospital
and Solove Research Institute

Sandip P. Patel, MD ‡ † ¶¶
UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center

Tejas Patil, MD †
University of Colorado Cancer Center

Patricio M. Polanco, MD ¶¶
UT Southwestern Simmons
Comprehensive Cancer Center

***Jonathan Riess, MD** ‡ † ¶¶
UC Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center

Theresa A. Shapiro, MD, PhD ¶¶
Johns Hopkins Kimmel Cancer Center

Aditi P. Singh, MD †
Abramson Cancer Center
at the University of Pennsylvania

James Stevenson, MD/Lead †
Case Comprehensive Cancer Center/
University Hospitals Seidman Cancer Center
and Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute

Alda Tam, MD φ
The University of Texas
MD Anderson Cancer Center

Tawee Tanvetyanon, MD, MPH †
Moffitt Cancer Center

Jane Yanagawa, MD ¶¶
UCLA Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center

Stephen C. Yang, MD ¶¶
Johns Hopkins Kimmel Cancer Center

Edwin Yau, MD, PhD †
Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

φ Diagnostic/Interventional radiology
‡ Hematology/Hematology oncology
¶ Internal medicine
† Medical oncology
≠ Pathology
¥ Patient advocacy

⊖ Pulmonary medicine
§ Radiation oncology/
Radiotherapy
¶¶ Surgery/Surgical oncology
* Discussion Section Writing
Committee

Continue

NCCN Guidelines Panel Disclosures

NCCN
Kristina Gregory, RN, MSN
Lisa Hang, PhD



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

[Discussion](#)

[NCCN Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Panel Members](#)

[Summary of the Guidelines Updates](#)

[Lung Cancer Prevention and Screening \(PREV-1\)](#)

[Clinical Presentation and Risk Assessment \(DIAG-1\)](#)

[Initial Evaluation and Clinical Stage \(NSCL-1\)](#)

[Evaluation and Treatment:](#)

- [Stage IA \(peripheral T1abc, N0\) \(NSCL-2\)](#)
- [Stage IB \(peripheral T2a, N0\), Stage I \(central T1abc–T2a, N0\), Stage II \(T1abc–T2ab, N1; T2b, N0\), Stage IIB \(T3, N0\), and Stage IIIA \(T3, N1\) \(NSCL-3\)](#)
- [Stage IIB \(T3 invasion, N0\) and Stage IIIA \(T4 invasion, N0–1; T3, N1; T4, N0–1\) \(NSCL-5\)](#)
- [Stage IIIA \(T1–2, N2\); Stage IIIB \(T3, N2\) \(NSCL-8\)](#)
- [Separate Pulmonary Nodule\(s\) \(Stage IIB, IIIA, IV\): Stage IIIA ipsilateral non-primary lobe \(T4, N0–N1\); Stage IV \(contralateral lung\) \(NSCL-8\)](#)
- [Multiple Lung Cancers \(N0–1\) \(NSCL-12\)](#)
- [Stage IIIB \(T1–2, N3\); Stage IIIC \(T3, N3\) \(NSCL-13\)](#)
- [Stage IIIB \(T4, N2\); Stage IIIC \(T4, N3\); Stage IVA, M1a: Pleural or Pericardial Effusion \(NSCL-14\)](#)
- [Stage IVA, M1b and Stage IVB, M1c \(definitive therapy for solitary or limited metastases\) \(NSCL-15\)](#)

[Surveillance After Completion of Definitive Therapy \(NSCL-17\)](#)

[Therapy for Recurrence and Metastasis \(local therapy and control of symptoms\) \(NSCL-18\)](#)

[Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(systemic therapy planned\) \(NSCL-19\)](#)

[Principles of Pathologic Review \(NSCL-A\)](#)

[Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#)

[Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#)

[Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#)

[Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#)

[Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens \(NSCL-F\)](#)

[Cancer Survivorship Care \(NSCL-G\)](#)

[Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#)

[Emerging Biomarkers to Identify Novel Therapies for Patients with Metastatic NSCLC \(NSCL-I\)](#)

[Molecular and Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#)

[Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-K\)](#)

Find an NCCN Member Institution:

<https://www.nccn.org/home/member-institutions>.

NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus:

All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

See [NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus](#).

NCCN Categories of Preference:

All recommendations are considered appropriate.

See [NCCN Categories of Preference](#).

[Staging \(ST-1\)](#)

[Abbreviations \(ABBR-1\)](#)

The NCCN Guidelines® are a statement of evidence and consensus of the authors regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult the NCCN Guidelines is expected to use independent medical judgment in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. The National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®) makes no representations or warranties of any kind regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way. The NCCN Guidelines are copyrighted by National Comprehensive Cancer Network®. All rights reserved. The NCCN Guidelines and the illustrations herein may not be reproduced in any form without the express written permission of NCCN. ©2025.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Updates in Version 3.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 2.2025 include:

NSCL-E 2 of 6

- Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy in Patients Who Are Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors
 - ▶ Bullet 2 added: Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab. (also added as sub-bullet 2 under nivolumab on NSCL-E 5 of 6)

NSCL-K 4 of 5

- Footnote w added: Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab.

Updates in Version 2.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 1.2025 include:

NSCL-27

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *ALK* rearrangement discovered prior to first-line systemic therapy
 - ◊ Ensartinib (category 1) added as a preferred option
 - ▶ *ALK* rearrangement discovered during first-line systemic therapy
 - ◊ Ensartinib added as a preferred option

NSCL-28

- Subsequent Therapy
 - ▶ Continuation of ensartinib added as an option

NSCL-29

- Subsequent Therapy
 - ▶ Ensartinib added as an option
- Footnote nnn modified: Patients who are intolerant to crizotinib may be switched to ceritinib, alectinib, brigatinib, *ensartinib*, or lorlatinib.

NSCL-J 1 of 6

- *ALK* Rearrangement
 - ▶ Ensartinib added to first-line and subsequent therapy

NSCL-J 5 of 6

- References added:
 - 24 Horn L, et al. Ensartinib vs crizotinib for patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive non-small cell lung cancer. JAMA Oncol 2021;7:1617-1625.
 - 30 Horn L, et al. Ensartinib (X-396) in ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer: results from a first-in-human phase I/II, multicenter study. Clin Cancer Res 2018;24:2771-2779.



Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

PREV-1

- Bullet 2 added: The number of lung cancers in individuals who do not smoke is increasing worldwide. More research is necessary to identify relevant risk factors—such as environmental exposures (eg, indoor and outdoor air pollution, radon, asbestos), chronic lung diseases, and family history/genetic predisposition—to augment lung cancer screening in the future.

DIAG-A 3 of 3

- Bullet 1, sub-bullet 2, diamond 3, entry 4 modified
 - ▶ TTNA and anterior mediastinotomy (ie, Chamberlain procedure) provide additional access to anterior mediastinal (stations 3a, 5, and 6) lymph nodes—if these are clinically suspicious. If TTNA is not possible due to proximity to aorta, VATS biopsy is also an option.

NSCL-1

- Clinical Stage modifications
 - ▶ Stage IIIA (T4 *invasion-extension*, N0–1; T3, N1; T4, N0–1)
 - ▶ Separate pulmonary nodule(s) (stage IIB, IIIA, IV)
Stage IIIA ipsilateral non-primary lobe (T4, N0–1); Stage IV (contralateral lung)
 - ▶ Stage IVA, M1b and stage IVB, M1c (also applies to NSCL-15)
 - ▶ Stage IVB (M1c) Pleural metastases or disseminated metastases

NSCL-2

- Negative mediastinal nodes, operable, surgical exploration and resection
 - ▶ Destination link changed from adjuvant treatment to findings at surgery (NSCL-4)
- Footnote I added: Surgical resection is considered the first option for operable patients with stage IA lung cancer, but patients may also be informed about SABR as an alternative option through shared decision-making. (also applies to NSCL-9)

NSCL-3

- Pretreatment Evaluation
 - ▶ Bullet added: Molecular testing for EGFR, ALK; PD-L1 testing (also applies to NSCL-5, NSCL-8)
- No nodal disease changed to N0 or N1
- N1 or N2 disease changed to N2 or N3
- N0 or N1, operable, surgical exploration and resection
 - ▶ Destination link changed from adjuvant treatment to findings at surgery (NSCL-4)
- N0 or N1, medically inoperable
 - ▶ Added bifurcation for N0 or N1
 - ◊ N0 remains as written with addition of (especially T2b–3) to high-risk stage II
 - ◊ N1 links to NSCL-10
- Footnote removed: Examples of high-risk factors may include poorly differentiated tumors (including lung neuroendocrine tumors [excluding well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors]). These factors independently may not be an indication and may be considered when determining treatment with adjuvant chemotherapy. (also applies to NSCL-9)

NSCL-4

- Stage IB (T2a, N0)
 - ▶ Systemic therapy clarified for T2a tumors = 4 cm
- T4, N0–1 added to Stage IIIA; T4, N2 added to Stage IIIB

Continued
UPDATES



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-4A

- Footnote s modified: R0 = no residual tumor *complete resection with negative margins*, R1 = microscopic residual tumor *positive margins*, R2 = macroscopic residual gross *unresected tumor remaining*. (also applies to NSCL-7)

NSCL-5

- Clinical Assessment
 - Stage IIIA (T4 *invasion extension*, N0–1; T3, N1; T4, N0–1) (also applies to NSCL-7)
- Clinical Evaluation
 - Chest wall, trachea/carina, or mediastinum, or diaphragm (also applies to NSCL-7)
 - Positive mediastinal nodes (N2)
 - Positive mediastinal nodes (N3) added

NSCL-6

- Clinical Presentation
 - Superior sulcus tumor (T4 *invasion extension*, N0–1)
- Adjuvant Treatment
 - Unresectable, definitive concurrent chemoradiation
 - Durvalumab clarified for no EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R (also applies to NSCL-7)

NSCL-7

- Clinical Presentation
 - Stage IIIA (T4 [*size*], N0–1) resectable
- Initial Treatment
 - Preferred removed from Surgery

NSCL-8

- Clinical Assessment
 - Separate pulmonary nodule(s) (stage IIB, IIIA, IV)
 - Stage IIIA ipsilateral non-primary lobe (T4, N0–1), Stage IV (contralateral lung) added

NSCL-9

- T1, N0, operable, surgical exploration and resection
 - Destination link changed from Adjuvant Treatment to Findings at Surgery (NSCL-4)
- T2a–3, N0, operable, surgical exploration and resection
 - Destination link changed from Adjuvant Systemic Therapy (NSCL-E) to Findings at Surgery (NSCL-4)
- T2a–3, N0, medically inoperable
 - Definitive RT, preferably SABR for T2a (*consider for selected larger tumors*)

NSCL-10

- T1–3, N1 nodes positive, M0; operable, surgical exploration and resection
 - Destination link changed from Adjuvant Systemic Therapy (NSCL-E) to Findings at Surgery (NSCL-4)
- T1–3, N2 nodes positive, M0; systemic therapy ± RT, no apparent progression, surgery
 - Definitive concurrent chemoradiation
 - Durvalumab clarified for no EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R
 - Destination link changed from Adjuvant Systemic Therapy (NSCL-E) to Findings at Surgery (NSCL-4)



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-11

- Separate pulmonary nodule(s), same lobe (T3, N0–1), or ipsilateral non-primary lobe (T4, N0–1); surgery, N0–1
 - ▶ Adjuvant Treatment recommendations replaced with a link to Findings at Surgery (NSCL-4), which includes the same recommendations

NSCL-12

- Footnote ee modified: Lung-sparing resection is preferred, but tumor distribution and institutional expertise should guide individual treatment planning. Patients should be evaluated in a multidisciplinary setting; ie, surgery, radiation oncology, medical oncology (*interventional pulmonology and/or interventional oncology radiology as needed*).

NSCL-13

- Pretreatment Evaluation
 - ▶ Bullet added: Molecular testing for *EGFR* (also applies to NSCL-14)
- N3 positive
 - ▶ Definitive concurrent chemoradiation
 - ◊ Durvalumab clarified for no *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or L858R (also applies to NSCL-14)

NSCL-15

- Limited progression confirmed changed to Solitary or limited metastases confirmed

NSCL-17

- Surveillance After Completion of Definitive Therapy
 - ▶ Bullet 4 modified: FDG-PET/CT or brain MRI is not routinely indicated
 - ▶ Bullet 5 added: Brain MRI as clinically indicated based on risk assessment

NSCL-18

- Distant metastases
 - ▶ Limited metastasis referencing Stage IV, M1b changed to Stage IVA, M1b and stage IVB, M1c (NSCL-15)
 - ▶ Pleural metastases added to disseminated metastases

NSCL-19

- Biomarker testing
 - ▶ Adenocarcinoma, Large cell, NSCLC not otherwise specified
 - ◊ Category 1 added to *RET*
 - ◊ *NRG1* and *HER2* (IHC) added
 - ▶ Squamous cell carcinoma
 - ◊ *NRG1* and *HER2* (IHC) added
- Footnote mm modified to include *NRG1*. This sentence removed: If a clinically actionable marker is found, it is reasonable to start therapy based on the identified marker. (also applies to NSCL-20)
- Footnote oo added: Testing for *HER2* IHC is recommended at some point during progression. Timing should be balanced with tissue conservation.



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

[Discussion](#)

Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-20

- Testing Results
 - ▶ *NRG1* gene fusion positive added

NSCL-21

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *EGFR* mutation discovered during first-line systemic therapy
 - ◊ The following removed: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy
 - ◊ The following added: Add osimertinib to pemetrexed + (cisplatin or carboplatin) (nonsquamous)
 - ◊ The following modified: Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by Osimertinib (preferred)* or Amivantamab-vmjw + lazertinib
 - ▶ Footnote xx added: If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy. (also applies to NSCL-24, NSCL-27, NSCL-30, NSCL-33, NSCL-34, NSCL-35)

NSCL-22

- Subsequent Therapy; Brain
 - ▶ Bullet 1 modified: Consider definitive local therapy (eg, SRS) ~~for limited lesions~~ (also applies to NSCL-23, NSCL-28, NSCL-29, NSCL-31)
 - ▶ Footnote bbb added: Definitive local therapy of CNS disease can include asymptomatic lesions at risk for symptomatic progression based on factors including site, location, and edema. (also applies to NSCL-23, NSCL-28, NSCL-29, NSCL-31)
 - ▶ Footnote ccc added: Not an option for *EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X* mutations.

NSCL-24

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *EGFR* mutation discovered during first-line systemic therapy
 - ◊ The following removed: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy
 - ◊ The following modified: Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by Afatinib (preferred)* or Osimertinib (preferred) or Dacomitinib or Erlotinib or Gefitinib

NSCL-25

- Footnote iii modified: Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, *chest, abdomen, pelvis*) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision. (also applies to NSCL-26, NSCL-36, NSCL-37, NSCL-38, NSCL-39; footnote a on NSCL-J 1 of 6, NSCL-J 2 of 6, NSCL-J 3 of 6)
- Footnote kkk modified: Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, *chest, abdomen, pelvis*) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision. (also applies to NSCL-26, NSCL-36, NSCL-37, NSCL-38, NSCL-39; footnote b on NSCL-J 1 of 6, NSCL-J 2 of 6, NSCL-J 3 of 6, NSCL-J 4 of 6; footnote l on NSCL-K 3 of 5, NSCL-K 4 of 5)

NSCL-26

- Subsequent Therapy, progression
 - ▶ Performance status removed and replaced with direct link to subsequent therapy (NSCL-K 4 of 5) (also applies to NSCL-36)

Continued

UPDATES



Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-27

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *ALK rearrangement discovered prior to first-line systemic therapy*
 - ◊ Ceritinib moved from Other Recommended to Useful in Certain Circumstances
 - ▶ *ALK rearrangement discovered during first-line systemic therapy*
 - ◊ The following removed: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy
 - ◊ The following modified: Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by* Alectinib (preferred) or Brigatinib (preferred) or Lorlatinib (preferred) or Ceritinib or Crizotinib

NSCL-30

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *ROS1 rearrangement discovered prior to first-line systemic therapy*
 - ◊ Ceritinib removed (also applies to NSCL-J 1 of 6)
 - ▶ *ROS1 rearrangement discovered during first-line systemic therapy*
 - ◊ Ceritinib removed
 - ◊ The following removed: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy
 - ◊ The following modified: Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by* Crizotinib (preferred) or Entrectinib (preferred) or Repotrectinib (preferred)

NSCL-31

- Subsequent Therapy; Brain
 - ▶ Bullet 2 modified: Repotrectinib (~~if previously treated with crizotinib or ceritinib or entrectinib~~) or Lorlatinib (preferred) or Entrectinib (*useful in certain circumstances, if previously treated with erlotinib or ceritinib or clinical trial*)
- Footnote ppp added: Repotrectinib is an option for resistant mutations, such as *ROS1 G2032R*.

NSCL-32

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *BRAF V600E mutation discovered during first-line systemic therapy*
 - ◊ The following modified: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy, or Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by* Dabrafenib + trametinib (preferred) or Encorafenib + binimetinib (preferred)

NSCL-33

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *NTRK1/2/3 gene fusion discovered during first-line systemic therapy*
 - ◊ The following removed: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy
 - ◊ The following modified: Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by* Entrectinib or Larotrectinib or Repotrectinib

NSCL-34

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *METex14 skipping mutation discovered during first-line systemic therapy*
 - ◊ The following removed: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy
 - ◊ The following modified: Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by* Capmatinib (preferred) or Tepotinib (preferred) or Crizotinib

Continued
UPDATES



Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-35

- First-Line Therapy
 - ▶ *RET* rearrangement discovered prior to first-line systemic therapy
 - ◊ Selpercatinib changed from a category 2A to a category 1
 - ◊ Cabozantinib removed as a option (also applies to NSCL-J 1 of 6)
 - ◊ Systemic therapy (NSCL-K) removed as an option
 - ▶ *RET* rearrangement discovered during first-line systemic therapy
 - ◊ Cabozantinib removed
 - ◊ The following removed: Complete planned systemic therapy, including maintenance therapy
 - ◊ The following modified: Interrupt *current therapy and start, followed by* Pralsetinib (preferred) or Selpercatinib (preferred)
- Subsequent Therapy
 - ▶ Cabozantinib added as a treatment option, following pralsetinib or selpercatinib
 - ▶ Selpercatinib or pralsetinib removed as options following systemic therapy (also applies to NSCL-J 1 of 6)
 - ▶ Systemic therapy (NSCL-K) added as an option following progression on cabozantinib

NSCL-36

- Footnote rrr added: For HER2 protein overexpression (IHC3+) treatment options, see NSCL-K 4 of 5.

NSCL-37

- New page added for the treatment of *NRG1* gene fusion

NSCL-38

- Performance status removed, as addressed on NSCL-J and NSCL-K (also applies to NSCL-39)
- Footnote ttt modified: Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or L858R; *ALK*, *RET*, or *ROS1* rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. (also applies to footnote a on NSCL-E 1 of 6, NSCL-E 2 of 6, NSCL-E 5 of 6; footnote d on NSCL-K 1 of 5, NSCL-K 2 of 5, NSCL-K 4 of 5)
- Footnote removed: Atezolizumab monotherapy is a treatment option for patients with PS 3, regardless of PD-L1 status. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to atezolizumab for intravenous infusion. (also applies to NSCL-39)

NSCL-B 2 of 6

- Resection
 - ▶ Last bullet modified: T3 (invasion) and T4 local *invasion extension* tumors require en-bloc resection of the involved structure with negative margins. If a surgeon or center is uncertain about potential complete resection, consider obtaining an additional surgical opinion from a high-volume specialized center.



Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-B 3 of 6

- Margins and Nodal Assessment
 - ▶ Bullet 2 modified with addition of sentence: Preoperative sampling with EBUS or mediastinoscopy should be part of N2 assessment to achieve 3 N2 nodal stations.
- The Role of Surgery in Patients with N2 NSCLC
 - ▶ Bullet 1: Added links to pages NSCL-3, NSCL-5, NSCL-8, NSCL-11, NSCL-13, NSCL-14

NSCL-B 5 of 6

- Survey data updated from 2021 regarding the approach to patients with N2 disease.

NSCL-B 6 of 6

- References added:
 - 2 Saji H, Okada M, Tsuboi M, et al. Segmentectomy versus lobectomy in small-sized peripheral non-small-cell lung cancer (JCOG0802/WJOG4607L): A multicentre, open-label, phase 3, randomised, controlled, non-inferiority trial Lancet 2022;399:1607-1617.
 - 3 Lim E, Batchelor TJP, Dunning J, et al. Video-assisted thoracoscopic or open lobectomy in early-stage lung cancer. NEJM Evid 2022;1:EVIDoa2100016.

NSCL-C 3 of 10

- SABR for Node-Negative Early-Stage NSCLC
 - ▶ Bullet 4 added: Retrospective data suggest that chemotherapy in addition to SABR provides a survival advantage for patients with large tumors (≥ 5 cm). Adjuvant chemotherapy may be considered for large tumors in selected patients for whom it is safe.

NSCL-C 7 of 10

- Normal Tissue Dose-Volume Constraints for Conventionally Fractionated RT with Concurrent Chemotherapy
 - ▶ Heart
 - ◊ V50 $\leq 25\%$ removed
 - ◊ V40 $\leq 20\%$ added

NSCL-C 9 of 10

- Reference 46 added: Verma V, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy and the influence of chemotherapy on overall survival for large (≥ 5 centimeter) non-small cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2017;97:146-154.

NSCL-E 1 of 6

- Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy
 - ▶ Bullet 1 modified: All Patients should be evaluated for preoperative therapy, with strong consideration for an immune checkpoint inhibitor + chemotherapy for those patients with tumors ≥ 4 cm or node positive and no contraindications to immune checkpoint inhibitors should be evaluated for preoperative therapy, with strong consideration for an immune checkpoint inhibitor + chemotherapy.
 - ▶ Bullet 3 modified: After surgical evaluation, patients ineligible for immunotherapy and likely to receive adjuvant chemotherapy may be treated with induction neoadjuvant systemic therapy as an alternative.

NSCL-E 4 of 6

- Adjuvant Chemotherapy
 - ▶ Bullet 1 modified: For stage IB and IIA (T2b, N0) and negative margins, adjuvant chemotherapy is recommended for high-risk features.
 - ▶ Bullet 2 modified: For stage IIB (T1 abc-T2a, N1), stage IIB (T3, N0; T2b, N1), stage IIIA (T1-2, N2; T3, N1; T4, N0-1), stage IIIB (T3-4, N2) and negative margins (R0), adjuvant chemotherapy is recommended as a category 1.
 - ▶ Bullet 3 added: All chemotherapy regimens listed below can be used for sequential chemotherapy/RT.
 - ▶ Bullet 4 modified: Test for PD-L1 status, EGFR mutations, and ALK rearrangements (stages II-IB-IIIA, IIIB [T3-4, N2]).

Continued
UPDATES



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-E 5 of 6

- Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection
 - ▶ Bullet 1 modified: Test for PD-L1 status, *EGFR* mutations, and *ALK* rearrangements (stages IIIB–IIIA, IIIB [T3–4, N2]).
 - ▶ Bullet 2 added: Patients with completely resected tumors ≥ 4 cm or node-positive NSCLC should be evaluated for additional systemic therapy.
 - ▶ Alectinib
 - ◊ For patients with ~~completely resected stage II–IIIA or stage IIIB (T3, N2)~~ NSCLC and positive for *ALK* rearrangements (category 1).
 - ▶ Osimertinib
 - ◊ For patients with ~~completely resected stage II–IIIA or stage IIIB (T3, N2)~~ NSCLC and positive for *EGFR* (exon 19 deletion, exon 21 L858R) mutations who received previous adjuvant chemotherapy or are ineligible to receive platinum-based chemotherapy (category 1).
 - ▶ Atezolizumab
 - ◊ For patients with ~~completely resected stage IIIB–IIIA, stage IIIB (T3, N2), or high-risk stage II–IIA~~ NSCLC with PD-L1 $\geq 1\%$ and negative for *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations or *ALK* rearrangements who received previous adjuvant chemotherapy and with no contraindications to immune checkpoint inhibitors (category 1).
 - ▶ Pembrolizumab
 - ◊ For up to a year for patients with ~~completely resected stage IIIB–IIIA, stage IIIB (T3, N2), or high-risk stage II–IIA~~ NSCLC and negative for *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations or *ALK* rearrangements who received previous adjuvant chemotherapy and with no contraindications to immune checkpoint inhibitors (category 1). The benefit for patients with PD-L1 $<1\%$ is unclear.
 - ◊ For up to 39 weeks for patients with ~~completely resected stage II–IIIA or stage IIIB (T3, N2)~~ NSCLC who received previous neoadjuvant pembrolizumab + chemotherapy (category 1).
 - ▶ Durvalumab
 - ◊ For patients with ~~completely resected tumors ≥ 4 cm and/or node-positive~~ NSCLC who received previous neoadjuvant durvalumab + chemotherapy and no known *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements (category 1).
 - ▶ Nivolumab
 - ◊ For patients with ~~completely resected stage II–IIIB~~ NSCLC who received previous neoadjuvant nivolumab + chemotherapy and no known *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements (category 1).

NSCL-F 1 of 2

- Consolidation Therapy for Patients with Unresectable Stage II/III NSCLC, PS 0–1, and No Disease Progression After Definitive Concurrent Chemoradiation
 - ▶ Bullet 1 modified: Durvalumab 10 mg/kg IV every 2 weeks or 1500 mg every 4 weeks for up to 12 months (patients with a body weight of ≥ 30 kg) (category 1 for stage III; category 2A for stage II) (*except tumors that are positive for EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations*)



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-G 1 of 2

- Section added for Monitoring and Managing Survivorship Needs During Systemic Therapy
- The following added under NSCLC Long-Term Follow-up Care
 - ▶ Lung cancer-specific exercise recommendations
 - ◊ Consider perioperative pulmonary rehab for patients with comorbid COPD and those who have undergone lung surgery
 - ▶ Smoking cessation: NCCN Guidelines for Smoking Cessation
 - ▶ Chronic cancer pain management: NCCN Guidelines for Adult Cancer Pain
 - ▶ Psychosocial evaluation and referrals
 - ▶ Financial toxicity/SDOH monitoring and referrals
 - ▶ Care coordination with primary care clinicians
 - ▶ Fatigue:
 - ◊ NCCN Guidelines for Cancer-Related Fatigue
 - ◊ Cancer-Related Fatigue in Lung Cancer: A Research Agenda: An Official American Thoracic Society Research Statement
- References added:
 - 1 Hart NH, Nekhlyudov L, Smith TJ, et al. Survivorship care for people affected by advanced or metastatic cancer: MASCC-ASCO standards and practice recommendations Support Care cancer 2024;32:313.
 - 2 Hsu ML, Guo MZ, Olson S, et al. Lung cancer survivorship: physical, social, emotional, and medical needs of NSCLC survivors. J Natl Compr Canc Netw 2024;22:e237072.
 - 3 Hsu ML, Boulanger MC, Olson S, et al. Unmet needs, quality of life, and financial toxicity among survivors of lung cancer. JAMA Netw Open 2024;7:e246872.
 - 4 Rochester CL, Alison JA, Carlin B, et al. Pulmonary rehabilitation for adults with chronic respiratory disease: An Official American Thoracic Society Clinical Practice Guideline. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2023;208:e7-e26.
 - 5 Himbert C, Klossner N, Coletta AM, et al. Exercise and lung cancer surgery: a systematic review of randomized-controlled trials. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 2020;156:103086.
 - 6 Bade BC, Faiz SA, Ha DM, et al. Cancer-related fatigue in lung cancer: a research agenda: an official American Thoracic Society Research Statement. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2023;207:e6-e28.

NSCL-H 1 of 8

- Bullet 3 added: Clinicopathologic features should not be used to select patients for testing. (clinicopathologic features removed from molecular targets throughout)

NSCL-H 2 of 8

- Bullet removed: Sanger sequencing requires the greatest degree of tumor enrichment. Unmodified Sanger sequencing is not appropriate for detection of mutations in tumor samples with less than 25% to 30% tumor after enrichment and is not appropriate for assays in which identification of subclonal events (eg, resistance mutations) is important. If Sanger sequencing is utilized, tumor enrichment methodologies are nearly always recommended. (reference to Sanger sequencing removed throughout the principles section)



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-H 3 of 8

- *EGFR* (Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor) Gene Mutations
 - ▶ Diamond 1 modified: The most commonly described mutations in EGFR (exon 19 deletions, p.L858R point mutation in exon 21) are associated with responsiveness to oral EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy; ~~most recent data indicate that~~ tumors that do not harbor a sensitizing EGFR mutation should not be treated with EGFR TKI in any line of therapy.
 - ▶ Diamond 2 modified: Molecular testing for EGFR mutations should be performed when ~~adjuvant~~ TKI therapy is a consideration for NSCLC stage IB–IIIA and stage IIIB (T3, N2). While the testing process may be technically easier on a resection specimen, initial diagnostic biopsy specimens are also acceptable for testing for this indication.

NSCL-H 4 of 8

- *ALK* (anaplastic lymphoma kinase) Gene Rearrangements
 - ▶ Diamond 2 added: Molecular testing for ALK rearrangement mutations should be performed when TKI therapy is a consideration for NSCLC stage IB–IIIB. While the testing process may be technically easier on a resection specimen, initial diagnostic biopsy specimens are also acceptable for testing for this indication.

NSCL-H 6 of 8

- Section added for HER2 protein overexpression:
HER2, encoded by *ERBB2*, can be overexpressed in a variety of malignancies
 - ▶ HER2 overexpression is defined as 3+ tumor cell staining, based on IHC.
 - ▶ At this time, there is no recommendation regarding specific IHC antibody clone for HER2 staining in NSCLC.
 - ▶ Scoring criteria for anti-HER2 monoclonal antibody/antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) therapy is currently based on criteria initially applied in gastric carcinoma, which utilizes different scoring criteria than that utilized for breast carcinoma and employs different scoring criteria for small biopsy specimens versus resections.
- PD-L1 (programmed death ligand 1)
 - ▶ Sub-bullet 2, diamond 2 modified: Although PD-L1 expression can be elevated in patients with an oncogenic driver, targeted therapy for ~~the certain~~ oncogenic drivers should take precedence over treatment with an immune checkpoint inhibitor.

NSCL-H 8 of 8

- Section added for Germline testing: Consider referral to genetic counseling if there is suspicion for a germline alteration detected on somatic testing.

NSCL-I

- Genetic Alteration
 - ▶ *FGFR* alterations added
- Available Targeted Agent
 - ▶ Erdafitinib added
- Footnote a, second sentence modified:
 - ▶ Previous: For NGS-based results, a copy number greater than 10 is consistent with high-level *MET* amplification.
 - ▶ New version: For NGS-based results, a copy number ≥ 10 is consistent with high-level *MET* amplification.
- Footnote c added: For oncogenic or likely oncogenic *FGFR* mutations, refer to definitions at oncokb.org.
- Reference 2 updated: Le X, Paz-Ares LG, Van Meerbeeck J, et al. Tepotinib in patients with non-small cell lung cancer with high-level *MET* amplification detected by liquid biopsy: VISION Cohort B Cell Rep Med 2023;4:101280.
- Reference 5 added: Pant S, Schuler M, Iyer G, et al. Erdafitinib in patients with advanced solid tumours with *FGFR* alterations (RAGNAR): An international, single-arm, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncol 2023;24:925–935.

[Continued](#)

UPDATES



Updates in Version 1.2025 of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer from Version 11.2024 include:

NSCL-J 1 of 6

- EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X
 - ▶ Amivantamab-vmjw + carboplatin + pemetrexed (nonsquamous) removed
- NRG1 Gene Fusion added
 - ▶ Zenocutuzumab-zbco added as subsequent therapy
- HER2-positive IHC3+ added
 - ▶ Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki added as subsequent therapy

NSCL-J 6 of 6

- Reference 44 updated: Zhou C, et al. First-line selpercatinib or chemotherapy and pembrolizumab in *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2023;389:1839-1850
- References added
 - 50 Schram AM, et al. Efficacy and safety of zenocutuzumab, a HER2 x HER3 bispecific antibody, across advanced NRG1 fusion (NRG1+) cancers [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2022;40(Suppl):Abstract 105.
 - 51 Smit EF, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (DESTINY-Lung01): primary results of the HER2-overexpressing cohorts from a single-arm, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2024;25:439-454.

NSCL-K 1 of 5

- Recommendations for Performance status 2 integrated into the Useful in Certain Circumstances for Performance status 0–1; all recommendations now noted for Performance status 0–2 (also applies to NSCL-K 2 of 5)
- Column headings modified (also applies to NSCL-K 2 of 5)
 - ▶ NO contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors AND NO EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements
 - ▶ Contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors OR EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements
- Useful in Certain Circumstances
 - ▶ Category 1 removed from gemcitabine/docetaxel and gemcitabine/vinorelbine (also applies to NSCL-K 2 of 5)

NSCL-K 4 of 5

- Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki clarified with addition of HER2 IHC3+
- Footnote removed: Only in patients whose tumors have HER2 overexpression (IHC 3+). Smit EF, Felip E, Uprety D, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (DESTINY-Lung01): primary results of the HER2-overexpressing cohorts from a single-arm, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2024;25:439-454.



LUNG CANCER PREVENTION AND SCREENING

- Lung cancer is a unique disease in that the major etiologic agent is an addictive product that is made and promoted by an industry. Approximately 85% to 90% of cases are caused by voluntary or involuntary (second-hand) cigarette smoking. Reduction of lung cancer mortality will require effective public health policies to prevent initiation of smoking, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) oversight of tobacco products, and other tobacco control measures.
- The number of lung cancers in individuals who do not smoke is increasing worldwide. More research is necessary to identify relevant risk factors—such as environmental exposures (eg, indoor and outdoor air pollution, radon, asbestos), chronic lung diseases, and family history/genetic predisposition—to augment lung cancer screening in the future.
- Persistent smoking is associated with second primary cancers, treatment complications, drug interactions, other tobacco-related medical conditions, diminished quality of life, and reduced survival.
- Reports from the Surgeon General on both [active smoking](#) and [second-hand smoke](#) show that both cause lung cancer. The evidence shows a 20% to 30% increase in the risk for lung cancer from second-hand smoke exposure associated with living with a person who smokes. Every person should be informed of the health consequences, addictive nature, and mortal threat posed by tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, and effective legislative, executive, administrative, or other measures should be contemplated at the appropriate governmental level to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke.
- Further complicating this problem, the delivery system of lung carcinogens also contains the highly addictive substance, nicotine. Reduction of lung cancer mortality will require widespread implementation of [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(AHRQ\) Guidelines](#) to identify, counsel, and treat patients with nicotine habituation.
- Patients who smoke or who formerly smoked have significant risk for the development of lung cancer; chemoprevention agents are not yet established for these patients. When possible, these patients should be encouraged to enroll in chemoprevention trials.
- Lung cancer screening using low-dose CT (LDCT) is recommended in select patients at high risk for lung cancer who smoke or formerly smoked (see the [NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening](#)).
- See the [NCCN Guidelines for Smoking Cessation](#).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

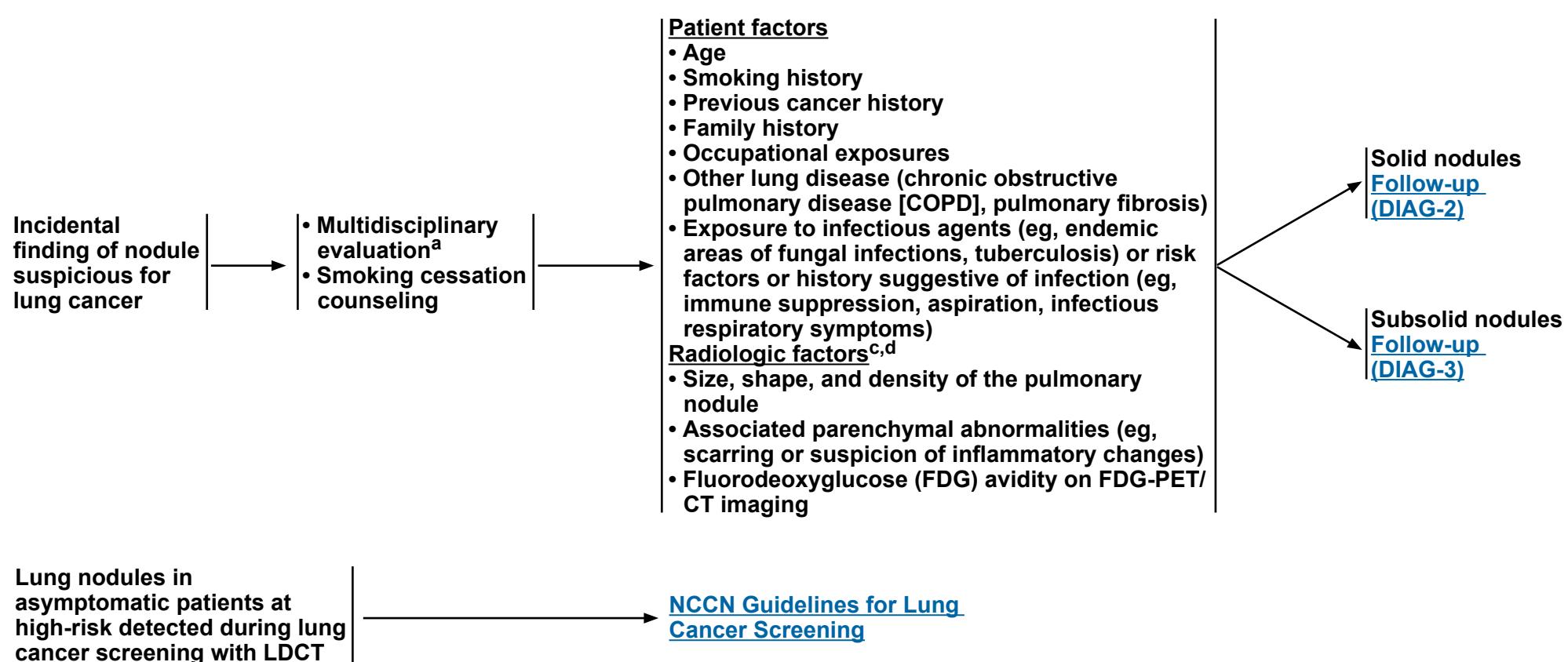


NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

RISK ASSESSMENT^b



^a Multidisciplinary evaluation including thoracic surgeons, thoracic radiologists, and pulmonologists to determine the likelihood of a cancer diagnosis and the optimal diagnostic or follow-up strategy.

^b Risk calculators can be used to quantify individual patient and radiologic factors but do not replace evaluation by a multidisciplinary diagnostic team with substantial experience in the diagnosis of lung cancer.

^c [Principles of Diagnostic Evaluation \(DIAG-A 1 of 3\)](#).

^d The most important radiologic factor is change or stability compared with a previous imaging study.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

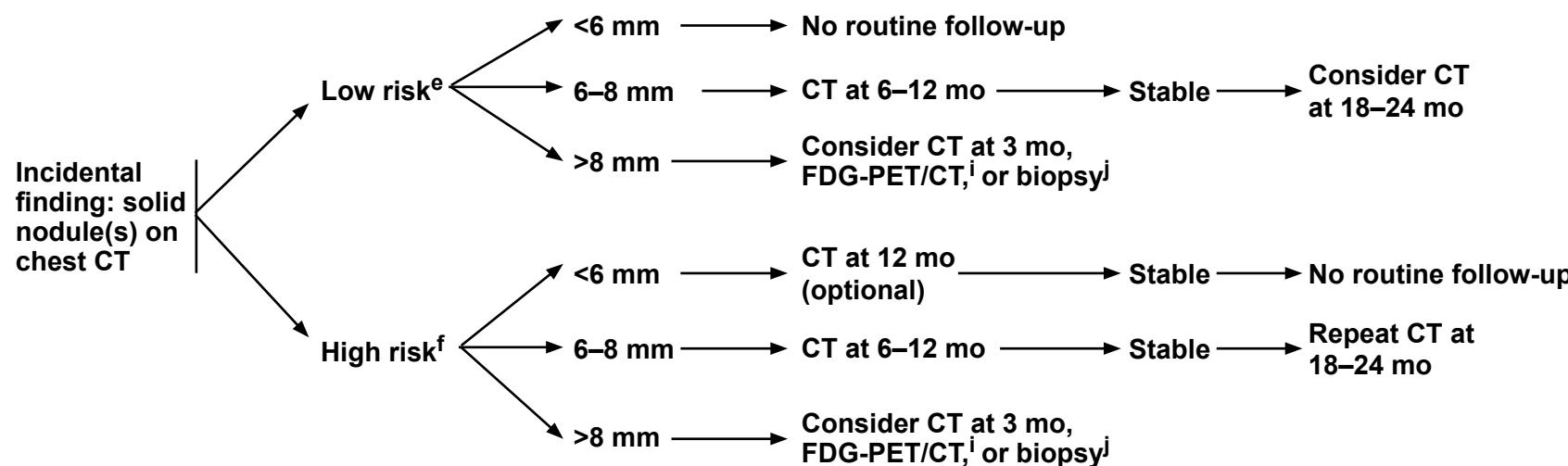


NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

FINDINGS

FOLLOW-UP^{c,d,g,h}



^c [Principles of Diagnostic Evaluation \(DIAG-A 1 of 3\)](#).

^d The most important radiologic factor is change or stability compared with a previous imaging study.

^e Low risk = minimal or absent history of smoking or other known risk factors.

^f High risk = history of smoking or other known risk factors. Known risk factors include history of lung cancer in a first-degree relative or exposure to asbestos, radon, or uranium.

^g Non-solid (ground-glass) nodules may require longer follow-up to exclude indolent adenocarcinoma.

^h Adapted from Fleischner Society Guidelines: MacMahon H, Naidich DP, Goo JM, et al. Guidelines for management of incidental pulmonary nodules detected on CT images: From the Fleischner Society 2017. Radiology 2017;284:228-243. ©Radiological Society of North America. Fleischner Society Guidelines do not direct whether or not contrast is necessary or if an LDCT is appropriate. LDCT is preferred unless there is a reason for contrast enhancement for better diagnostic resolution.

ⁱ FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. A positive FDG-PET/CT result is defined as a standardized uptake value (SUV) in the lung nodule greater than the baseline mediastinal blood pool. A false-positive FDG-PET/CT scan finding can be caused by infection or inflammation, including absence of lung cancer with localized infection, presence of lung cancer with associated (eg, postobstructive) infection, and presence of lung cancer with related inflammation (eg, nodal, parenchymal, pleural). A false-negative FDG-PET/CT scan can be caused by a small nodule, low cellular density (nonsolid nodule or ground-glass opacity [GGO]), or low tumor avidity for FDG (eg, adenocarcinoma in situ [AIS; previously known as bronchoalveolar carcinoma], carcinoid tumor). If a false-negative FDG-PET/CT is due to low tumor avidity and/or low cellularity is suspected, follow-up CT or biopsy are reasonable options.

^j Prior to treatment, multidisciplinary evaluation that includes treating physicians and specialists in obtaining tissue diagnosis (thoracic surgery, interventional pulmonology, and interventional radiology) is required to determine the safest and most efficient approach for biopsy, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult, that a clinical diagnosis of lung cancer is appropriate, and that treatment is warranted.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

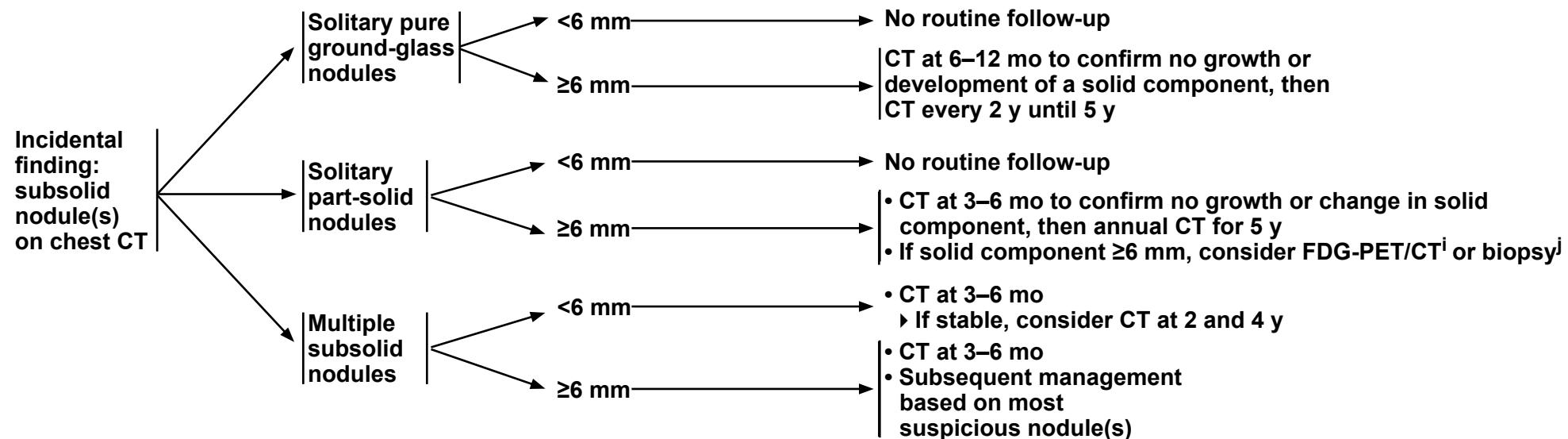


NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

FINDINGS

FOLLOW-UP^{c,d,g,h}



^c [Principles of Diagnostic Evaluation \(DIAG-A 1 of 3\)](#).

^d The most important radiologic factor is change or stability compared with a previous imaging study.

^g Non-solid (ground-glass) nodules may require longer follow-up to exclude indolent adenocarcinoma.

^h Adapted from Fleischner Society Guidelines: MacMahon H, Naidich DP, Goo JM, et al. Guidelines for management of incidental pulmonary nodules detected on CT images: From the Fleischner Society 2017. Radiology 2017;284:228-243. ⁱRadiological Society of North America. Fleischner Society Guidelines do not direct whether or not contrast is necessary or if an LDCT is appropriate. LDCT is preferred unless there is a reason for contrast enhancement for better diagnostic resolution.

^j FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. A positive FDG-PET/CT result is defined as an SUV in the lung nodule greater than the baseline mediastinal blood pool. A false-positive FDG-PET/CT scan finding can be caused by infection or inflammation, including absence of lung cancer with localized infection, presence of lung cancer with associated (eg, postobstructive) infection, and presence of lung cancer with related inflammation (eg, nodal, parenchymal, pleural). A false-negative FDG-PET/CT scan can be caused by a small nodule, low cellular density (nonsolid nodule or GGO), or low tumor avidity for FDG (eg, AIS [previously known as bronchoalveolar carcinoma], carcinoid tumor). If a false-negative FDG-PET/CT is due to low tumor avidity and/or low cellularity is suspected, follow-up CT or biopsy are reasonable options.

^j Prior to treatment, multidisciplinary evaluation that includes treating physicians and specialists in obtaining tissue diagnosis (thoracic surgery, interventional pulmonology, and interventional radiology) is required to determine the safest and most efficient approach for biopsy, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult, that a clinical diagnosis of lung cancer is appropriate, and that treatment is warranted.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- The decision to pursue preoperative biopsy of a potential stage I lung cancer should be informed by the pre-test probability of malignancy.
 - ▶ Factors that might be considered in pre-test probability assessment include risk factors, radiologic appearance (including comparison to prior chest imaging if available or FDG-PET/CT if performed), and current or prior residence in regions with prevalent endemic infectious lung disease (ie, fungal, mycobacterial), among other potential factors.
 - ▶ Patients with very high pre-test probability of stage IA lung cancer do not require a biopsy before surgery. A biopsy adds time, costs, and procedural risk and may not be needed for treatment decisions.
 - ▶ If a preoperative tissue diagnosis has not been obtained, then an intraoperative diagnosis (ie, wedge resection, needle biopsy) is necessary before lobectomy, bilobectomy, or pneumonectomy.
 - ▶ Situations in which a preoperative biopsy may be appropriate:
 - ◊ A non-lung cancer diagnosis that can be diagnosed by minimally invasive biopsy is at least moderately likely (eg, granulomatous nodule due to endemic fungus).
 - ◊ Suspected stage IB or higher lung cancer in patients who may be candidates for systemic therapy prior to surgery.
 - ◊ An intraoperative diagnosis appears difficult or very risky.¹
 - ◊ To establish the diagnosis prior to stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR).²

¹ Patients require tissue confirmation of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) before a lobectomy, bilobectomy, or pneumonectomy. If a preoperative or intraoperative tissue diagnosis appears risky or unreliable, multidisciplinary evaluation that at least includes interventional radiology, thoracic surgery, and interventional pulmonology is recommended to determine the safest and most efficient approach for biopsy, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult and that the patient can proceed with anatomic resection without tissue confirmation (IJsseldijk MA, et al. J Thorac Oncol 2019;14:583-595).

² Prior to treatment, multidisciplinary evaluation that includes treating physicians and specialists in obtaining tissue diagnosis (thoracic surgery, interventional pulmonology, and interventional radiology) is required to determine the safest and most efficient approach for biopsy, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult, that a clinical diagnosis of lung cancer is appropriate, and that treatment is warranted.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

DIAG-A

1 OF 3



PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- A preoperative bronchoscopy may also be preferred for tissue diagnosis and/or mediastinal staging (endobronchial ultrasound [EBUS]).
- If a bronchoscopy has not been previously performed for diagnosis or staging, bronchoscopy should be performed during the planned surgical resection, rather than as a separate procedure.
 - ▶ Bronchoscopy is required before surgical resection ([NSCL-2](#)).
 - ▶ A separate bronchoscopy may not be needed for treatment decisions before the time of surgery and adds time, costs, and procedural risk.
 - ▶ A preoperative bronchoscopy may be appropriate if a central tumor requires pre-resection evaluation for biopsy, surgical planning (eg, potential sleeve resection), or preoperative airway preparation (eg, coring out an obstructive lesion).
 - ▶ A preoperative bronchoscopy may also be preferred for tissue diagnosis and/or mediastinal staging (EBUS).
- Invasive mediastinal staging is recommended before surgical resection for most patients with clinical stage I or II lung cancer ([NSCL-2](#) and [NSCL-3](#)). For patients undergoing EBUS/endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) staging, this most commonly should be a separate procedure to allow for pathologic evaluation.
 - ▶ Patients having mediastinoscopy should preferably undergo invasive mediastinal staging (mediastinoscopy) as the initial step before the planned resection (during the same anesthetic procedure), rather than as a separate procedure.
 - ▶ A separate staging procedure adds time, costs, coordination of care, inconvenience, and an additional anesthetic risk.
 - ▶ Preoperative invasive mediastinal staging may be appropriate for a strong clinical suspicion of N2 or N3 nodal disease or when intraoperative cytology or frozen section analysis is not available.
- In patients with suspected non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), many techniques are available for tissue diagnosis.
 - ▶ Diagnostic tools that should be routinely available include:
 - ◊ Sputum cytology
 - ◊ Bronchoscopy with biopsy and transbronchial needle aspiration (TBNA)
 - ◊ Image-guided transthoracic needle core biopsy (preferred) or fine-needle aspiration (FNA)
 - ◊ Thoracentesis
 - ◊ Mediastinoscopy
 - ◊ Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) and open surgical biopsy
 - ◊ Left anterior mediastinotomy/Chamberlain
 - ▶ Diagnostic tools that provide important additional strategies for biopsy include:
 - ◊ EBUS-guided biopsy
 - ◊ EUS-guided biopsy
 - ◊ Navigational bronchoscopy
 - ◊ Robotic bronchoscopy

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

DIAG-A
2 OF 3



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- The preferred diagnostic strategy for an individual patient depends on the size and location of the tumor, the presence of mediastinal or distant disease, patient characteristics (such as pulmonary pathology and/or other significant comorbidities), and local experience and expertise.
 - ▶ Factors to be considered in choosing the optimal diagnostic step include:
 - ◊ Anticipated diagnostic yield (sensitivity)
 - ◊ Diagnostic accuracy including specificity and particularly the reliability of a negative diagnostic study (ie, true negative)
 - ◊ Adequate volume of tissue specimen for diagnosis and molecular testing
 - ◊ Invasiveness and risk of procedure
 - ◊ Efficiency of evaluation
 - Access and timeliness of procedure
 - Concomitant staging is beneficial, because it avoids additional biopsies or procedures. It is preferable to biopsy the pathology that would confer the highest stage (ie, to biopsy a suspected metastasis or mediastinal lymph node rather than the pulmonary lesion). Therefore, FDG-PET/CT imaging is frequently best performed before a diagnostic biopsy site is chosen in cases of high clinical suspicion for aggressive, advanced-stage tumors.
 - ◊ Technologies and expertise available
 - ◊ Tumor viability at proposed biopsy site from FDG-PET/CT imaging
 - ▶ Decisions about the optimal diagnostic steps for suspected stage I to III lung cancer should be made by thoracic radiologists, interventional radiologists, thoracic surgeons, and pulmonologists who devote a significant portion of their practice to thoracic oncology. Multidisciplinary evaluation should also include a pulmonologist or thoracic surgeon with expertise in advanced bronchoscopic techniques for diagnosis. The least invasive biopsy with the highest yield is preferred as the first diagnostic study.
 - ◊ Patients with central masses and suspected endobronchial involvement should undergo bronchoscopy.
 - ◊ Patients with pulmonary nodules may benefit from navigational bronchoscopy (including robotic), radial EBUS, or transthoracic needle aspiration (TTNA).
 - ◊ Patients with suspected nodal disease should be biopsied by EBUS, EUS, navigational bronchoscopy, or mediastinoscopy.
 - EBUS provides access to nodal stations 2R/2L, 3P, 4R/4L, 7, 10R/10L, 11–13, and other hilar nodal stations if necessary.
 - An EBUS-TBNA negative for malignancy in a clinically (FDG-PET/CT and/or CT) positive mediastinum should undergo subsequent mediastinoscopy prior to surgical resection.
 - EUS-guided biopsy provides additional access to stations 3P, 5, 7, 8, and 9 lymph nodes if these are clinically suspicious.
 - TTNA and anterior mediastinotomy (ie, Chamberlain procedure) provide additional access to anterior mediastinal (stations 3a, 5, and 6) lymph nodes. If TTNA is not possible due to proximity to aorta, VATS biopsy is also an option.
 - ◊ EUS also provides reliable access to the left adrenal gland.
 - ◊ Rapid on-site evaluation (ROSE), when available, helps to increase diagnostic and molecular yield.
 - ◊ Patients with lung cancer with an associated pleural effusion should undergo thoracentesis and cytology. A negative pleural cytology result does not exclude pleural involvement. Thoracoscopic evaluation of the pleura should be considered before starting curative intent therapy if pleural fluid is a lymphocytic exudate with negative pleural fluid cytology.
 - ◊ Patients suspected of having a solitary site of metastatic disease should have tissue confirmation of that site if feasible.
 - ◊ Patients suspected of having metastatic disease should have confirmation from one of the metastatic sites if feasible.
 - ◊ Patients who may have multiple sites of metastatic disease—based on a strong clinical suspicion—should have biopsy of the primary lung lesion or mediastinal lymph nodes if it is technically difficult or very risky to biopsy a metastatic site.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

DIAG-A
3 OF 3



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

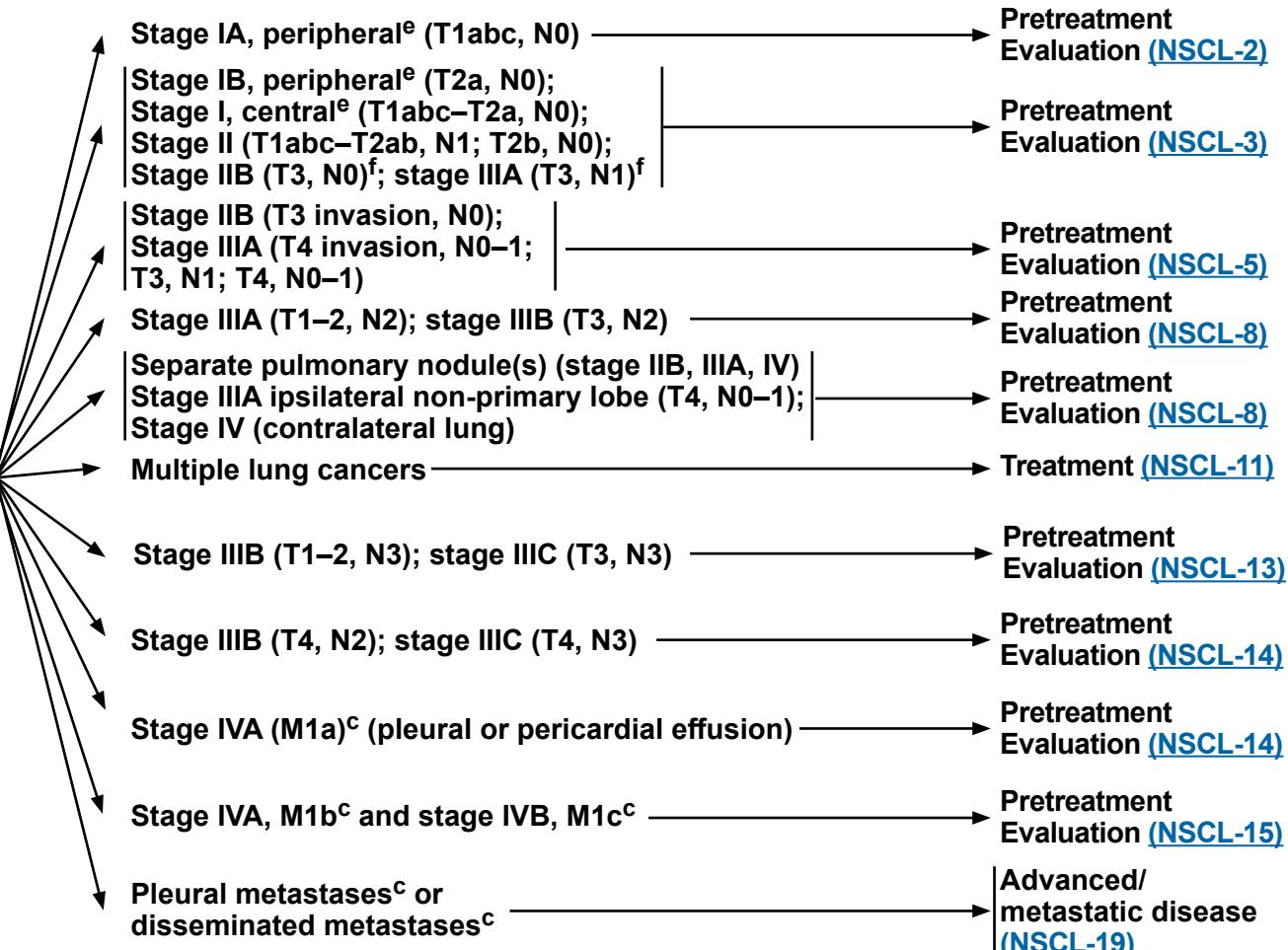
PATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS OF NSCLC

INITIAL EVALUATION

- Pathology review^a
- H&P (include performance status + weight loss)^b
- CT chest and upper abdomen with contrast, including adrenals
- CBC, platelets
- Chemistry profile
- Smoking cessation advice, counseling, and pharmacotherapy
 - Use the [5 A's Framework](#): Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, Arrange
- Integrate palliative care [NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care](#)
- For tools to aid in the optimal assessment and management of NSCLC in older adults, see the [NCCN Guidelines for Older Adult Oncology](#)

NSCLC →

CLINICAL STAGE^d

^a [Principles of Pathologic Review \(NSCL-A\)](#).^b Enhanced frailty or geriatric assessments may predict complications better following treatment modalities, particularly surgery. A preferred frailty assessment system has not been established.^c Temel JS, et al. N Engl J Med 2010;363:733-742.^d For patients where more than one treatment modality (surgery, radiation therapy [RT], or systemic therapy) is usually considered, a multidisciplinary evaluation should be performed.^e Based on the CT of the chest: Peripheral = outer third of lung; Central = inner two thirds of lung.^f T3, N0 related to size or satellite nodules.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT
PRETREATMENT EVALUATION^g

Stage IA
(peripheral
T1abc, N0)

- Pulmonary function tests (PFTs) (if not previously done)
- Bronchoscopy (intraoperative preferred)
- Consider pathologic mediastinal lymph node evaluation^{h,i,j}
- FDG-PET/CT scan^k (if not previously done)

Negative
mediastinal
nodes

Positive
mediastinal
nodes

Operable^l

Medically inoperable,
high surgical risk
as determined by
thoracic surgeon,^m
and those who
decline surgery after
thoracic surgical
consultation

INITIAL TREATMENT

Surgical exploration
and resection^m +
mediastinal lymph
node dissection or
systematic lymph
node sampling

Definitive radiation
therapy (RT), preferably
stereotactic ablative
radiotherapy (SABR)^{n,o,p}

Stage IIIA/IIIB ([NSCL-8](#)) or
Stage IIIB/IIIC ([NSCL-13](#))

Findings at
Surgery
([NSCL-4](#))

Surveillance
([NSCL-17](#))

^g Testing is not listed in order of priority and is dependent on clinical circumstances, institutional processes, and judicious use of resources.

^h Methods for evaluation include mediastinoscopy, mediastinotomy, EBUS, EUS, and CT-guided biopsy. An EBUS-TBNA negative for malignancy in a clinically (FDG-PET/CT and/or CT) positive mediastinum should undergo subsequent mediastinoscopy prior to surgical resection.

ⁱ There is low likelihood of positive mediastinal lymph nodes when these nodes are CT and FDG-PET/CT negative in peripheral tumors (outer third of lung) ≤3 cm. Thus, pretreatment pathologic mediastinal evaluation is optional in these settings. Invasive mediastinal staging is recommended for central tumors.

^j In patients who are medically inoperable, while mediastinal biopsy is generally preferred, the risks in selected patients may outweigh the benefits.

^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

^l Surgical resection is considered the first option for operable patients with stage IA lung cancer, but patients may also be informed about SABR as an alternative option through shared decision-making.

^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^o Image-guided thermal ablation (IGTA) therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

^p Prior to treatment, multidisciplinary evaluation that includes treating physicians and specialists in obtaining tissue diagnosis (thoracic surgery, interventional pulmonology, and interventional radiology) is required to determine the safest and most efficient approach for biopsy, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult, that a clinical diagnosis of lung cancer is appropriate, and that treatment is warranted.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

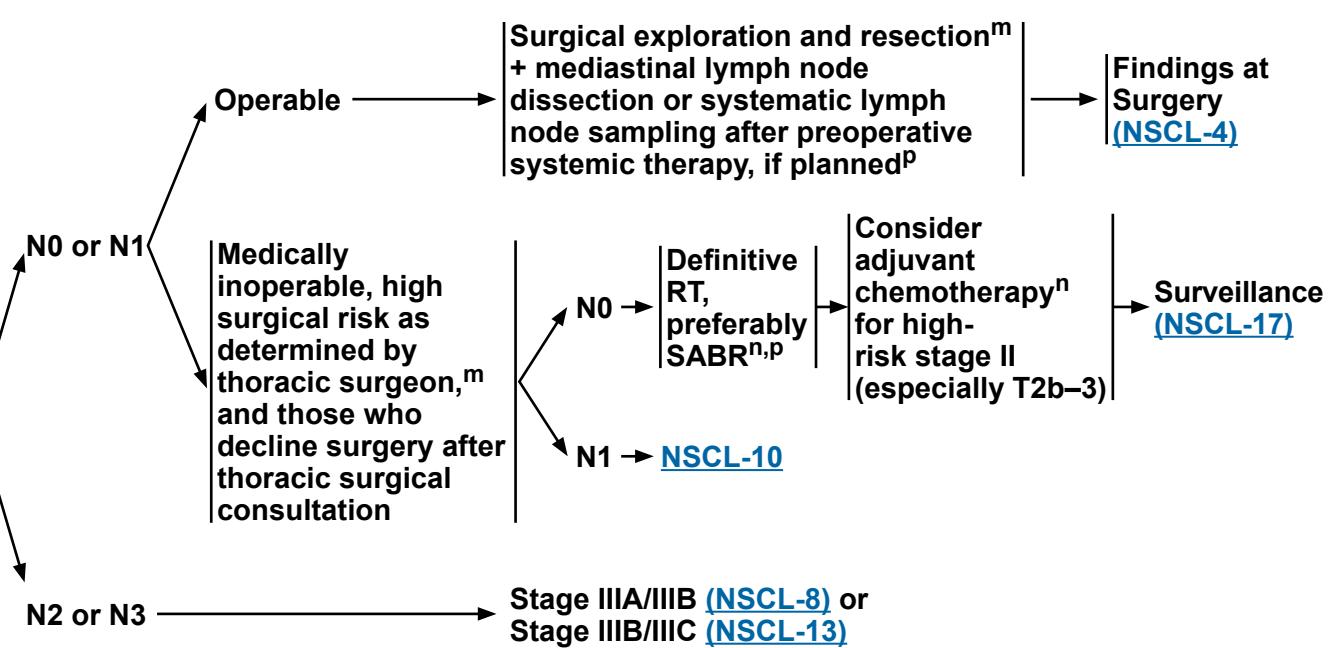
CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

PRETREATMENT EVALUATION^g

- Stage IB (peripheral T2a, N0)
- Stage I (central T1abc–T2a, N0)
- Stage II (T1abc–T2ab, N1; T2b, N0)
- Stage IIB (T3, N0)^f
- Stage IIIA (T3, N1)^f

- Molecular testing for EGFR, ALK; PD-L1 testing
- Evaluate for perioperative therapy^q
- PFTs (if not previously done)
- Bronchoscopy
- Pathologic mediastinal lymph node evaluation^h
- FDG-PET/CT scan^k (if not previously done)
- Brain MRI with contrast^r
(stage II, IIIA)
(stage IB [optional])

INITIAL TREATMENT



^f T3, N0 related to size or satellite nodules.

^g Testing is not listed in order of priority and is dependent on clinical circumstances, institutional processes, and judicious use of resources.

^h Methods for evaluation include mediastinoscopy, mediastinotomy, EBUS, EUS, and CT-guided biopsy. An EBUS-TBNA negative for malignancy in a clinically (FDG-PET/CT and/or CT) positive mediastinum should undergo subsequent mediastinoscopy prior to surgical resection.

^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^p Prior to treatment, multidisciplinary evaluation that includes treating physicians and specialists in obtaining tissue diagnosis (thoracic surgery, interventional pulmonology, and interventional radiology) is required to determine the safest and most efficient approach for biopsy, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult, that a clinical diagnosis of lung cancer is appropriate, and that treatment is warranted.

^q [Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#).

^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

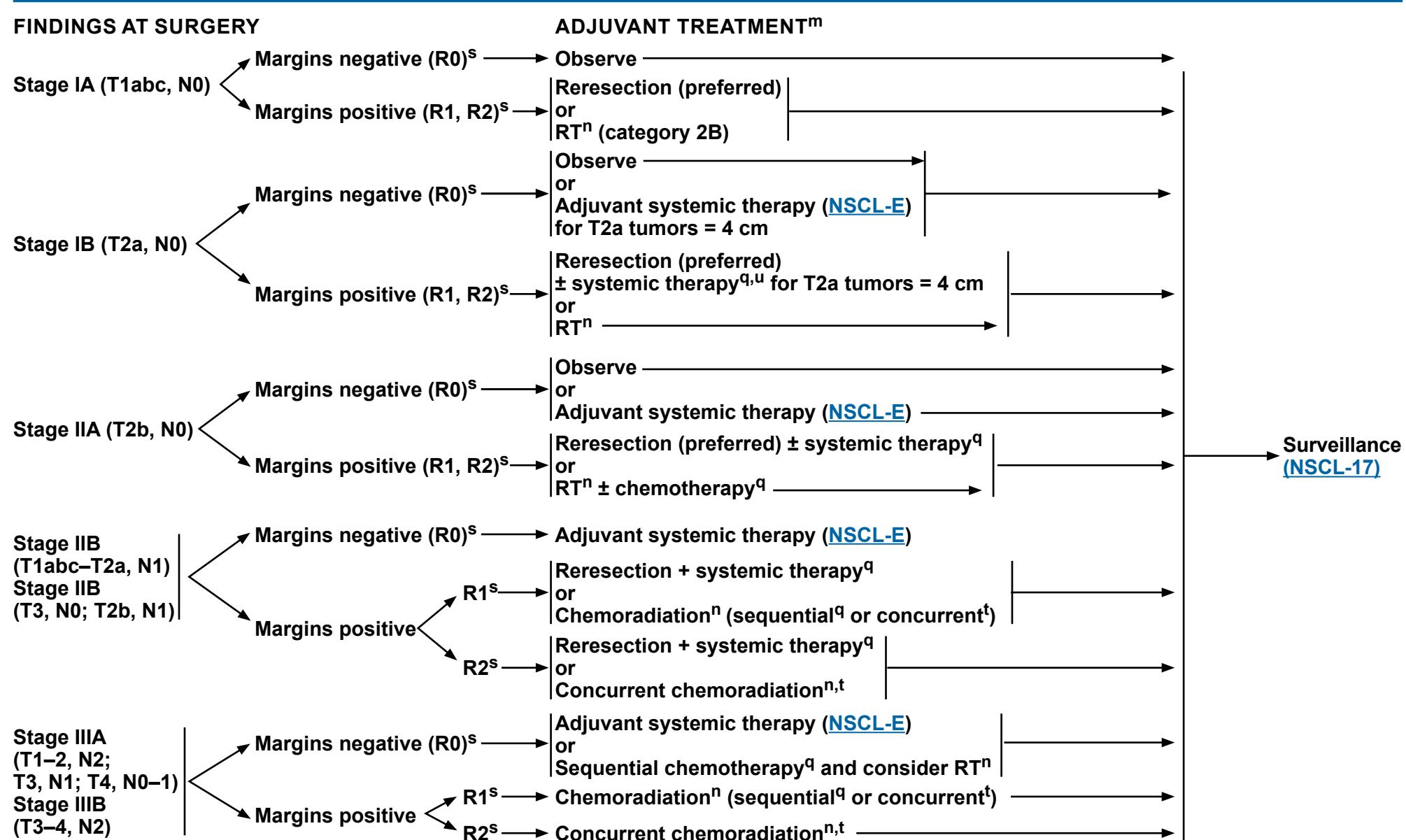
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

FINDINGS AT SURGERY

[Footnotes on NSCL-4A](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

FOOTNOTES FOR [NSCL-4](#)

^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^q [Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#).

^s R0 = complete resection with negative margins, R1 = microscopic positive margins, R2 = gross unresected tumor remaining.

^t [Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens \(NSCL-F\)](#).

^u Increasing size is an important variable when evaluating the need for adjuvant chemotherapy.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



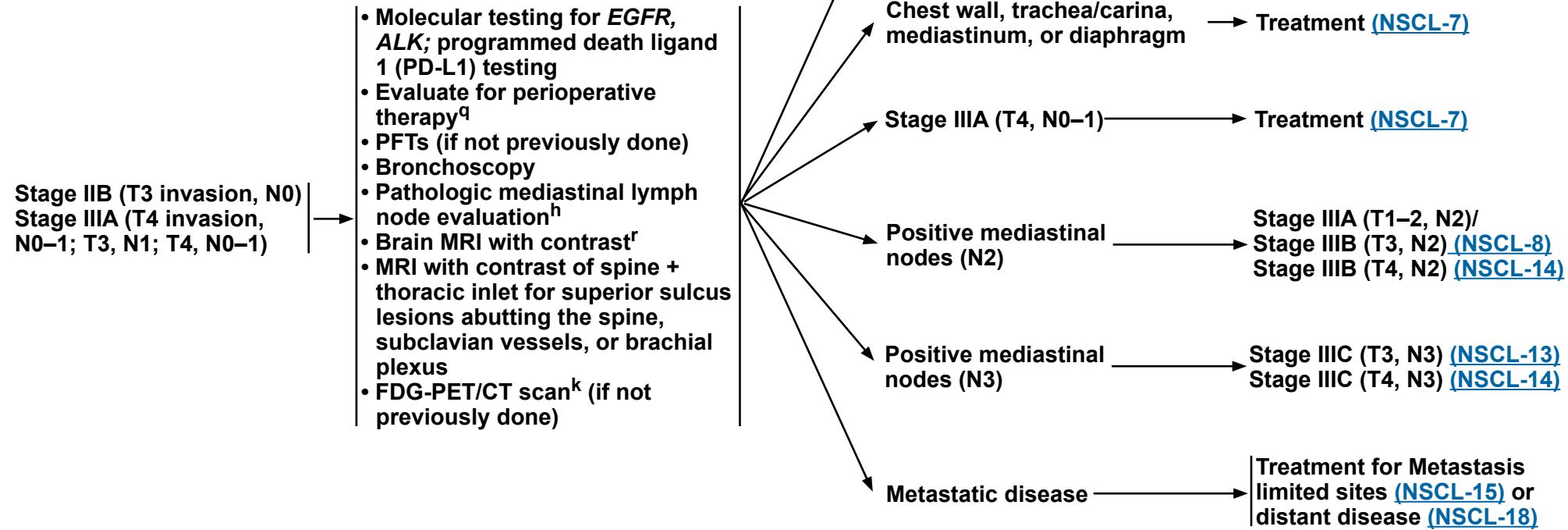
NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

PRETREATMENT EVALUATION

CLINICAL EVALUATION



^h Methods for evaluation include mediastinoscopy, mediastinotomy, EBUS, EUS, and CT-guided biopsy. An EBUS-TBNA negative for malignancy in a clinically (FDG-PET/CT and/or CT) positive mediastinum should undergo subsequent mediastinoscopy prior to surgical resection.

^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

^q [Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#).

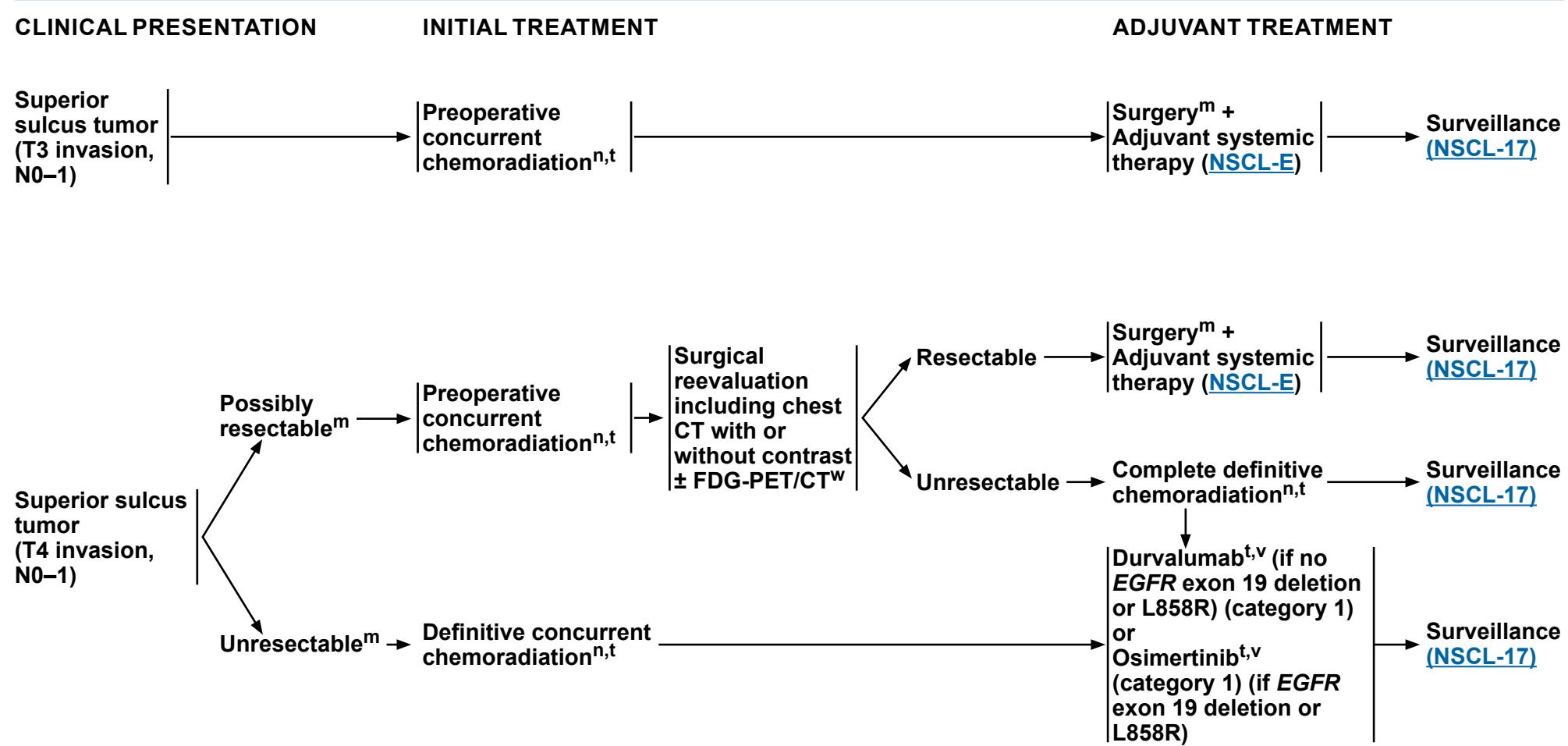
^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer



^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^t [Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens \(NSCL-F\)](#).

^v For patients who have received sequential chemoradiation, durvalumab can be considered as consolidation immunotherapy or, if EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R, osimertinib is recommended.

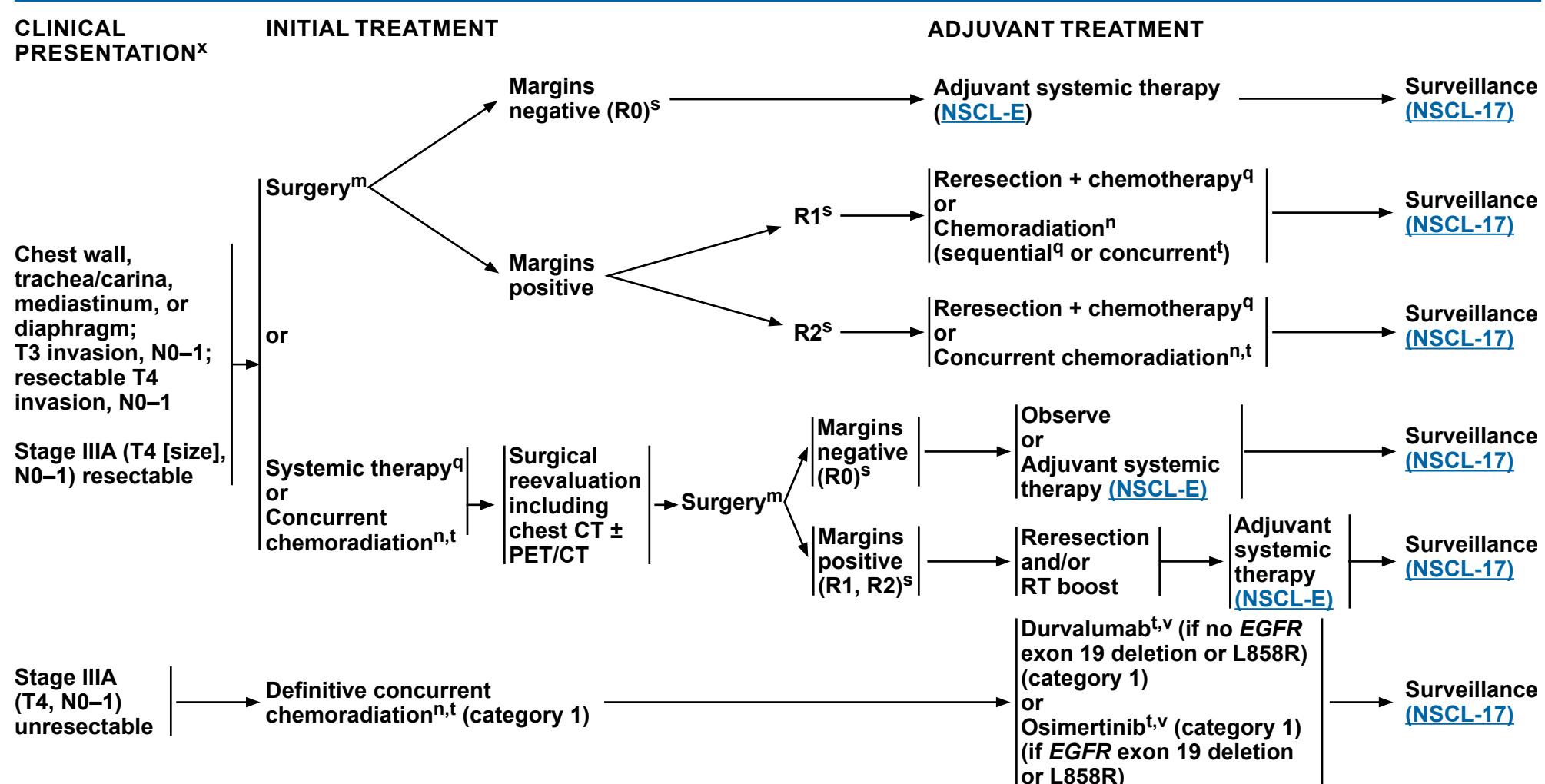
^w MRI with contrast of spine + thoracic inlet for superior sulcus lesions abutting the spine, subclavian vessels, or brachial plexus.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).^q [Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#).^s R0 = complete resection with negative margins, R1 = microscopic positive margins, R2 = gross unresected tumor remaining.^t [Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens \(NSCL-F\)](#).^v For patients who have received sequential chemoradiation, durvalumab can be considered as consolidation immunotherapy or, if EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R, osimertinib is recommended.^x Resectability should be determined by thoracic surgery evaluation prior to initiation of any therapy.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

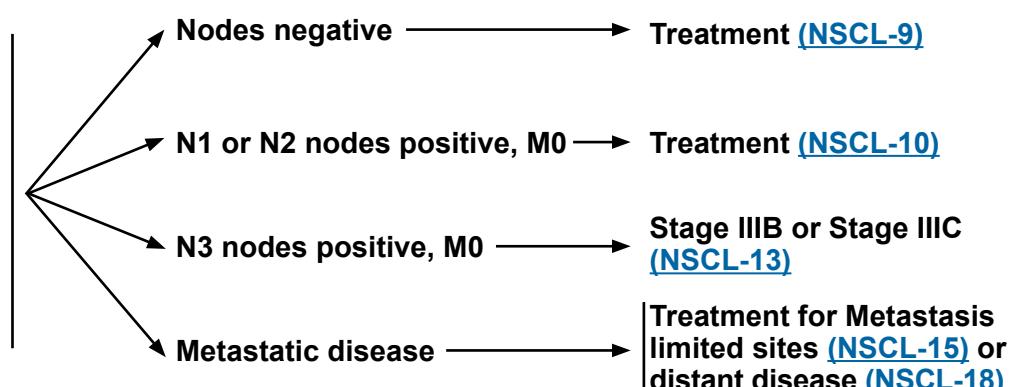
Stage IIIA (T1–2, N2)
Stage IIIB (T3, N2)

Separate pulmonary nodule(s) (stage IIB, IIIA, IV)
Stage IIIA ipsilateral non-primary lobe (T4, N0–1),
Stage IV (contralateral lung)

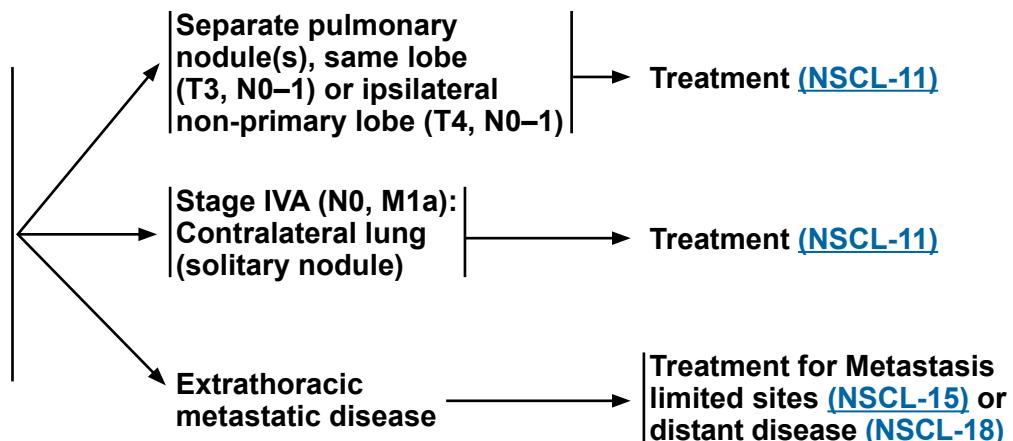
PRETREATMENT EVALUATION

- Molecular testing for *EGFR*, *ALK*; PD-L1 testing
- Evaluate for perioperative therapy^q
- PFTs (if not previously done)
- Bronchoscopy
- Pathologic mediastinal lymph node evaluation^h
- FDG-PET/CT scan^k (if not previously done)
- Brain MRI with contrast^r

MEDIASTINAL BIOPSY FINDINGS AND RESECTABILITY



- Molecular testing for *EGFR*, *ALK*; PD-L1 testing
- Evaluate for perioperative therapy^q
- PFTs (if not previously done)
- Bronchoscopy
- Pathologic mediastinal lymph node evaluation^h
- Brain MRI with contrast^r
- FDG-PET/CT scan^k (if not previously done)



^h Methods for evaluation include mediastinoscopy, mediastinotomy, EBUS, EUS, and CT-guided biopsy. An EBUS-TBNA negative for malignancy in a clinically (FDG-PET/CT and/or CT) positive mediastinum should undergo subsequent mediastinoscopy prior to surgical resection.

^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

^q [Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#).

^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

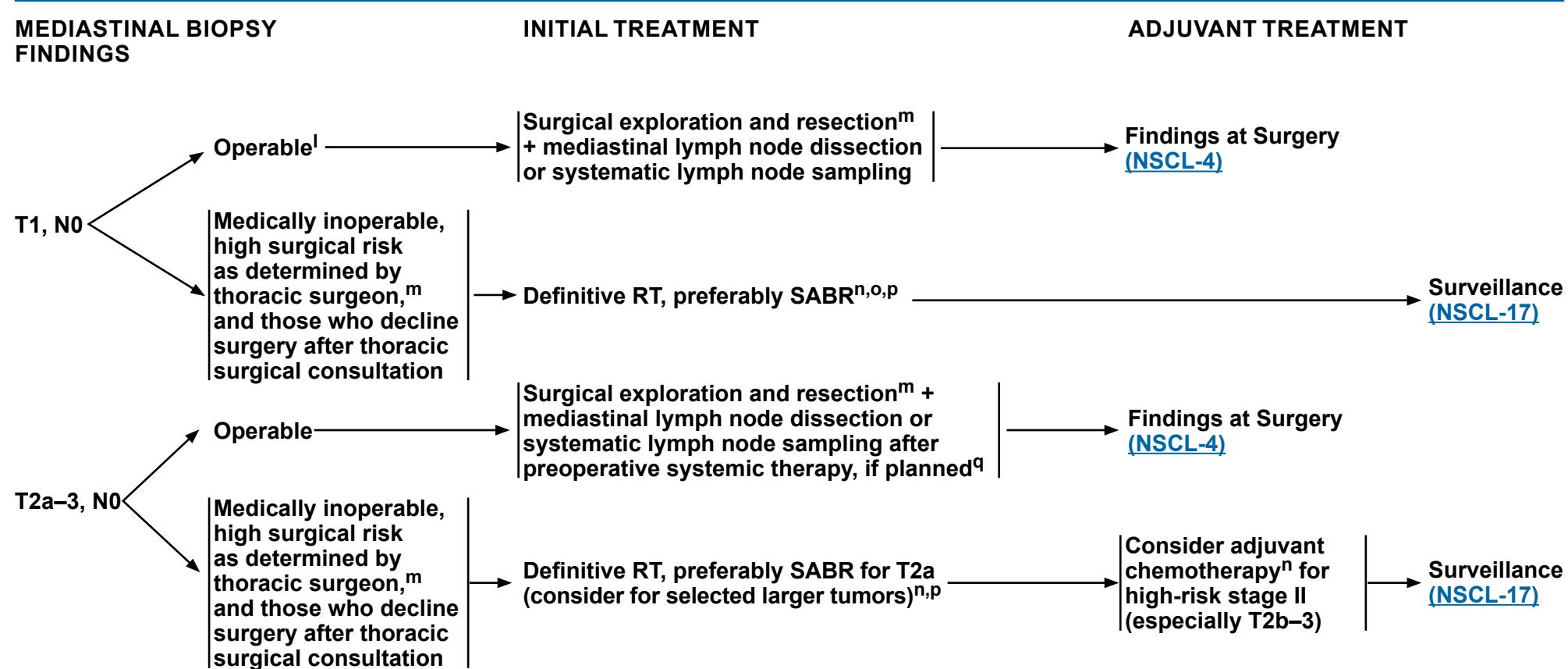
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MEDIASTINAL BIOPSY FINDINGS



^l Surgical resection is considered the first option for operable patients with stage IA lung cancer, but patients may also be informed about SABR as an alternative option through shared decision-making.

^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients.
See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

^p Prior to treatment, multidisciplinary evaluation that includes treating physicians and specialists in obtaining tissue diagnosis (thoracic surgery, interventional pulmonology, and interventional radiology) is required to determine the safest and most efficient approach for biopsy, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult, that a clinical diagnosis of lung cancer is appropriate, and that treatment is warranted.

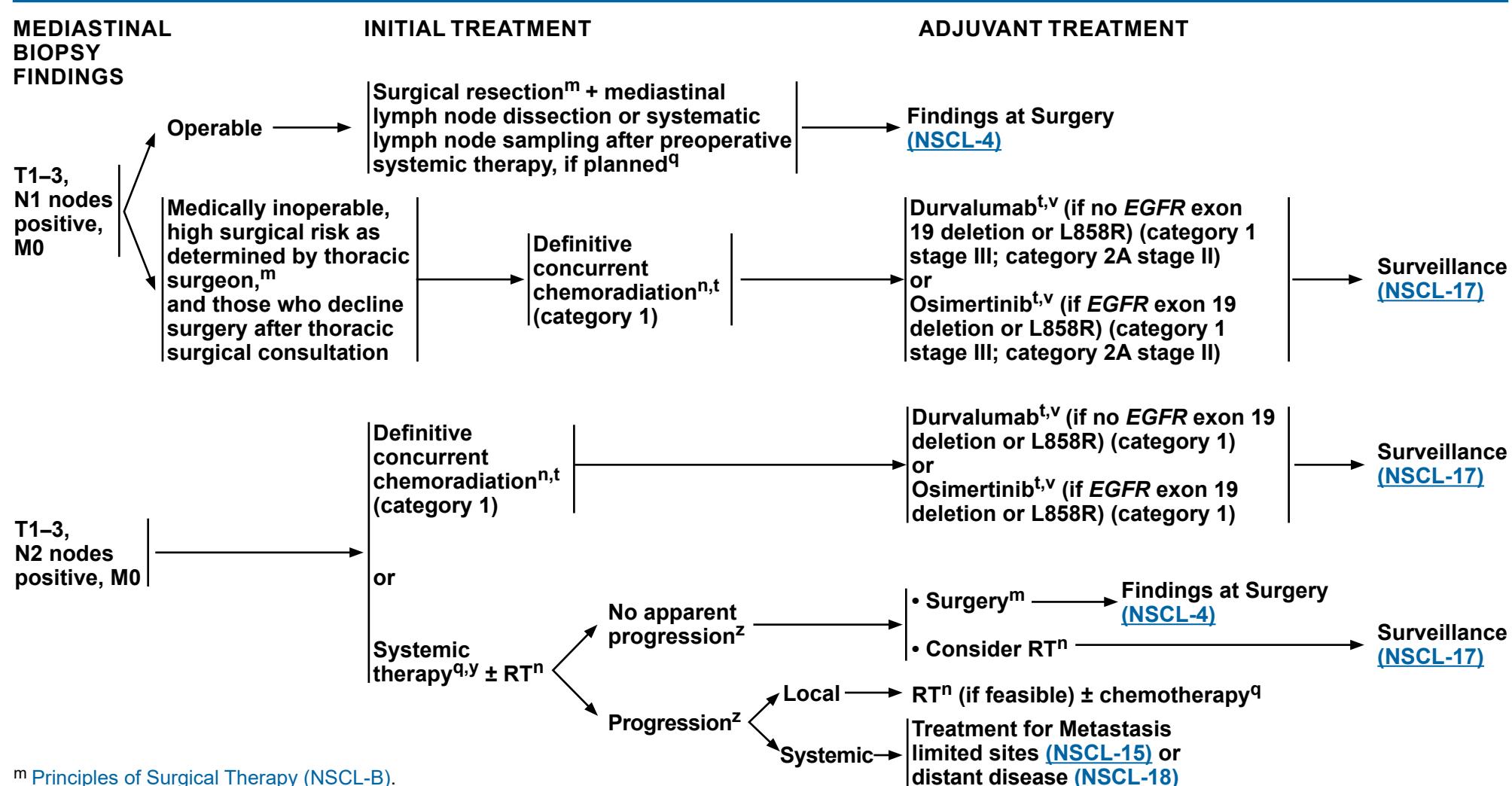
^q [Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

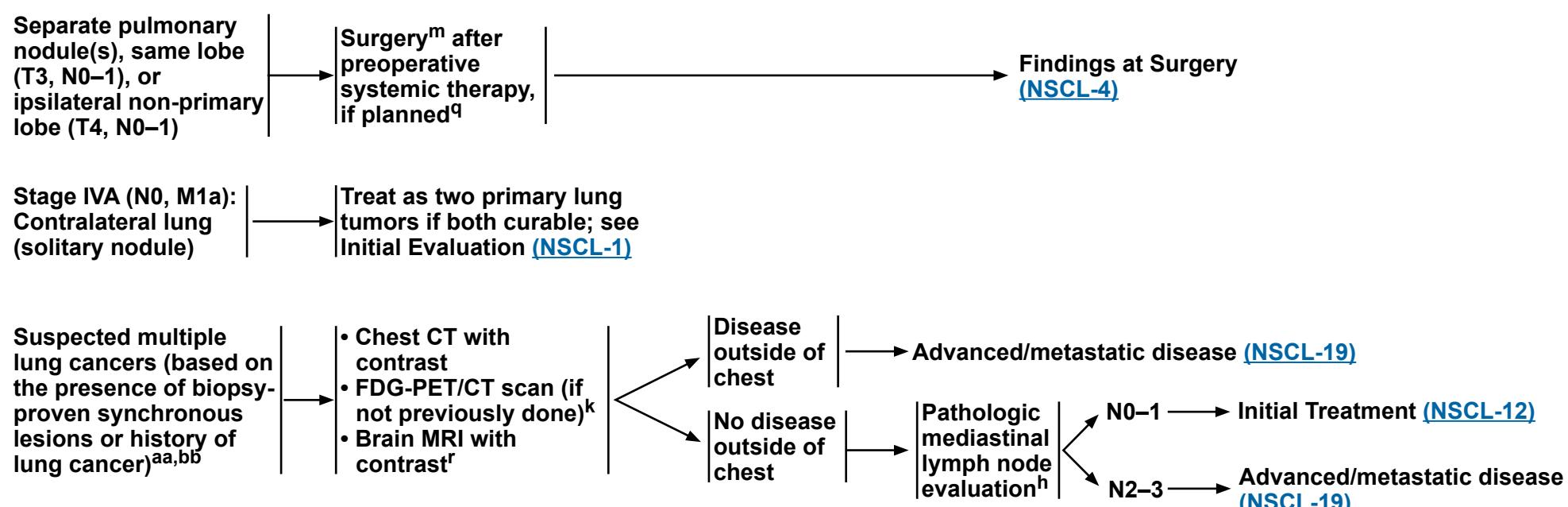
^m Principles of Surgical Therapy (NSCL-B).ⁿ Principles of Radiation Therapy (NSCL-C).^q Perioperative Systemic Therapy (NSCL-E).^t Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens (NSCL-F).^v For patients who have received sequential chemoradiation, durvalumab can be considered as consolidation immunotherapy or, if EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R, osimertinib is recommended.^y Selected patients with N2 disease (fit, single-station, non-bulky N2, requiring only lobectomy) may be considered for systemic therapy followed by surgery.^z Chest CT with contrast and/or FDG-PET/CT to evaluate progression.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



CLINICAL PRESENTATION

ADJUVANT TREATMENT



^h Methods for evaluation include mediastinoscopy, mediastinotomy, EBUS, EUS, and CT-guided biopsy. An EBUS-TBNA negative for malignancy in a clinically (FDG-PET/CT and/or CT) positive mediastinum should undergo subsequent mediastinoscopy prior to surgical resection.

^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

^q [Perioperative Systemic Therapy \(NSCL-E\)](#).

^{aa} Lesions with different cell types (eg, squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma) are usually different primary tumors. This analysis may be limited by small biopsy samples. However, lesions of the same cell type are not necessarily metastases. Single contralateral lung nodules with clinical, radiologic, or pathologic features suggestive of a synchronous primary lung cancer (eg, long disease-free survival, ground glass components, different histologic characteristics) that are amenable to local therapy should be considered as probable separate primary cancers and eligible for local therapy ([NSCL-11](#)). Multiple studies suggest that next-generation sequencing (NGS) testing with broad gene coverage may allow for unambiguous determination of clonal relatedness among separate lung nodules.

^{bb} For guidance regarding the evaluation, workup, and management of subsolid pulmonary nodules, please see the diagnostic evaluation of a nodule suspicious for lung cancer ([DIAG-1](#)).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

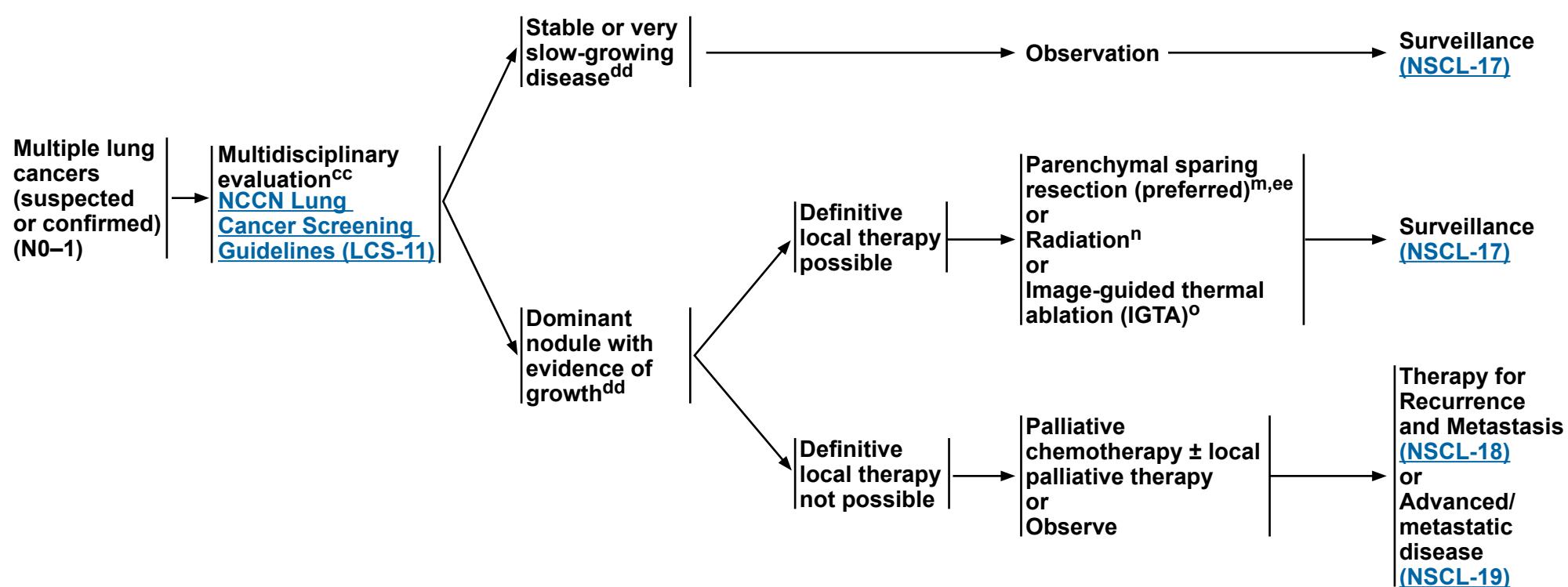


NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

INITIAL TREATMENT



^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

^{cc} Multidisciplinary evaluation including thoracic radiology, pulmonary medicine, thoracic surgery, medical oncology, and radiation oncology.

^{dd} Lesions at low risk of becoming symptomatic can be observed (eg, small subsolid nodules with slow growth). However, if the lesion(s) show accelerating growth or increasing solid component or increasing FDG uptake, even while small, treatment should be considered.

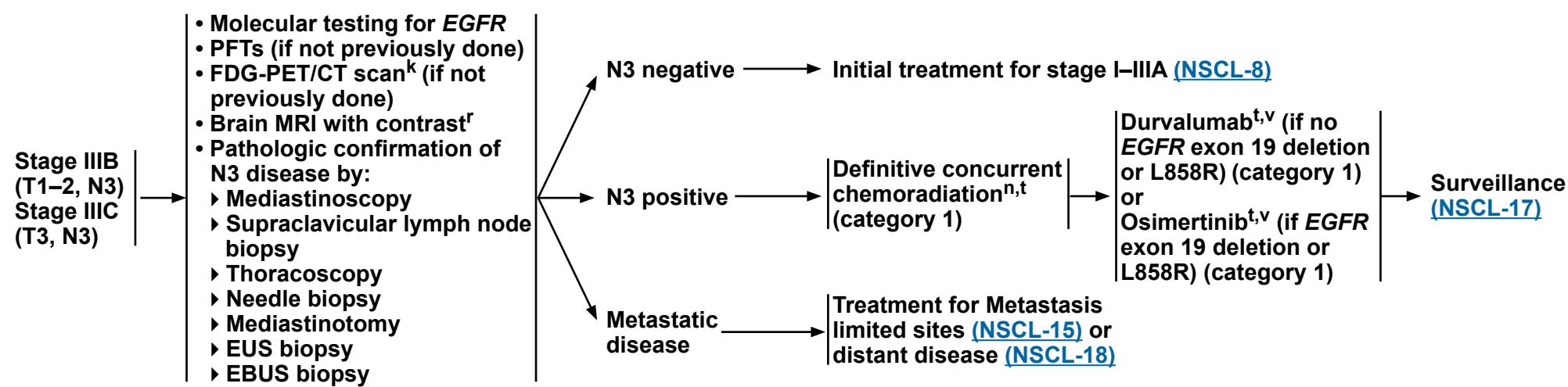
^{ee} Lung-sparing resection is preferred, but tumor distribution and institutional expertise should guide individual treatment planning. Patients should be evaluated in a multidisciplinary setting; ie, surgery, radiation oncology, medical oncology (interventional pulmonology and/or interventional radiology as needed).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



CLINICAL ASSESSMENT **PRETREATMENT EVALUATION**

INITIAL TREATMENT



^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

^t [Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens \(NSCL-F\)](#).

^v For patients who have received sequential chemoradiation, durvalumab can be considered as consolidation immunotherapy or, if *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or L858R, osimertinib is recommended.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

Stage IIIB
(T4, N2)
Stage IIIC
(T4, N3)

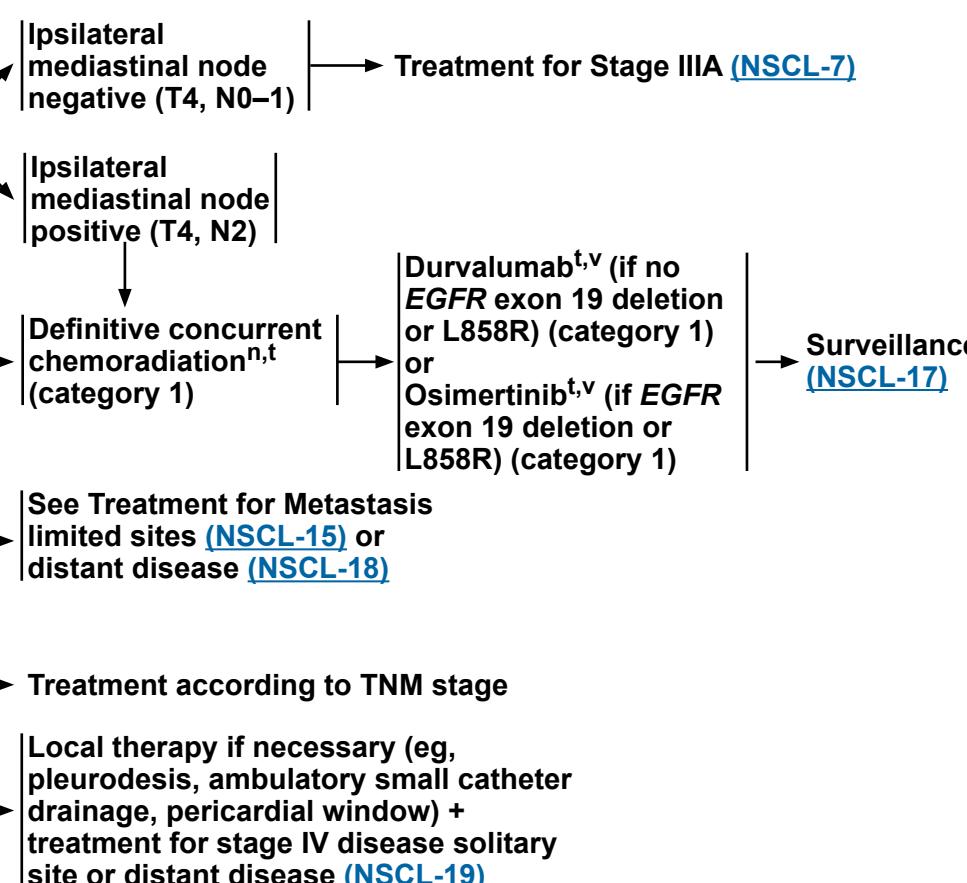
Stage IVA,
M1a: pleural
or pericardial
effusion

PRETREATMENT EVALUATION

- Molecular testing for *EGFR*
- FDG-PET/CT scan^k (if not previously done)
- Brain MRI with contrast^r
- Pathologic confirmation of N2-3 disease by either:
 - ▶ Mediastinoscopy
 - ▶ Supraclavicular lymph node biopsy
 - ▶ Thoracoscopy
 - ▶ Needle biopsy
 - ▶ Mediastinotomy
 - ▶ EUS biopsy
 - ▶ EBUS biopsy

- FDG-PET/CT scan^k (if not previously done)
- Brain MRI with contrast^r
- Biomarker testing ([NSCL-19](#))
- Thoracentesis or pericardiocentesis ± thoracoscopy if thoracentesis indeterminate

INITIAL TREATMENT



^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

^t [Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens \(NSCL-F\)](#).

^v For patients who have received sequential chemoradiation, durvalumab can be considered as consolidation immunotherapy or, if *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or L858R, osimertinib is recommended.

^{ff} Most pleural (pericardial) effusions with lung cancer are a result of the tumor. In a few patients, however, multiple microscopic examinations of pleural (pericardial) fluid are negative for tumor, and fluid is non-bloody and not an exudate. If these elements and clinical judgment dictate that the effusion is not related to the tumor, the effusion should be excluded as a staging descriptor.

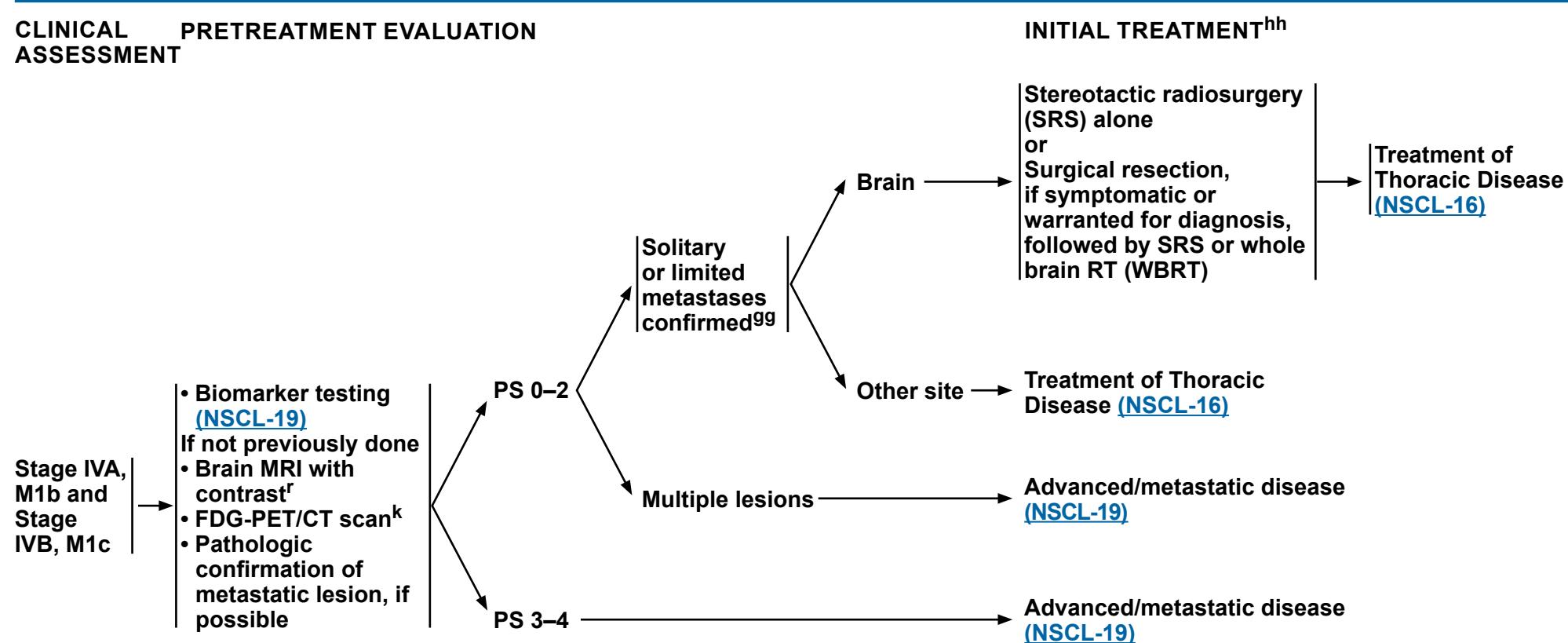
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL PRETREATMENT EVALUATION ASSESSMENT



^k FDG-PET/CT performed skull base to mid-thigh. Positive FDG-PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If FDG-PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.

^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

^{gg} Including selected patients with stage M1c and limited number and volume of metastatic lesions amenable to definitive local therapy. Clinical trials have included up to 3 to 5 metastatic sites.

^{hh} [NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers](#).

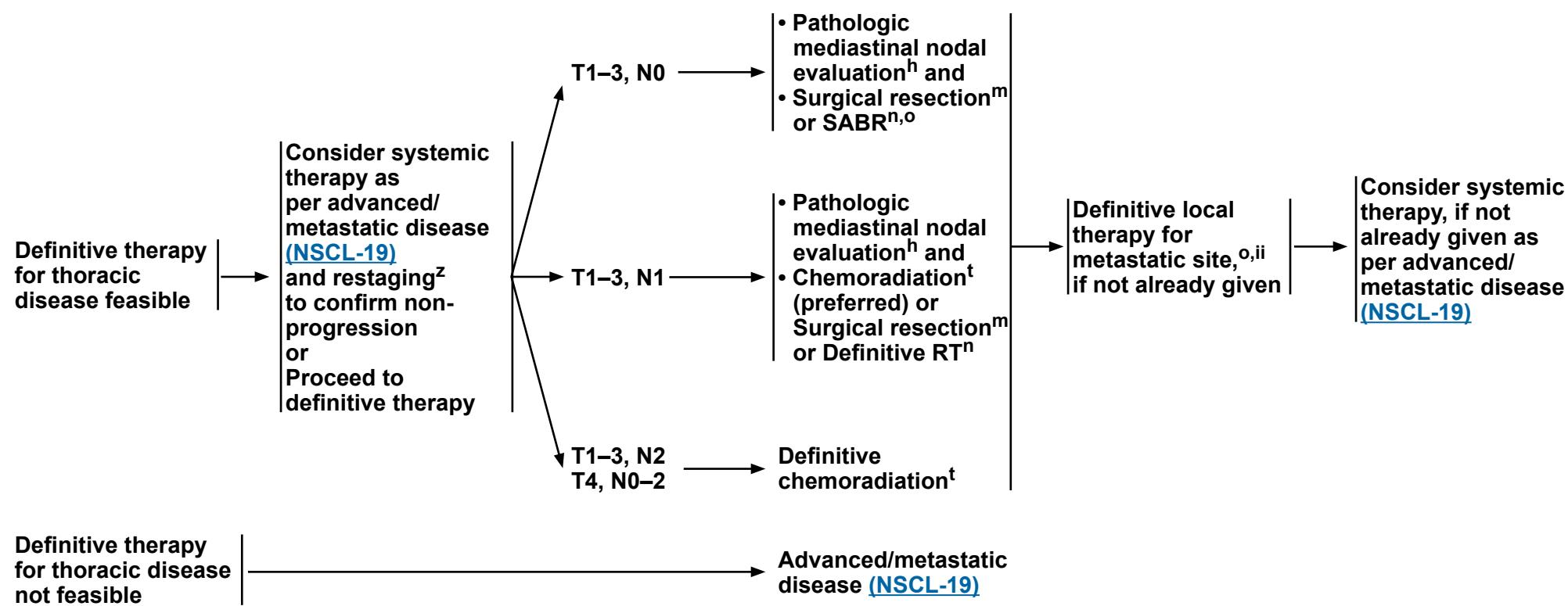
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

TREATMENT OF THORACIC DISEASE



^h Methods for evaluation include mediastinoscopy, mediastinotomy, EBUS, EUS, and CT-guided biopsy. An EBUS-TBNA negative for malignancy in a clinically (FDG-PET/CT and/or CT) positive mediastinum should undergo subsequent mediastinoscopy prior to surgical resection.

^m [Principles of Surgical Therapy \(NSCL-B\)](#).

ⁿ [Principles of Radiation Therapy \(NSCL-C\)](#).

^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

^t [Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens \(NSCL-F\)](#).

^z Chest CT with contrast and/or FDG-PET/CT to evaluate progression.

ⁱⁱ Typically, RT (including SABR) or surgical resection.

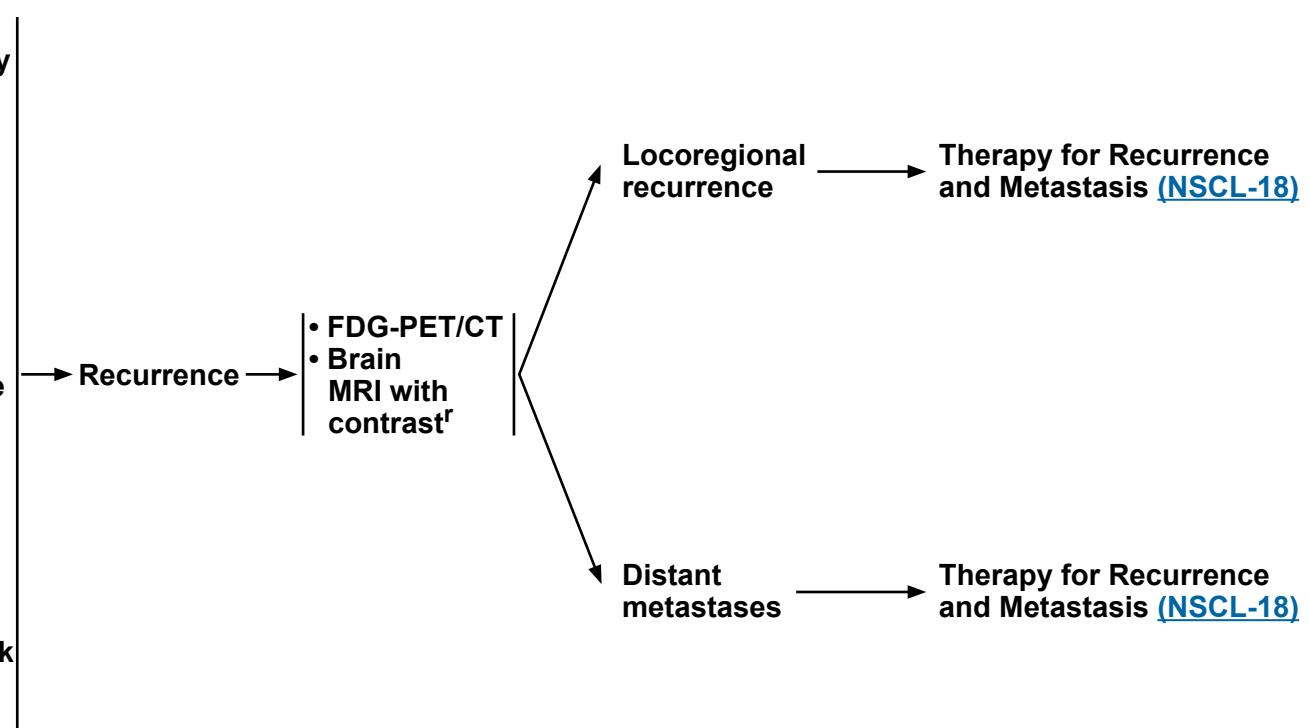
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



**SURVEILLANCE AFTER COMPLETION
OF DEFINITIVE THERAPY**

No evidence of clinical/radiographic disease

- Stage I–II (primary treatment included surgery ± chemotherapy)
 - ▶ H&P and chest CT^{jj} ± contrast every 6 mo for 2–3 y, then H&P and a low-dose non-contrast-enhanced chest CT annually
- Stage I–II (primary treatment included RT) or stage III or stage IV (oligometastatic with all sites treated with definitive intent)
 - ▶ H&P and chest CT^{jj} ± contrast every 3–6 mo for 3 y, then H&P and chest CT ± contrast every 6 mo for 2 y, then H&P and a low-dose non-contrast-enhanced chest CT annually
 - ◊ Residual or new radiographic abnormalities may require more frequent imaging
- Smoking cessation advice, counseling, and pharmacotherapy
- FDG-PET/CT^{kk} is not routinely indicated
- Brain MRI as clinically indicated based on risk assessment
- [Cancer Survivorship Care \(NSCL-G\)](#)



^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.

^{jj} Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

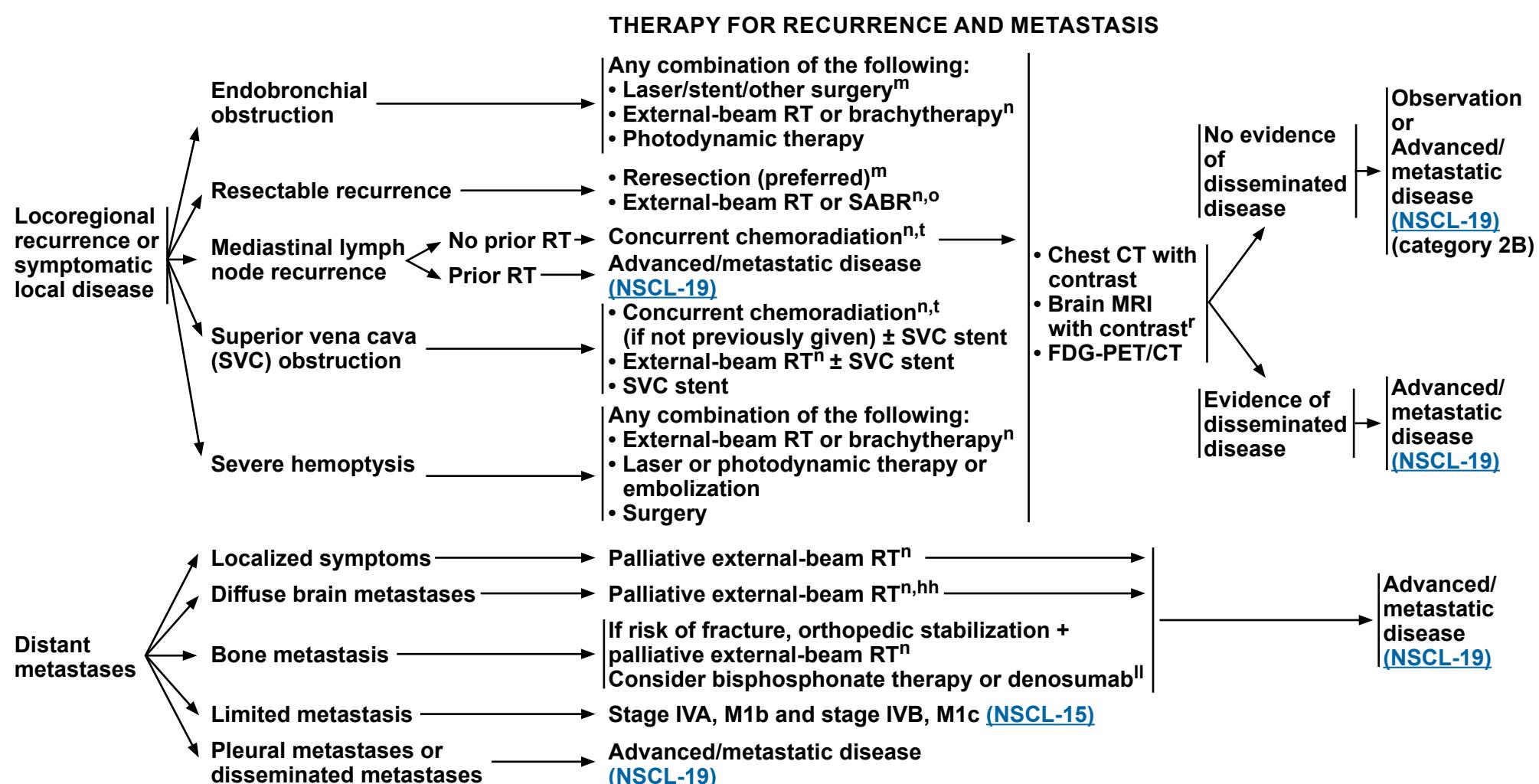
^{kk} FDG-PET/CT is currently not warranted in the routine surveillance and follow-up of patients with NSCLC. However, many benign conditions (such as atelectasis, consolidation, and radiation fibrosis) are difficult to differentiate from neoplasm on standard CT imaging, and FDG-PET/CT can be used to differentiate true malignancy in these settings. However, if FDG-PET/CT is to be used as a problem-solving tool in patients after RT, histopathologic confirmation of recurrent disease is needed because areas previously treated with RT can remain FDG avid for up to 2 years.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

^m Principles of Surgical Therapy (NSCL-B).ⁿ Principles of Radiation Therapy (NSCL-C).^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy (NSCL-D).^r If MRI is not possible, CT of head with contrast.^t Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens (NSCL-F).^{hh} NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers.^{ll} An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

Advanced or metastatic disease

- Establish histologic subtype^a with adequate tissue for molecular testing (consider rebiopsy^{mm} or plasma testing if appropriate)
- Smoking cessation counseling
- Integrate palliative care^c ([NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care](#))

HISTOLOGIC SUBTYPE^a

- Adenocarcinoma
- Large cell
- NSCLC not otherwise specified (NOS)

Squamous cell carcinoma

BIOMARKER TESTINGⁿⁿ

• Molecular testing, including:

- EGFR mutation (category 1), ALK (category 1), KRAS, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, METex14 skipping, RET (category 1), ERBB2 (HER2), NRG1, HER2 (immunohistochemistry [IHC])^{oo}
- Testing should be conducted as part of broad molecular profiling^{pp}
- PD-L1 testing (category 1)

Testing Results
([NSCL-20](#))

• Consider molecular testing, including:^{qq}

- EGFR mutation, ALK, KRAS, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, METex14 skipping, RET, ERBB2 (HER2), NRG1, HER2 (IHC)^{oo}
- Testing should be conducted as part of broad molecular profiling^{pp}
- PD-L1 testing (category 1)

Testing Results
([NSCL-20](#))

^a [Principles of Pathologic Review \(NSCL-A\)](#).^c Temel JS, et al. N Engl J Med 2010;363:733-742.^{mm} Complete genotyping for EGFR, KRAS, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK1/2/3, MET, RET, ERBB2 (HER2), and NRG1 via biopsy and/or plasma testing. Combinations of tissue and plasma testing, either concurrently or in sequence are acceptable. Concurrent testing can improve time to test results and should be considered in the appropriate clinical situation. Negative results (meaning absence of definitive driver mutation) by one method suggests the use of a complementary method. Treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes.ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).^{oo} Testing for HER2 IHC is recommended at some point during progression. Timing should be balanced with tissue conservation.^{pp} The NCCN NSCLC Guidelines Panel strongly advises broader molecular profiling with the goal of identifying rare driver mutations for which effective drugs may already be available, or to appropriately counsel patients regarding the availability of clinical trials. Broad molecular profiling is defined as molecular testing that identifies all biomarkers identified in [NSCL-20](#) in either a single assay or a combination of a limited number of assays, and optimally also identifies emerging biomarkers ([NSCL-I](#)). Tiered approaches based on low prevalence of co-occurring biomarkers are acceptable. Broad molecular profiling is a key component of the improvement of care of patients with NSCLC. See [Emerging Biomarkers to Identify Patients for Therapies \(NSCL-I\)](#).^{qq} Lam VK, et al. Clin Lung Cancer 2019;20:30-36.e3; Sands JM, et al. Lung Cancer 2020;140:35-41.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

TESTING RESULTS^{mm,nn}

EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation positive	NSCL-21
EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X mutation positive	NSCL-24
EGFR exon 20 insertion mutation positive	NSCL-25
KRAS G12C mutation positive	NSCL-26
ALK rearrangement positive	NSCL-27
ROS1 rearrangement positive	NSCL-30
BRAF V600E mutation positive	NSCL-32
NTRK1/2/3 gene fusion positive	NSCL-33
METex14 skipping mutation positive	NSCL-34
RET rearrangement positive	NSCL-35
ERBB2 (HER2) mutation positive	NSCL-36
NRG1 gene fusion positive	NSCL-37
PD-L1 ≥1% and negative for actionable molecular biomarkers above	NSCL-38
PD-L1 <1% and negative for actionable molecular biomarkers above	NSCL-39

^{mm} Complete genotyping for *EGFR*, *KRAS*, *ALK*, *ROS1*, *BRAF*, *NTRK1/2/3*, *MET*, *RET*, *ERBB2 (HER2)*, and *NRG1* via biopsy and/or plasma testing. Combinations of tissue and plasma testing, either concurrently or in sequence are acceptable. Concurrent testing can improve time to test results and should be considered in the appropriate clinical situation. Negative results (meaning absence of definitive driver mutation) by one method suggests the use of a complementary method. Treatment is guided by available results and, if unknown, these patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes.

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EGFR EXON 19 DELETION OR EXON 21 L858R MUTATIONSⁿⁿ

EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations

EGFR mutation discovered prior to first-line systemic therapy

EGFR mutation discovered during first-line systemic therapy

FIRST-LINE THERAPY^{rr}

Preferred

Osimertinib^{ss} (category 1)

Progression → Subsequent Therapy ([NSCL-22](#))

Other Recommended

Amivantamab-vmjw + lazertinib (category 1)^{tt} → Progression → Subsequent Therapy ([NSCL-22](#))

or

Osimertinib + pemetrexed + (cisplatin or carboplatin) (nonsquamous) (category 1) → Progression → Systemic Therapy, Subsequent ([NSCL-K 4 of 5](#))

Useful in Certain Circumstances

Afatinib^{ss} (category 1)

or Dacomitinib^{ss} (category 1)

or Erlotinib^{ss} (category 1)

or Erlotinib + bevacizumab^{uu,vv}

or Erlotinib + ramucirumab

or Gefitinib^{ss} (category 1)

Progression → Subsequent Therapy ([NSCL-23](#))

Add osimertinib to pemetrexed + (cisplatin or carboplatin) (nonsquamous)

or Interrupt current therapy^{ww,xx} and start

Osimertinib or Amivantamab-vmjw + lazertinib^{tt}

or Afatinib or Dacomitinib or Erlotinib

or Erlotinib + bevacizumab^{uu,vv}

or Erlotinib + ramucirumab or Gefitinib

Progression → Systemic Therapy, Subsequent ([NSCL-K 4 of 5](#))

Progression → Subsequent Therapy ([NSCL-22](#))

Progression → Subsequent Therapy ([NSCL-23](#))

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ss} For performance status (PS) 0–4.

^{tt} Prophylactic anticoagulation is recommended at the time of initiation to prevent venous thromboembolic events.

^{uu} Criteria for treatment with bevacizumab: nonsquamous NSCLC, and no recent history of hemoptysis.

^{vv} An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute for bevacizumab.

^{ww} If systemic therapy regimen contains an immune checkpoint inhibitor, physicians should be aware of the long half-life of such drugs and data reporting adverse events when using osimertinib in combination with or following checkpoint inhibitors. The rate of side effects (pneumonitis) is higher within 3 months. Schoenfeld AJ, et al. Ann Oncol 2019;30:839-844; Oshima Y, et al. JAMA Oncol 2018;4:1112-1115; Oxnard GR, et al. Ann Oncol 2020;31:507-516; Gettinger S, et al. J Thorac Oncol 2018;13:1363-1372.

^{xx} If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy.

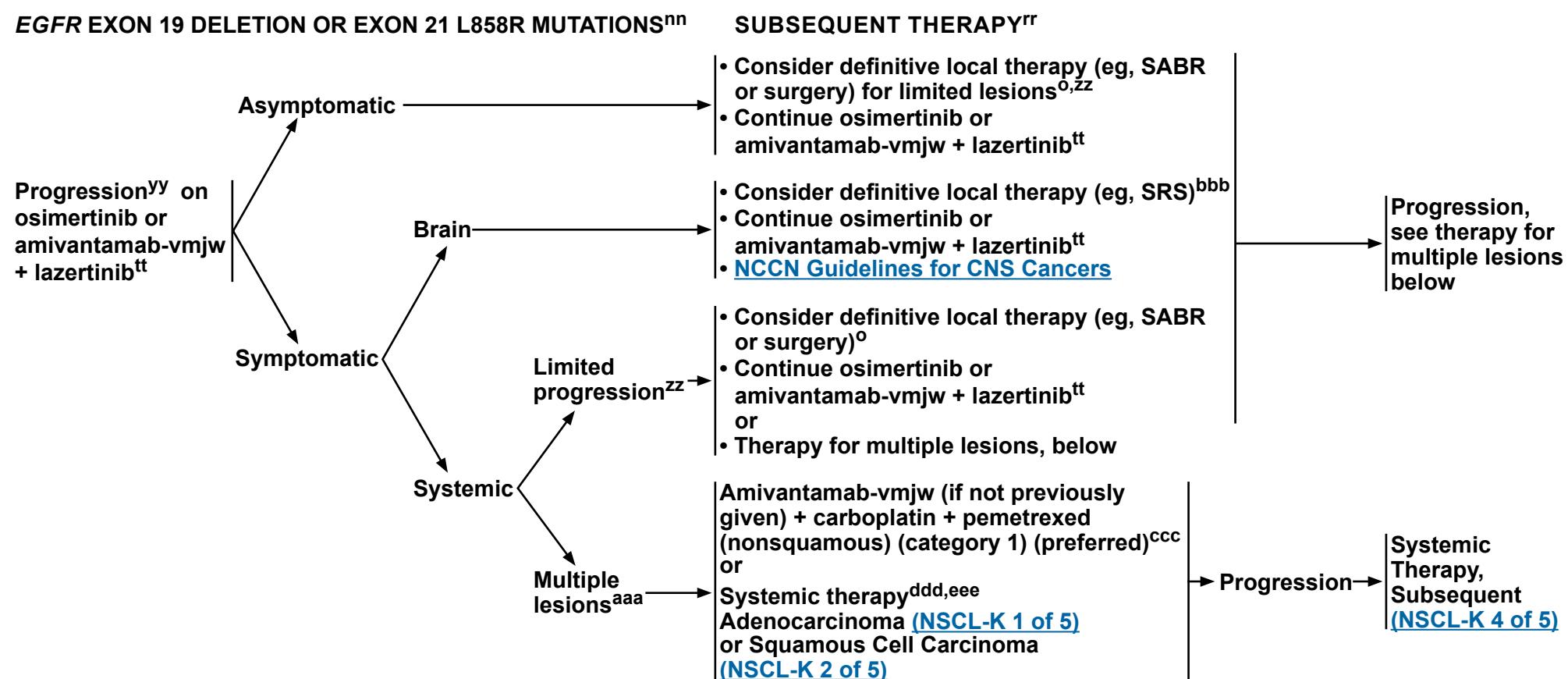
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EGFR EXON 19 DELETION OR EXON 21 L858R MUTATIONSⁿⁿ



^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{tt} Prophylactic anticoagulation is recommended at the time of initiation to prevent venous thromboembolic events.

^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI). If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

^{zz} Clinical trials have included up to 3 to 5 progressing sites.

^{aaa} Consider a biopsy at time of progression to rule out small cell lung cancer (SCLC) transformation (approximately 6%) and biopsy or plasma testing to evaluate mechanisms of resistance. See [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#) and [NCCN Guidelines for Small Cell Lung Cancer](#).

^{bbb} Definitive local therapy of CNS disease can include asymptomatic lesions at risk for symptomatic progression based on factors including site, location, and edema.

^{ccc} Not an option for EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X mutations.

^{ddd} Afatinib + cetuximab may be considered in patients with disease progression on EGFR TKI therapy.

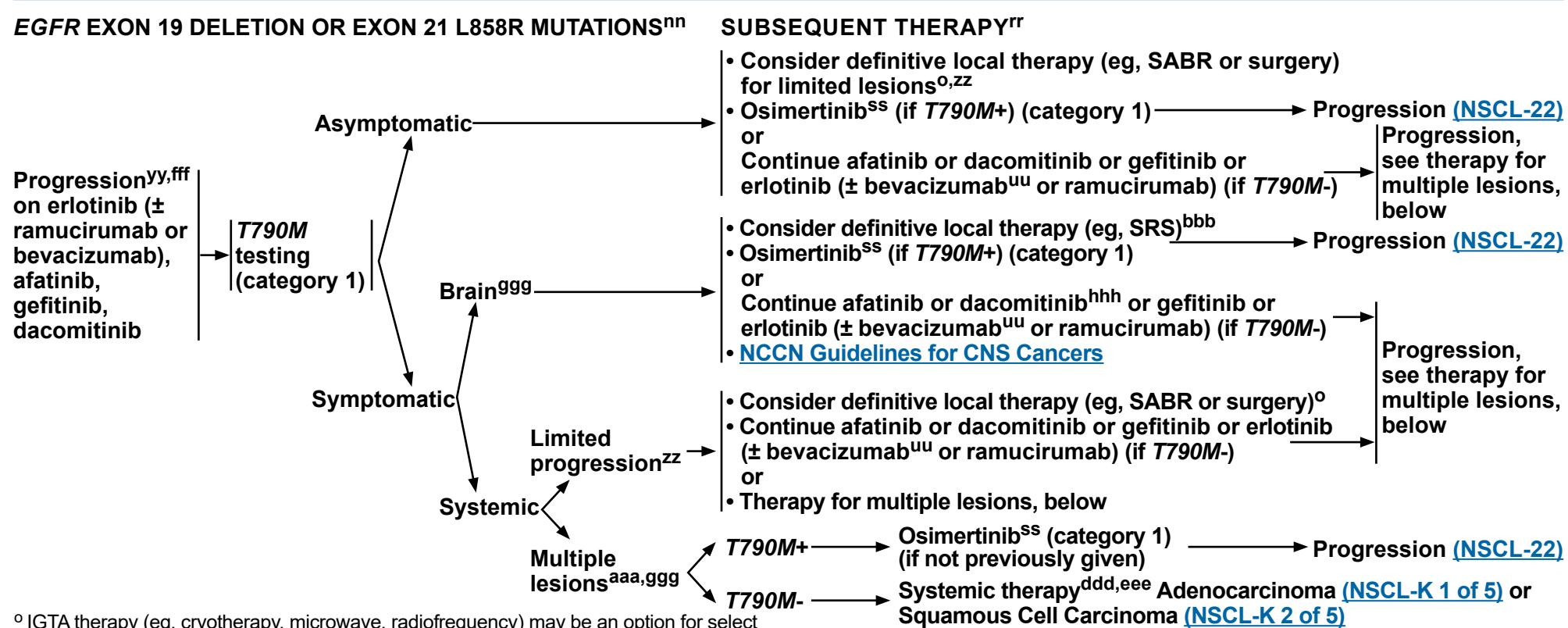
^{eee} The data in the second-line setting suggest that programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1)/PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy is less effective, irrespective of PD-L1 expression, in EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, ALK+ NSCLC.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EGFR EXON 19 DELETION OR EXON 21 L858R MUTATIONSⁿⁿ


^o ICTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ss} For PS 0–4.

^{uu} Criteria for treatment with bevacizumab: nonsquamous NSCLC, and no recent history of hemoptysis.

^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue TKI. If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

^{zz} Clinical trials have included up to 3 to 5 progressing sites.

^{aaa} Consider a biopsy at time of progression to rule out SCLC transformation (approximately 6%) and biopsy or plasma testing to evaluate mechanisms of resistance. See [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#) and [NCCN Guidelines for Small Cell Lung Cancer](#).

^{bbb} Definitive local therapy of CNS disease can include asymptomatic lesions at risk for symptomatic progression based on factors including site, location, and edema.

SUBSEQUENT THERAPY^{rr}

- Consider definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery) for limited lesions^{o,zz}
- Osimertinib^{ss} (if T790M+) (category 1) → Progression (NSCL-22)
- or Continue afatinib or dacomitinib or gefitinib or erlotinib (\pm bevacizumab^{uu} or ramucirumab) (if T790M-) → Progression, see therapy for multiple lesions, below
- Consider definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery)^o
- Osimertinib^{ss} (if T790M+) (category 1) → Progression (NSCL-22)
- or Continue afatinib or dacomitinib^{hhh} or gefitinib or erlotinib (\pm bevacizumab^{uu} or ramucirumab) (if T790M-) → Progression, see therapy for multiple lesions, below
- [NCCN Guidelines for CNS Cancers](#)
- Consider definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery)^o
- Continue afatinib or dacomitinib or gefitinib or erlotinib (\pm bevacizumab^{uu} or ramucirumab) (if T790M-) → Progression, see therapy for multiple lesions, below
- Therapy for multiple lesions, below
- Osimertinib^{ss} (category 1) (if not previously given) → Progression (NSCL-22)
- Systemic therapy^{ddd,eee} Adenocarcinoma (NSCL-K 1 of 5) or Squamous Cell Carcinoma (NSCL-K 2 of 5)

^{ddd} Afatinib + cetuximab may be considered in patients with disease progression on EGFR TKI therapy.

^{eee} The data in the second-line setting suggest that PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy is less effective, irrespective of PD-L1 expression, in EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, ALK+ NSCLC.

^{fff} Plasma or tissue-based testing via broad molecular profiling should be considered at progression, for the T790M mutation and other genomic resistance mechanisms. If plasma-based testing is negative, tissue-based testing with rebiopsy material is strongly recommended. Practitioners may want to consider scheduling the biopsy concurrently with plasma testing referral.

^{ggg} Consider osimertinib (regardless of T790M status) for progressive CNS disease or leptomeningeal disease. In the BLOOM study, osimertinib was used at 160 mg once daily for patients with leptomeningeal disease.

^{hhh} In the randomized phase III trial of dacomitinib, patients with brain metastases were not eligible for enrollment. In the setting of brain metastases, consider other options.

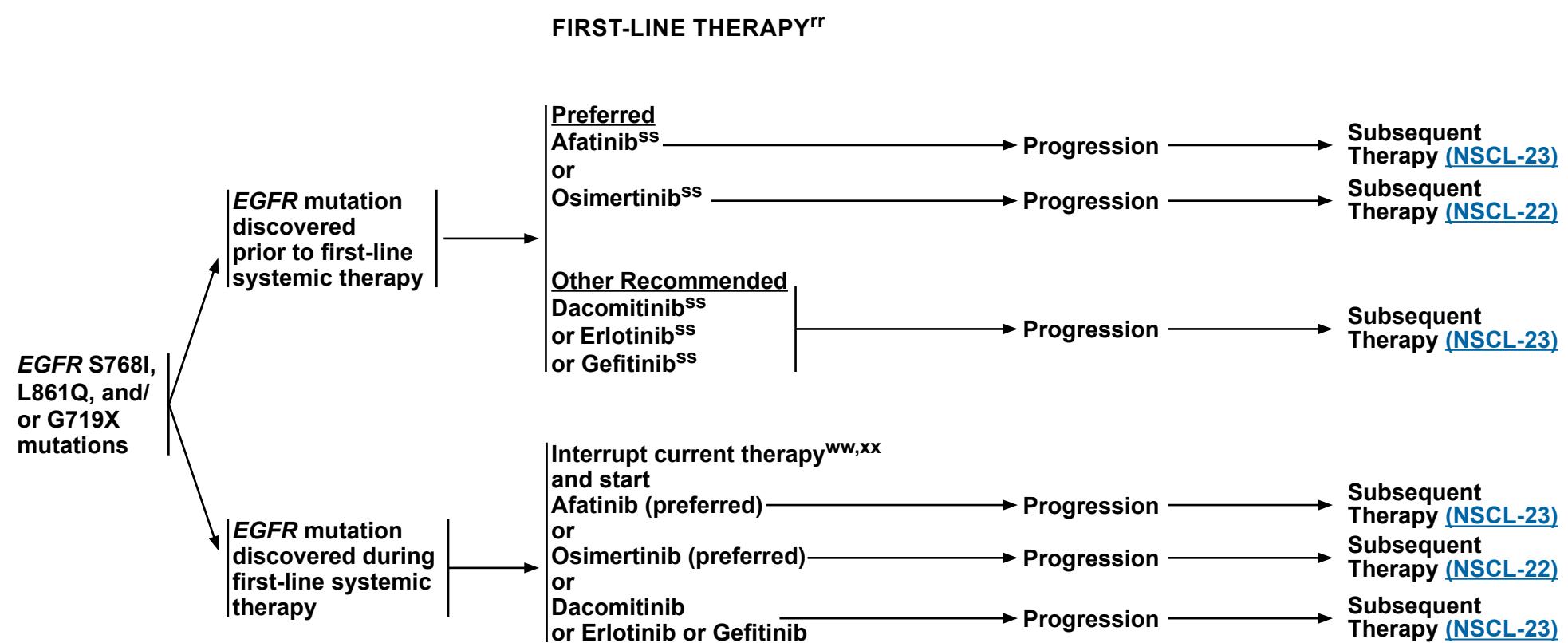
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X MUTATIONSⁿⁿ



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ss} For PS 0–4.

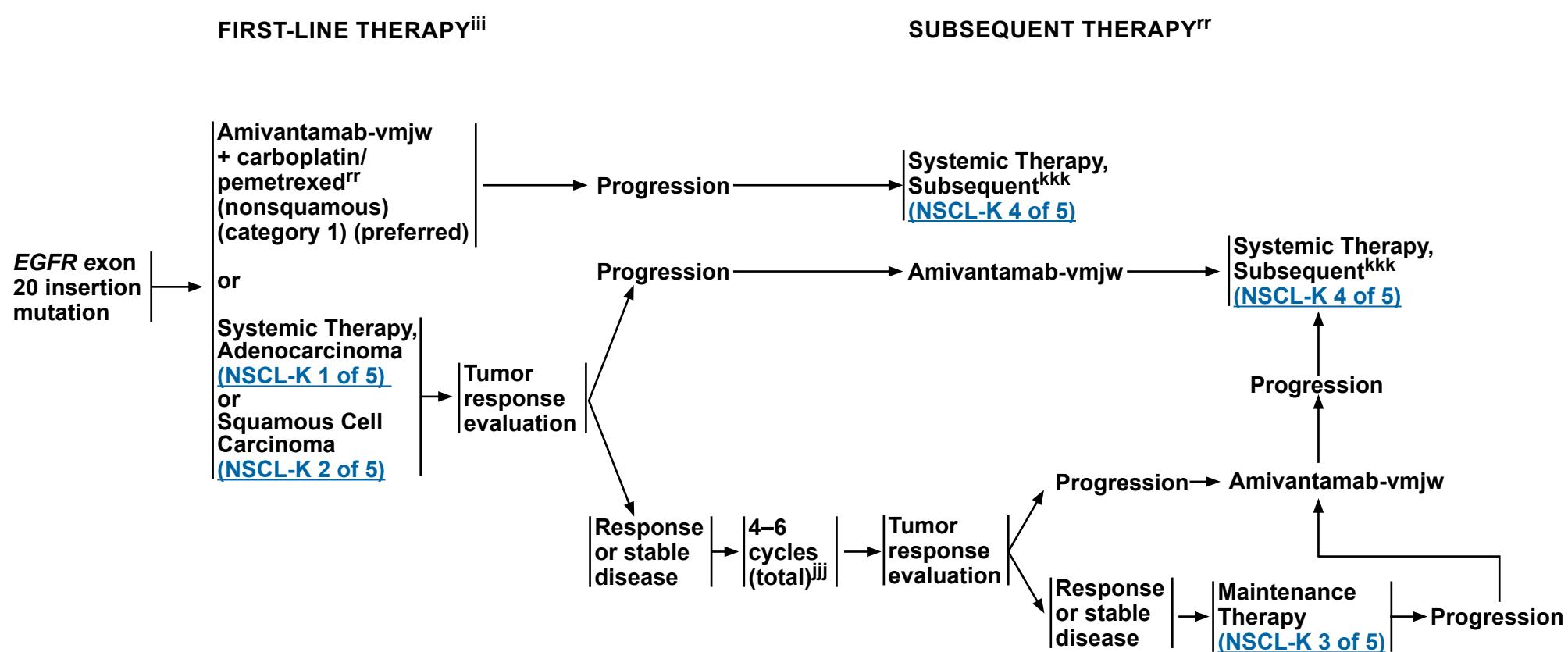
^{ww} If systemic therapy regimen contains an immune checkpoint inhibitor, physicians should be aware of the long half-life of such drugs and data reporting adverse events when using osimertinib in combination with or following checkpoint inhibitors. The rate of side effects (pneumonitis) is higher within 3 months. Schoenfeld AJ, et al. Ann Oncol 2019;30:839-844; Oshima Y, et al. JAMA Oncol 2018;4:1112-1115; Oxnard GR, et al. Ann Oncol 2020;31:507-516; Gettinger S, et al. J Thorac Oncol 2018;13:1363-1372.

^{xx} If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



EGFR EXON 20 INSERTION MUTATIONⁿⁿ



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

ⁱⁱⁱ Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^{jjj} In general, 4 cycles of initial systemic therapy (ie, with carboplatin or cisplatin) are administered prior to maintenance therapy. However, if patient is tolerating therapy well, consideration can be given to continue to 6 cycles.

^{kkk} Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

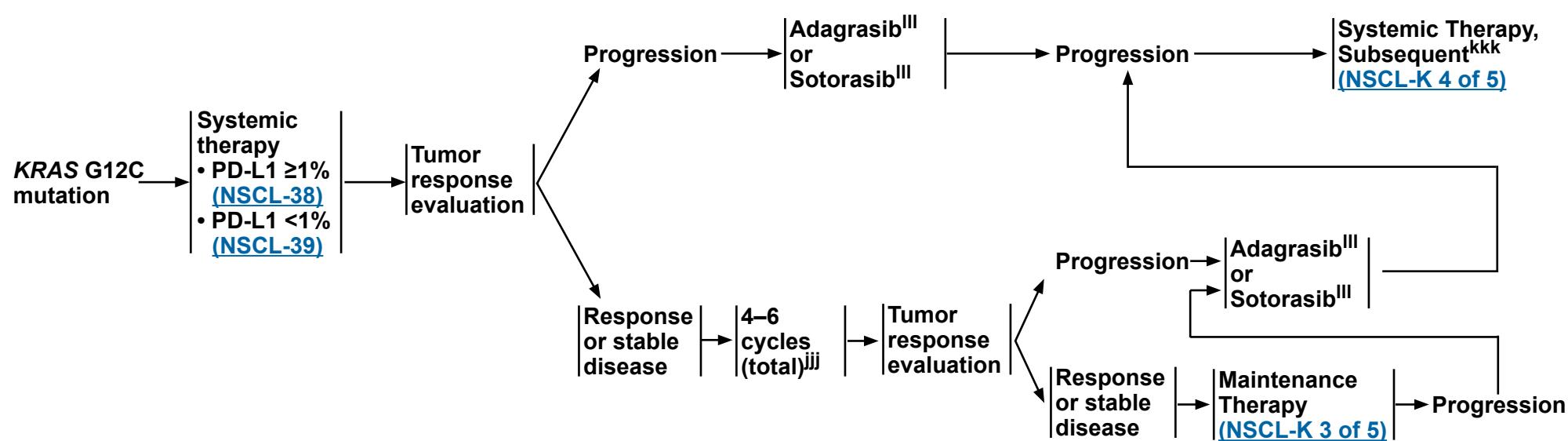
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



KRAS G12C MUTATIONⁿⁿ

FIRST-LINE THERAPYⁱⁱⁱ

SUBSEQUENT THERAPY^{rr}



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

ⁱⁱⁱ Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^{jjj} In general, 4 cycles of initial systemic therapy (ie, with carboplatin or cisplatin) are administered prior to maintenance therapy. However, if patient is tolerating therapy well, consideration can be given to continue to 6 cycles.

^{kkk} Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^{III} Sotorasib or adagrasib may be used after at least one line of therapy (or second-line and beyond), if no previous KRAS G12C-targeted therapy.

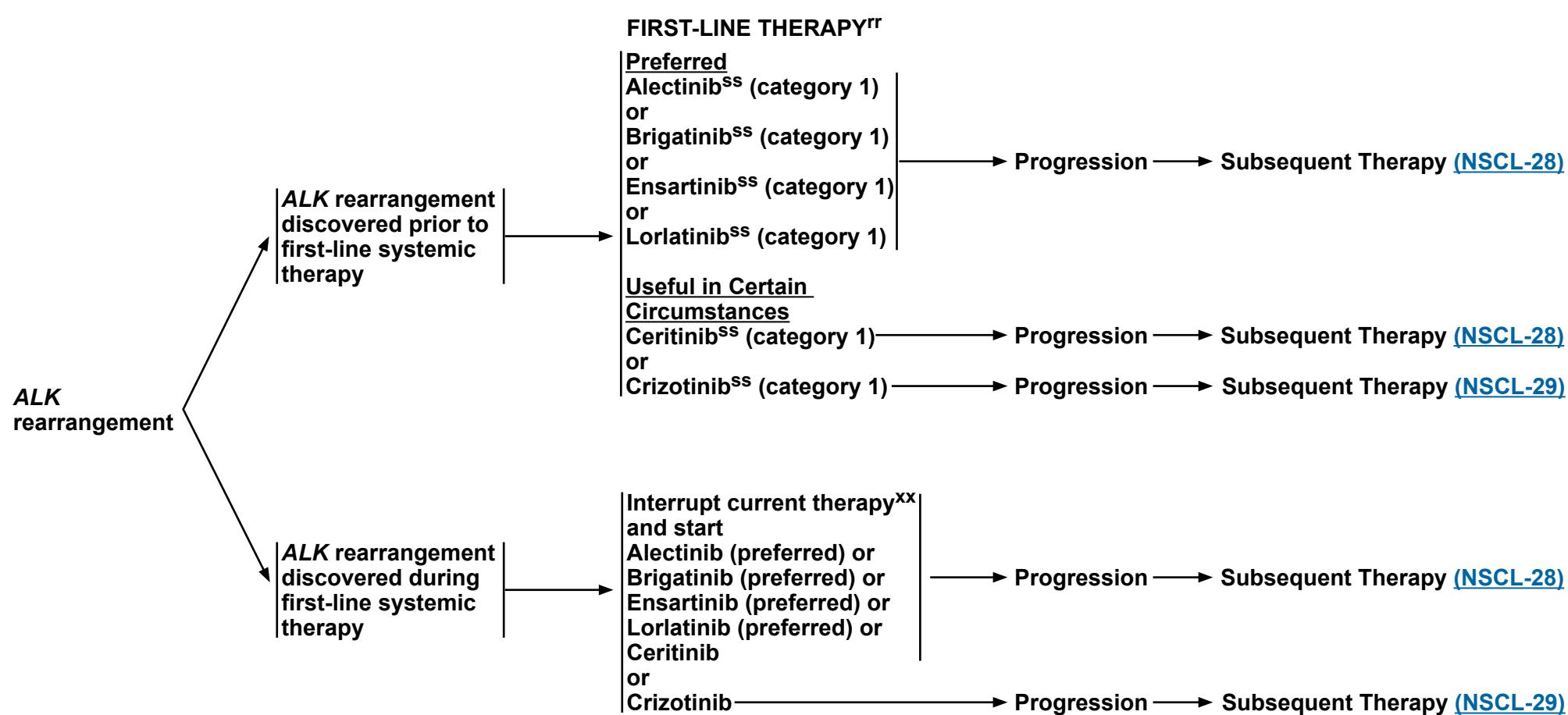
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ALK REARRANGEMENTⁿⁿ



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ss} For PS 0–4.

^{xx} If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy.

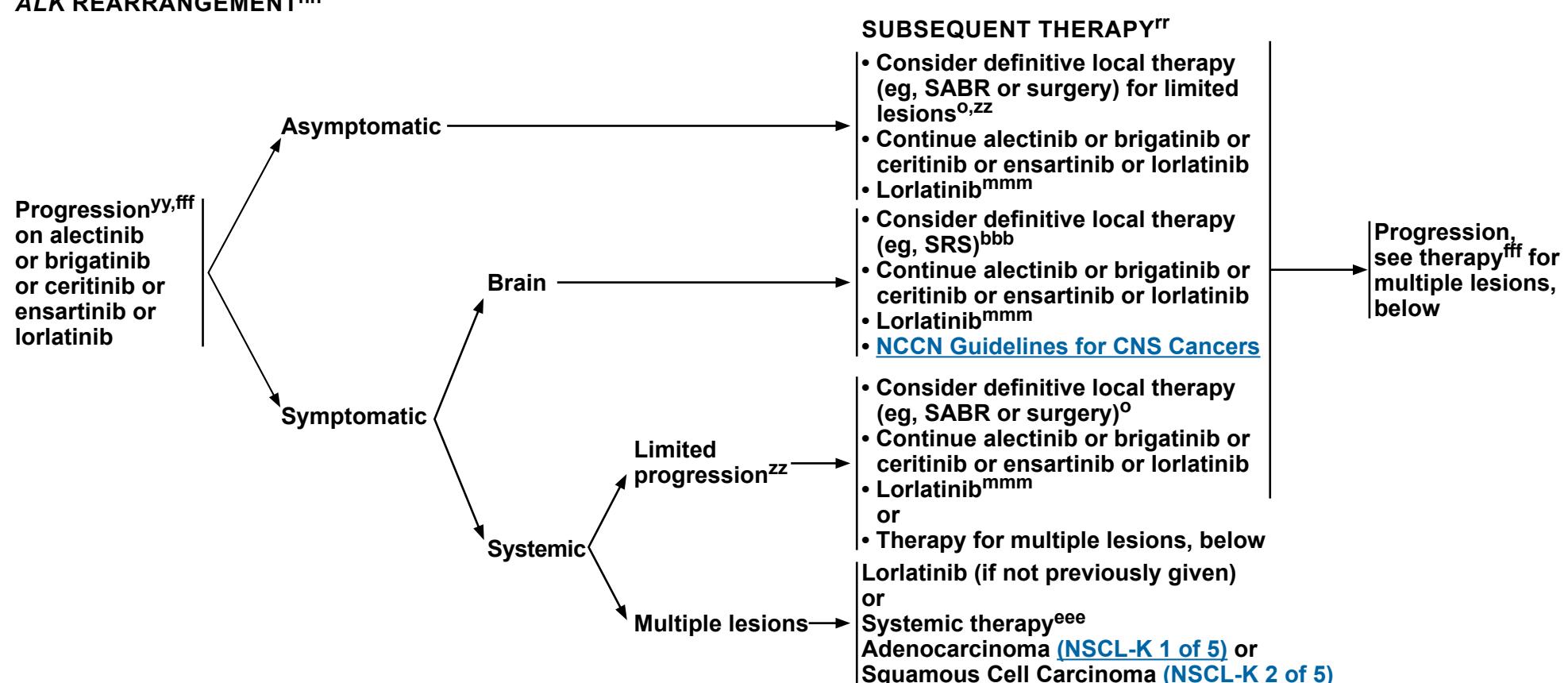
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ALK REARRANGEMENTⁿⁿ



^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue TKI. If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

^{zz} Clinical trials have included up to 3 to 5 progressing sites.

^{bbb} Definitive local therapy of CNS disease can include asymptomatic lesions at risk for symptomatic progression based on factors including site, location, and edema.

^{eee} The data in the second-line setting suggest that PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy is less effective, irrespective of PD-L1 expression, in EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, ALK+ NSCLC.

^{fff} Plasma or tissue-based testing via broad molecular profiling should be considered at progression for genomic resistance mechanisms. If plasma-based testing is negative, tissue-based testing with rebiopsy material is strongly recommended. Practitioners may want to consider scheduling the biopsy concurrently with plasma testing referral.

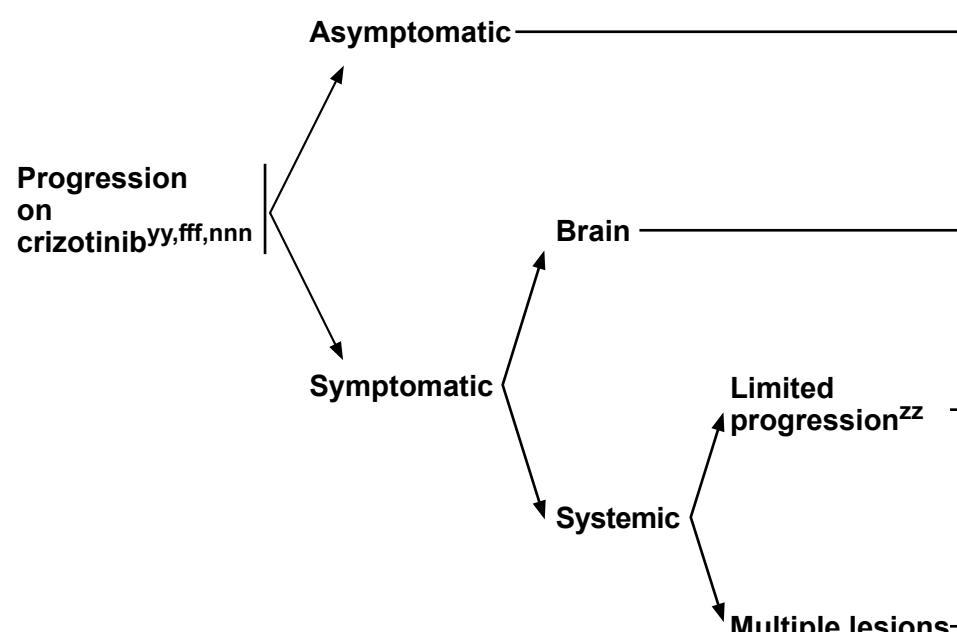
^{mmm} Lorlatinib is an option for resistant mutations, such as ALK G1202R and L1196M (except compound L1196M/G1202R).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ALK REARRANGEMENTⁿⁿSUBSEQUENT THERAPY^{rr}

- Consider definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery) for limited lesions^{o,zz}
- Continue crizotinib or
- Alectinib^{ss} or Brigatinib^{ss} or Ceritinib^{ss} or Ensartinib^{ss} or Lorlatinib^{ss}
- Consider definitive local therapy (eg, SRS)^{bbb}
- Alectinib^{ss} or Brigatinib^{ss} or Ceritinib^{ss} or Ensartinib^{ss} or Lorlatinib^{ss}
- [NCCN Guidelines for CNS Cancers](#)
- Consider definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery)^o
- Continue crizotinib or
- Therapy for multiple lesions, below
- Alectinib^{ss} or Brigatinib^{ss} or Ceritinib^{ss} or Ensartinib^{ss} or Lorlatinib^{ss} or
- Systemic Therapy, eee
Adenocarcinoma [\(NSCL-K 1 of 5\)](#) or Squamous Cell Carcinoma [\(NSCL-K 2 of 5\)](#)

Progression, lorlatinib (if not previously given) or Systemic Therapy, eee Adenocarcinoma [\(NSCL-K 1 of 5\)](#) or Squamous Cell Carcinoma [\(NSCL-K 2 of 5\)](#)

^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ss} For PS 0–4.

^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue TKI. If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

^{zz} Clinical trials have included up to 3 to 5 progressing sites.

^{bbb} Definitive local therapy of CNS disease can include asymptomatic lesions at risk for symptomatic progression based on factors including site, location, and edema.

^{eee} The data in the second-line setting suggest that PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy is less effective, irrespective of PD-L1 expression, in EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, ALK+ NSCLC.

^{fff} Plasma or tissue-based testing via broad molecular profiling should be considered at progression for genomic resistance mechanisms. If plasma-based testing is negative, tissue-based testing with rebiopsy material is strongly recommended. Practitioners may want to consider scheduling the biopsy concurrently with plasma testing referral.

ⁿⁿⁿ Patients who are intolerant to crizotinib may be switched to ceritinib, alectinib, brigatinib, ensartinib, or lorlatinib.

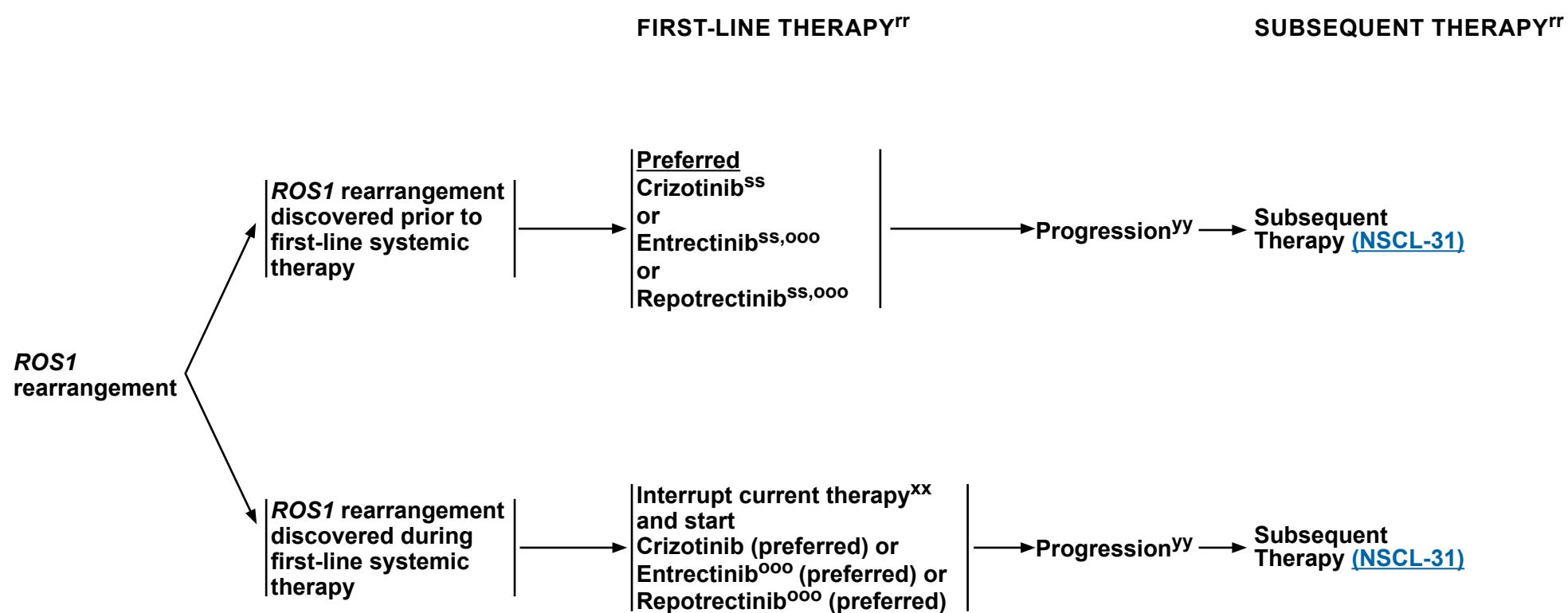
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ROS1 REARRANGEMENTⁿⁿ



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ss} For PS 0–4.

^{xx} If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy.

^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue TKI. If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

^{ooo} Entrectinib or repotrectinib may be better for patients with brain metastases.

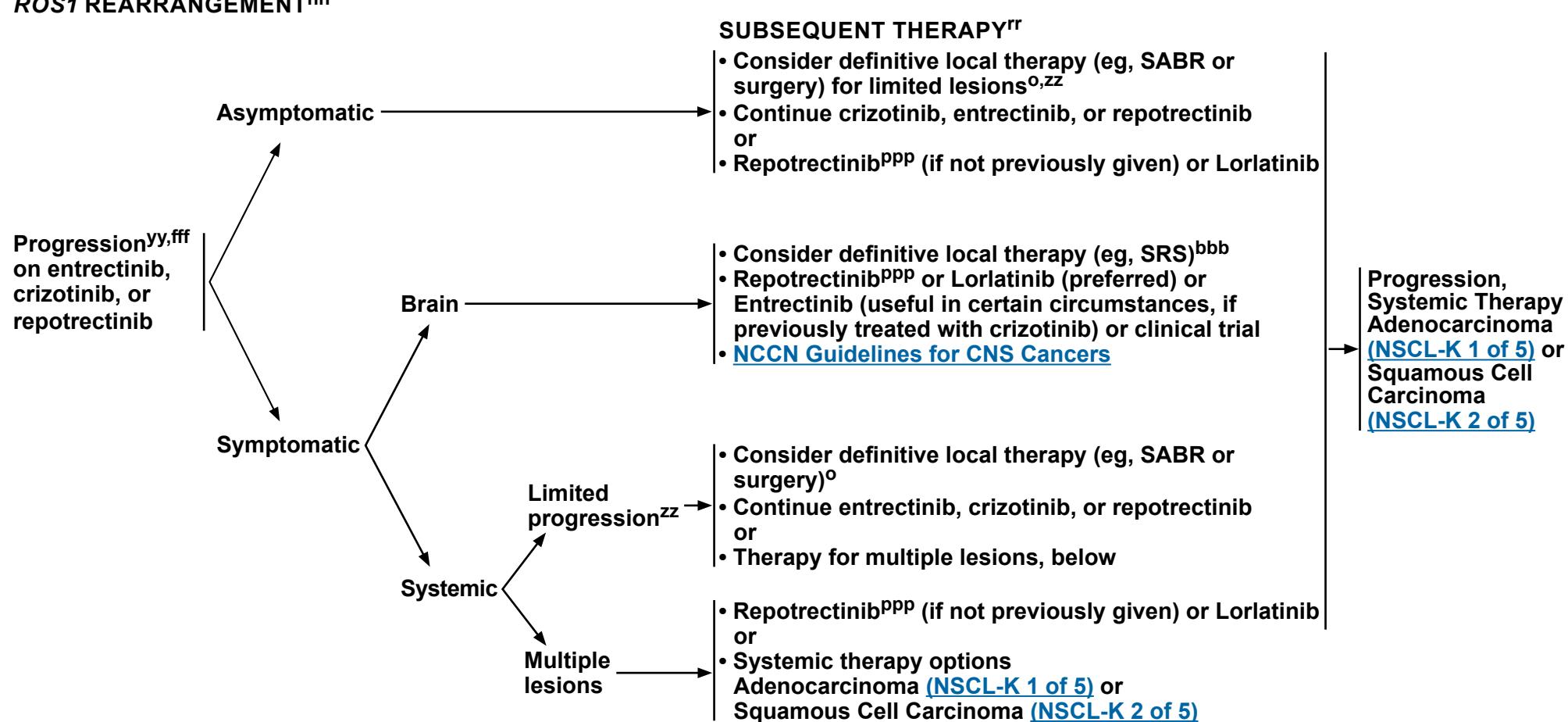
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ROS1 REARRANGEMENTⁿⁿ



^o IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for select patients. See [Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy \(NSCL-D\)](#).

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue TKI. If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

^{zz} Clinical trials have included up to 3 to 5 progressing sites.

^{bbb} Definitive local therapy of CNS disease can include asymptomatic lesions at risk for symptomatic progression based on factors including site, location, and edema.

^{fff} Plasma or tissue-based testing via broad molecular profiling should be considered at progression for genomic resistance mechanisms. If plasma-based testing is negative, tissue-based testing with rebiopsy material is strongly recommended. Practitioners may want to consider scheduling the biopsy concurrently with plasma testing referral.

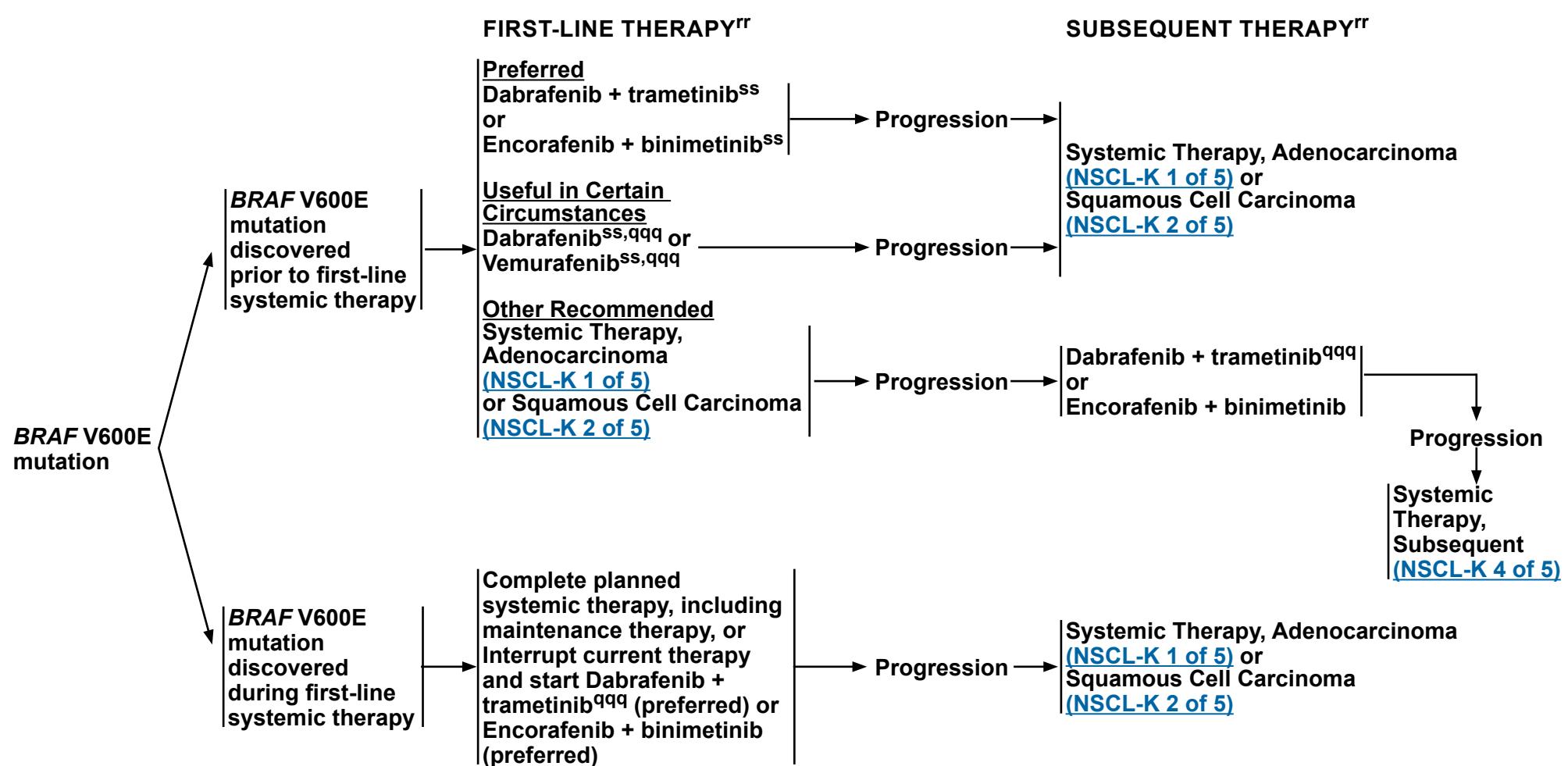
^{PPP} Repotrectinib is an option for resistant mutations, such as ROS1 G2032R.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

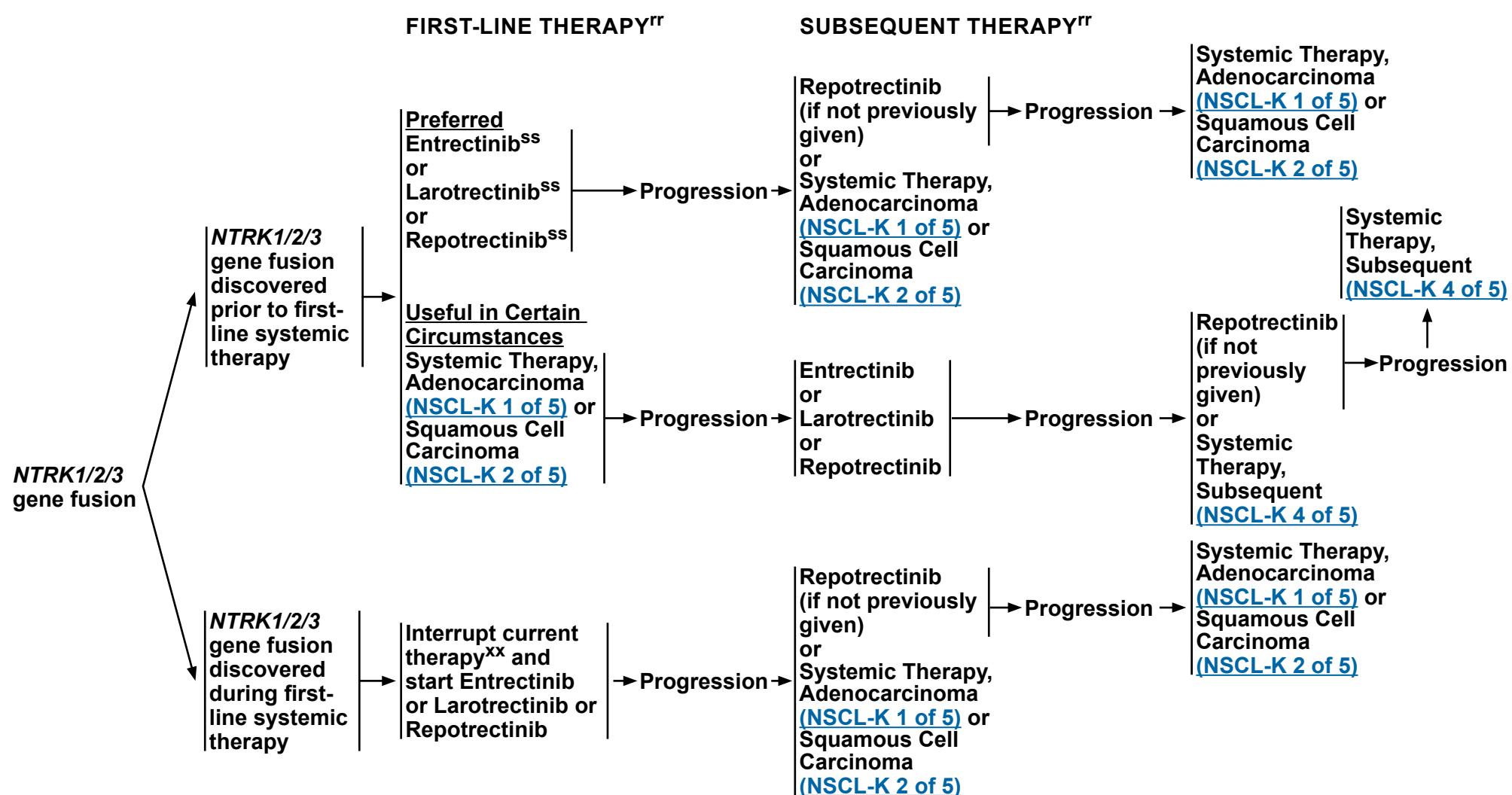
BRAF V600E MUTATIONⁿⁿⁿⁿ Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis (NSCL-H).^{rr} Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease (NSCL-J).^{ss} For PS 0–4.^{qqq} Single-agent vemurafenib or dabrafenib are treatment options if the combination of dabrafenib + trametinib is not tolerated.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

NTRK GENE FUSIONⁿⁿⁿⁿ Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis (NSCL-H).^{rr} Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease (NSCL-J).^{ss} For PS 0–4.^{xx} If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy.

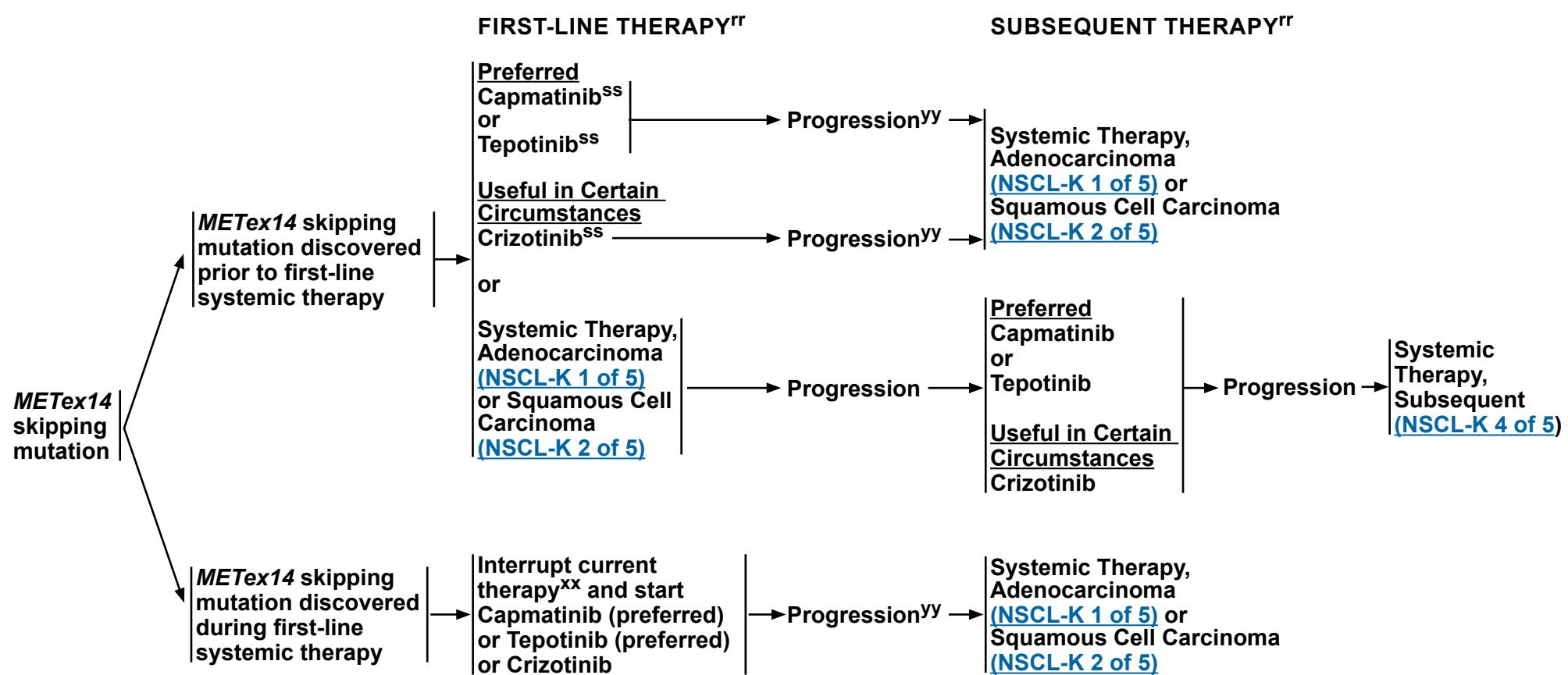
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

METex14 SKIPPING MUTATIONⁿⁿ

ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).^{ss} For PS 0–4.^{xx} If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy.^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue TKI. If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

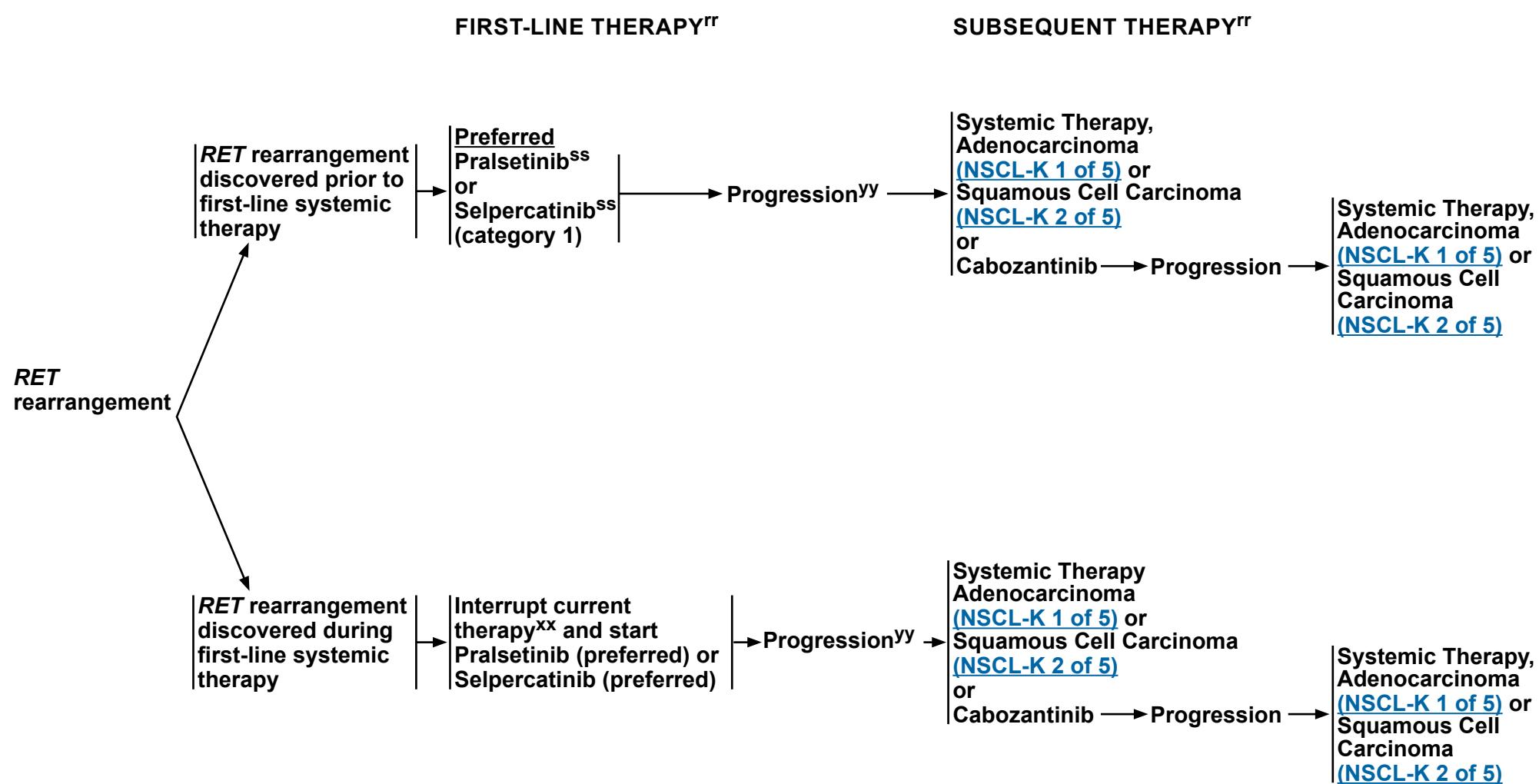
Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

RET REARRANGEMENTⁿⁿ



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ss} For PS 0–4.

^{xx} If there is a good response to current therapy, it is reasonable to continue therapy.

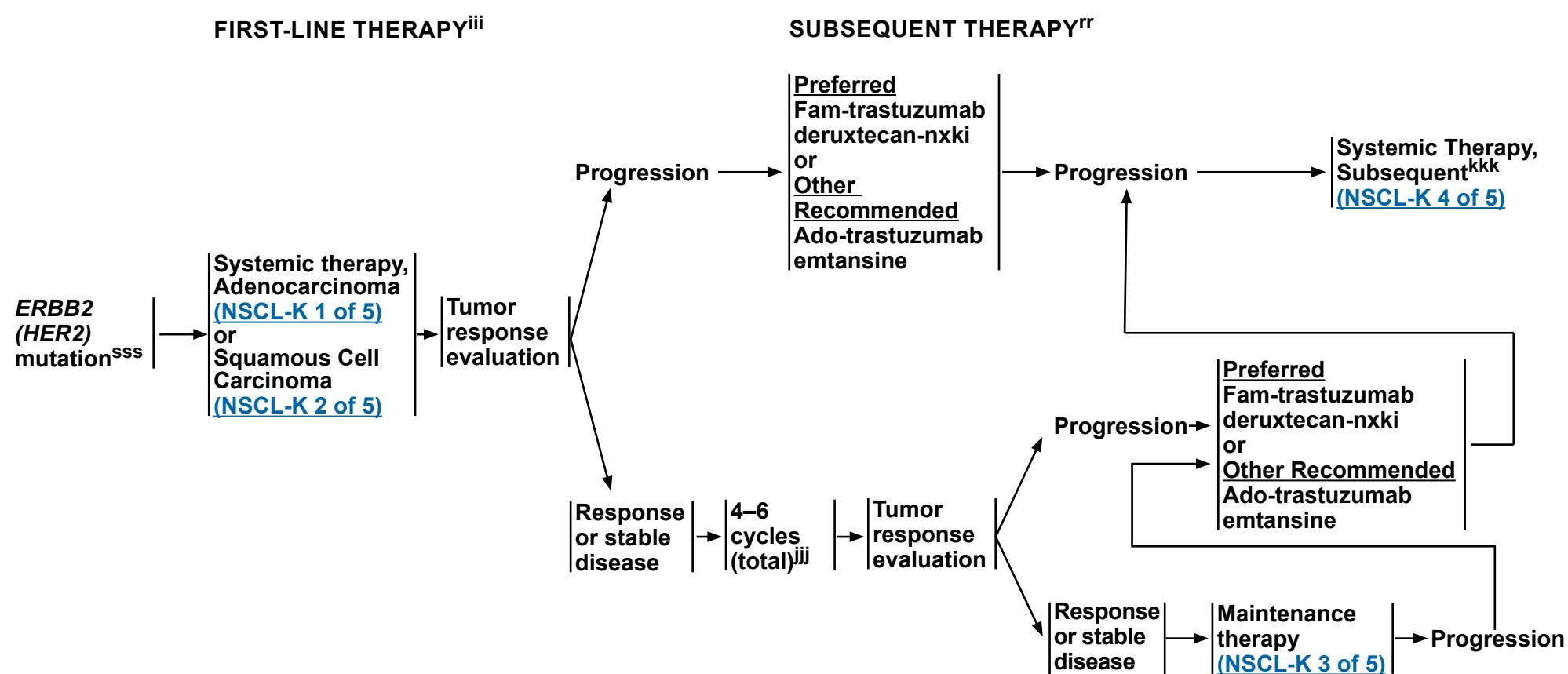
^{yy} Beware of flare phenomenon in subset of patients who discontinue TKI. If disease flare occurs, restart TKI.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ERBB2 (HER2) MUTATION^{nn,rrr}ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\).](#)^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\).](#)ⁱⁱⁱ Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.^{jjj} In general, 4 cycles of initial systemic therapy (ie, with carboplatin or cisplatin) are administered prior to maintenance therapy. However, if patient is tolerating therapy well, consideration can be given to continue to 6 cycles.^{kkk} Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.^{rrr} For HER2 protein overexpression (IHC3+) treatment options, see [NSCL-K 4 of 5](#).^{sss} For oncogenic or likely oncogenic *HER2* mutations, refer to definitions at [oncokb.org](#).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



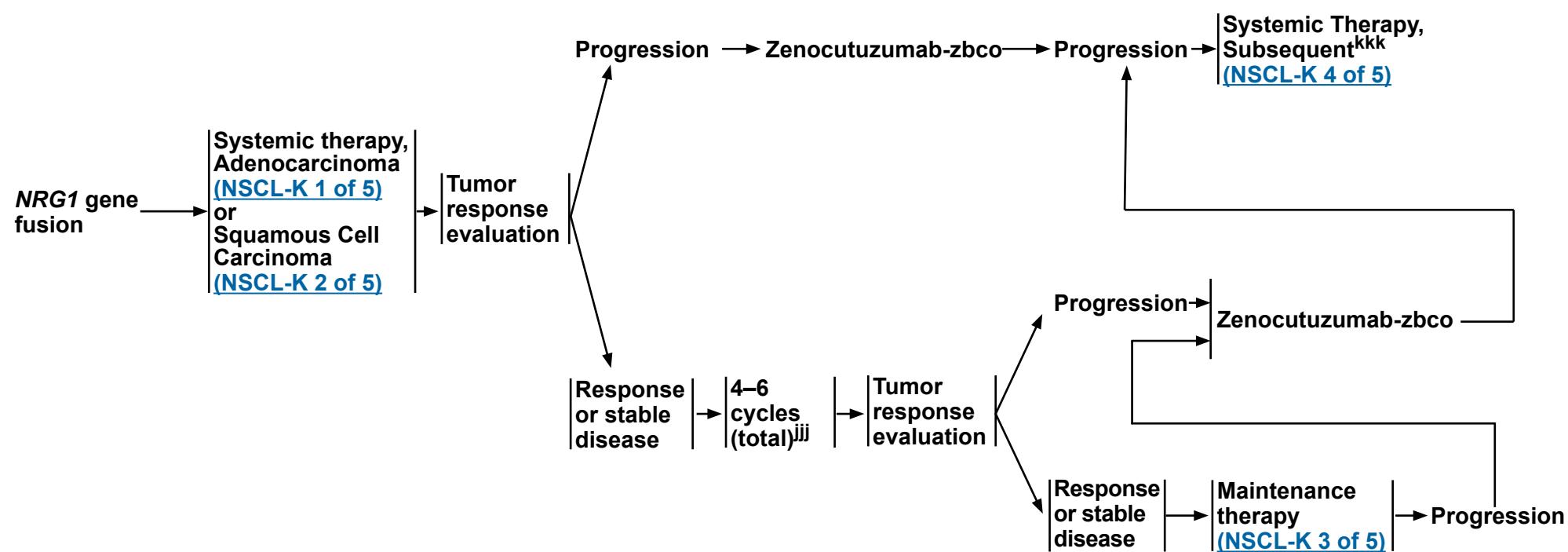
NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

NRG1 GENE FUSIONⁿⁿ

FIRST-LINE THERAPYⁱⁱⁱ

SUBSEQUENT THERAPY^{rr}



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

ⁱⁱⁱ Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^{jjj} In general, 4 cycles of initial systemic therapy (ie, with carboplatin or cisplatin) are administered prior to maintenance therapy. However, if patient is tolerating therapy well, consideration can be given to continue to 6 cycles.

^{kkk} Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

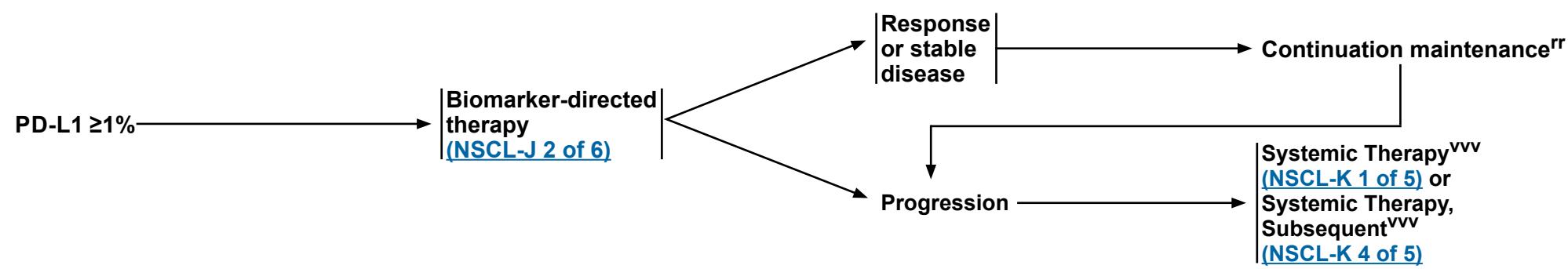


NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PD-L1 POSITIVE ($\geq 1\%$)^{nn,ttt}

FIRST-LINE THERAPY^{rr,uuu}



ⁿⁿ [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

^{rr} [Molecular or Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease \(NSCL-J\)](#).

^{ttt} Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. If there are contraindications, refer to [NSCL-K 1 of 5 \(adenocarcinoma\)](#) or [NSCL-K 2 of 5 \(squamous cell carcinoma\)](#).

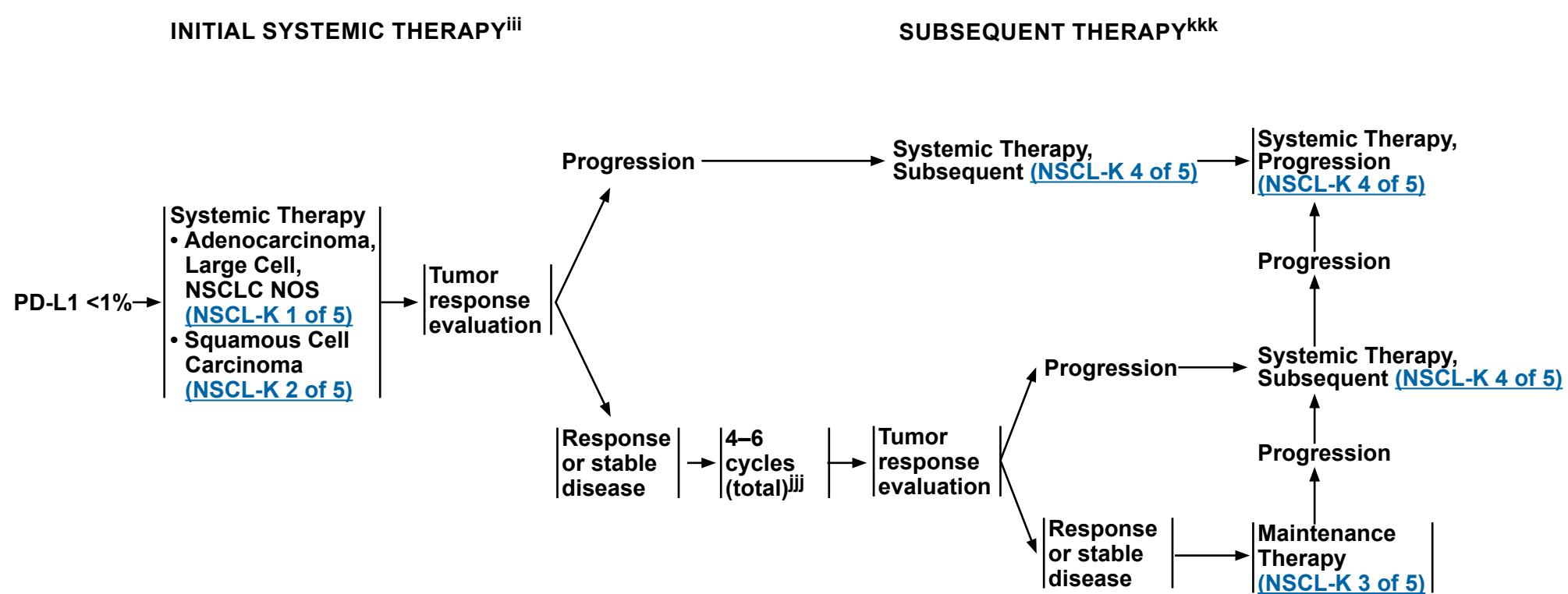
^{uuu} For patients who require an urgent start to therapy but molecular testing is pending, consider holding immunotherapy for one cycle, unless confirmed that no driver mutations are present.

^{vvv} If patient has not received platinum-doublet chemotherapy, refer to "systemic therapy." If patient received platinum chemotherapy and anti-PD-1/PD-L1, refer to "subsequent therapy."

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PD-L1 <1%



ⁱⁱⁱ Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^{jjj} In general, 4 cycles of initial systemic therapy (ie, with carboplatin or cisplatin) are administered prior to maintenance therapy. However, if patient is tolerating therapy well, consideration can be given to continue to 6 cycles.

^{kkk} Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGIC REVIEW

Pathologic Evaluation

- The purpose of the pathologic evaluation of NSCLC will vary depending on whether the sample 1) is a biopsy or cytology specimen intended for initial diagnosis in a case of suspected NSCLC; 2) is a resection specimen; or 3) is obtained for molecular evaluation in the setting of an established NSCLC diagnosis.
 - ▶ In small biopsies or cytology specimens intended for initial diagnosis, the primary purpose is a) to make an accurate diagnosis using the 2021 WHO classification; and b) to preserve the tissue for molecular studies, especially if the patient has advanced-stage disease.
 - ▶ In small biopsies of poorly differentiated carcinomas, the terms "non-small cell carcinoma (NSCC)"¹ or "non-small cell carcinoma not otherwise specified (NSCC-NOS)" should be used as little as possible and only when a more specific diagnosis is not possible by morphology and/or special staining.
 - ▶ The following terms are acceptable: "NSCC favor adenocarcinoma" and "NSCC favor squamous cell carcinoma." "NSCC-NOS" should be reserved only for cases in which IHC testing is uninformative or ambiguous (see section on *Immunohistochemistry*).
 - ▶ Preservation of material for molecular testing is critical. Efforts should be undertaken to minimize block reorientation and the number of IHC stains for cases that cannot be classified on histologic examination alone (see section on *Immunohistochemistry*).
- In resection specimens, the primary purpose is a) to classify the histologic type; and b) to determine all staging parameters, as recommended by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), including tumor size, extent of invasion, adequacy of surgical margins, and presence or absence of lymph node metastases.
 - ▶ The number of involved lymph node stations should be documented since it has prognostic significance (AJCC 8th ed). Direct extension of the primary tumor into an adjacent lymph node is considered as nodal involvement.
 - ▶ All lobectomy specimens should be extensively dissected to search for involved lymph nodes.
- In small biopsies or cytology specimens—obtained for molecular testing in the context of an established diagnosis after progression on targeted therapies—the primary purpose is a) to confirm the original pathologic type with minimal use of tissue for IHC only in suspected small cell carcinoma transformation or a different histology; and b) to preserve material for molecular analysis.
- Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) material is suitable for most molecular analyses, except bone biopsies that were previously treated with acid decalcifying solutions. Non-acid decalcification approaches may be successful for subsequent molecular testing. While many molecular pathology laboratories currently also accept cytopathology specimens such as cell blocks, direct smears, or touch preparations, laboratories that do not currently do so are strongly encouraged to identify approaches to testing on non-FFPE cytopathology specimens.

¹ Non-small cell carcinomas (NSCC, without the L for lung) that show no clear adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma morphology or IHC markers are regarded as NSCC-NOS. In this setting, it is recommended that pathologists use the term NSCC rather than NSCLC, because the lack of pneumocyte marker expression in small biopsies or cytology leaves open the possibility of a metastatic carcinoma and the determination of a lung primary must be established clinically after excluding other primary sites.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-A
1 OF 4



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGIC REVIEW

NSCLC Classification

- The types of NSCLC are: adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, and sarcomatoid carcinoma.
 - ▶ **Squamous cell carcinoma:** A malignant epithelial tumor that either shows keratinization and/or intercellular bridges, or a morphologically undifferentiated NSCC that expresses IHC markers of squamous cell differentiation.
 - ▶ **Adenocarcinoma:**
 - ◊ For small (<3 cm), resected lesions, determining extent of invasion is critical.
 - Adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS; formerly BAC): A small (≤ 3 cm) localized nodule with lepidic growth, mostly non-mucinous, although mucinous types can occur. Multiple synchronous AIS tumors can also occur.
 - Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma (MIA): A small (≤ 3 cm) solitary adenocarcinoma with a predominantly lepidic pattern and ≤ 5 mm invasion in greatest dimension. MIA is usually non-mucinous, but rarely may be mucinous. MIA is, by definition, solitary and discrete.
 - Invasive adenocarcinoma: A malignant epithelial tumor with glandular differentiation, mucin production, or pneumocyte marker expression. The tumors show an acinar, papillary, micropapillary, lepidic, or solid growth pattern, with either mucin or pneumocyte marker expression. The invasive adenocarcinoma component should be present in at least one focus measuring >5 mm in greatest dimension.
 - Invasive adenocarcinoma variants: invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma, colloid adenocarcinoma, fetal adenocarcinoma, and enteric adenocarcinoma.
 - Refer to College of American Pathologists [Protocols](#) for additional information.
 - ▶ **Adenosquamous carcinoma:** A carcinoma showing components of both squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma, with each component constituting at least 10% of the tumor. Definitive diagnosis requires a resection specimen, although it may be suggested based on findings in small biopsies, cytology, or excisional biopsies. Presence of any adenocarcinoma component in a biopsy specimen that is otherwise squamous should trigger molecular testing.
 - ▶ **Large cell carcinoma:** Undifferentiated NSCC that lacks the cytologic, architectural, and histochemical features of small cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, or squamous cell carcinoma. The diagnosis requires a thoroughly sampled resected tumor with IHC stains that exclude adenocarcinoma (thyroid transcription factor-1 [TTF-1], napsin A) and squamous cell (p40, p63) carcinoma. This diagnosis cannot be made on non-resection or cytology specimens.
 - ▶ **Sarcomatoid carcinoma** is a general term that includes pleomorphic carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, and pulmonary blastoma. For this reason, it is best to use the specific term for these entities whenever possible rather than the general term.
 - ◊ **Pleomorphic carcinoma** is a poorly differentiated NSCC that contains at least 10% spindle and/or giant cells or a carcinoma consisting only of spindle and giant cells. Spindle cell carcinoma consists of an almost pure population of epithelial spindle cells, while Giant cell carcinoma consists almost entirely of tumor giant cells.
 - ◊ **Carcinosarcoma** is a malignant tumor that consists of a mixture of NSCC and sarcoma-containing heterologous elements (eg, rhabdomyosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma).
 - ◊ **Pulmonary blastoma** is a biphasic tumor that consists of fetal adenocarcinoma (typically low grade) and primitive mesenchymal stroma.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-A
2 OF 4



PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGIC REVIEW

Immunohistochemistry

- Judicious use of IHC is strongly recommended to preserve tissue for molecular testing, most notably in small specimens. When adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinomas are poorly differentiated, the defining morphologic criteria that would allow for specific diagnosis may be inconspicuous or absent. In this case, IHC or mucin staining may be necessary to determine a specific diagnosis.
- In small specimens, a limited number of immunostains with one lung adenocarcinoma marker (TTF-1, napsin A) and one squamous carcinoma marker (p40, p63) should suffice for most diagnostic problems. Virtually all tumors that lack squamous cell morphology and show co-expression of p63 and TTF-1 are preferably classified as adenocarcinoma. A simple panel of TTF-1 and p40 may be sufficient to classify most NSCC-NOS cases.
- Testing for nuclear protein in testis (NUT) expression by IHC should be considered in all poorly differentiated carcinomas that lack glandular differentiation or specific etiology, particularly in patients who do not smoke or in patients presenting at a young age, for consideration of a pulmonary NUT carcinoma.
- IHC should be used to differentiate primary lung adenocarcinoma from squamous cell carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, metastatic carcinoma, and primary pleural mesothelioma (particularly for pleural specimens).
- Primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma:
 - ▶ In patients for whom the primary origin of the carcinoma is uncertain, an appropriate panel of IHC stains is recommended to assess for metastatic carcinoma to the lung.
 - ▶ TTF-1 is a homeodomain-containing nuclear transcription protein of the NKX2 gene family that is expressed in epithelial cells of the embryonal and mature lung and thyroid. TTF-1 immunoreactivity is seen in primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma in the majority (70%–90%) of non-mucinous adenocarcinoma subtypes. Metastatic adenocarcinoma to the lung is nearly always negative for TTF-1 except in metastatic thyroid malignancies, in which case thyroglobulin and PAX8 are also positive. Rare cases of TTF-1 positivity in tumors of other organs (gynecologic tract, pancreatobiliary) have been noted, and may be dependent on the specific TTF-1 clone utilized, stressing the importance of correlation with clinical and radiologic features.
 - ▶ Napsin A—an aspartic proteinase expressed in normal type II pneumocytes and in proximal and distal renal tubules—appears to be expressed in >80% of lung adenocarcinomas and may be a useful adjunct to TTF-1.
 - ▶ The panel of TTF-1 (or alternatively napsin A) and p40 (or alternatively p63) may be useful in refining the diagnosis to either adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma in small biopsy specimens previously classified as NSCC-NOS.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-A
3 OF 4



PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGIC REVIEW

Immunohistochemistry

- IHC should be used to confirm neuroendocrine differentiation when there is morphologic evidence of neuroendocrine morphology (eg, speckled chromatin pattern, nuclear molding, peripheral palisading):
 - ▶ NCAM (CD56), chromogranin, synaptophysin, and INSM1 are used to identify neuroendocrine tumors in cases in which morphologic suspicion of neuroendocrine differentiation exists.
 - ▶ A panel of markers is useful, but one positive marker is enough if the staining is unambiguous in >10% of the tumor cells.
- Pleural mesothelioma versus pulmonary adenocarcinoma
 - ▶ The distinction between pulmonary adenocarcinoma and pleural mesothelioma (epithelioid type) can be made by correlation of the histology with the clinical impression, imaging studies, and a panel of immunomarkers.
 - ▶ Immunostains sensitive and specific for pleural mesothelioma include WT-1, calretinin, CK5/6, and D2-40 (usually negative in adenocarcinoma).
 - ▶ Immunostains sensitive and specific for adenocarcinoma include pCEA, Claudin-4, TTF-1, and napsin A (negative in pleural mesothelioma). Other potentially useful markers that can be considered include B72.3, Ber-EP4, MOC-31, and CD15, but these generally do not have the sensitivity and specificity of the above markers.
 - ▶ A pancytokeratin such as AE1/AE3 is also useful, as a negative result suggests the possibility of other tumors.
 - ▶ Other markers can be helpful in the differential diagnosis between pleural mesothelioma and metastatic carcinoma, and will also help determine the tumor origin. Examples include markers for lung adenocarcinoma (TTF-1 and napsin A), breast carcinoma (ERα, PR, GCDFP-15, mammaglobin, and GATA-3), renal cell carcinoma (PAX8), papillary serous carcinoma (PAX8, PAX2, and ER), adenocarcinomas of the gastrointestinal tract (CDX2), and prostate cancer (NKX3.1). Additionally, p40 (or p63) is helpful for distinguishing epithelioid pleural mesotheliomas with pseudosquamous morphology from squamous cell carcinomas.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-A
4 OF 4



PRINCIPLES OF SURGICAL THERAPY

Evaluation

- Determination of resectability, surgical staging, and *pulmonary resection should be performed by thoracic surgeons who perform lung cancer surgery as a prominent part of their practice.*
- CT and FDG-PET/CT used for staging should be within 60 days before proceeding with surgical evaluation.
- For medically operable disease, resection is the preferred local treatment modality (other modalities include SABR, thermal ablation such as radiofrequency ablation, and cryotherapy). Thoracic surgical oncology consultation should be part of the evaluation of any patient being considered for curative local therapy. In cases where SABR is considered for patients at high risk or who are borderline operable, a multidisciplinary evaluation including a radiation oncologist is recommended.
- The overall plan of treatment as well as needed imaging studies should be determined before any non-emergency treatment is initiated.
- Thoracic surgeons should actively participate in multidisciplinary discussions and meetings regarding patients with lung cancer (eg, multidisciplinary clinic and/or tumor board).
- Patients who actively smoke should be provided counseling and smoking cessation support ([NCCN Guidelines for Smoking Cessation](#)). While patients who actively smoke have a mildly increased incidence of postoperative pulmonary complications, these should not be considered a prohibitive risk for surgery. Surgeons should not deny surgery to patients solely due to smoking status, as surgery provides the predominant therapy for patients with early-stage lung cancer.

[Resection \(NSCL-B 2 of 6\)](#)

[Margins and Nodal Assessment \(NSCL-B 3 of 6\)](#)

The Role of Surgery in Patients with N2 NSCLC
([NSCL-B 3 of 6](#) through [NSCL-B 5 of 6](#))

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PRINCIPLES OF SURGICAL THERAPY

Resection

- Anatomic pulmonary resection is preferred for the majority of patients with NSCLC.
- Sublobar resection - Segmentectomy and wedge resection should be strongly considered for peripheral T1ab, N0 tumors.^{1,2}
- Sublobar resection should achieve parenchymal resection margins ≥ 2 cm or \geq the size of the nodule.
- Sublobar resection should also sample appropriate N1 and N2 lymph node stations unless not technically feasible without substantially increasing the surgical risk.
- Segmentectomy (preferred) or wedge resection is appropriate in selected patients with poor pulmonary reserve or other major comorbidity that contraindicates lobectomy.
- Minimally invasive surgery (VATS or robotic-assisted approaches) should be strongly considered for patients with no anatomic or surgical contraindications, as long as there is no compromise of standard oncologic and dissection principles of thoracic surgery. Robotic surgery should only be initiated by surgeons who have completed and maintained proficiency in the technique.
- In high-volume centers with significant VATS experience, VATS lobectomy in selected patients results in improved early outcomes (ie, decreased pain, reduced hospital length of stay, more rapid return to function, fewer complications) without compromise of cancer outcomes.³
- Studies of robotic-assisted pulmonary resection show non-inferiority to traditional VATS approaches when performed by experienced robotic surgeons.^{4,5}
- Lung-sparing anatomic resection (sleeve lobectomy) is preferred over pneumonectomy, if anatomically appropriate and margin-negative resection is achieved.
- T3 (invasion) and T4 local invasion tumors require en-bloc resection of the involved structure with negative margins. If a surgeon or center is uncertain about potential complete resection, consider obtaining an additional surgical opinion from a high-volume specialized center.

[Evaluation \(NSCL-B 1 of 6\)](#)

[Margins and Nodal Assessment \(NSCL-B 3 of 6\)](#)

The Role of Surgery in Patients with N2 NSCLC
[\(NSCL-B 3 of 6 through NSCL-B 5 of 6\)](#)

[References](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

**NSCL-B
2 OF 6**



PRINCIPLES OF SURGICAL THERAPY

Margins and Nodal Assessment

- Surgical pathologic correlation is critical to assess apparent close or positive margins, as these may not represent true margins or may not truly represent areas of risk for local recurrence (eg, medial surface of mainstem or bronchus intermedius when separate subcarinal lymph node dissection has been performed; pleural margin adjacent to aorta when no attachment to aorta is present).
- N1 and N2 node resection and mapping should be a routine component of lung cancer resections—a minimum of one N1 and three N2 stations sampled or complete lymph node dissection. Preoperative sampling with EBUS or mediastinoscopy should be part of N2 assessment to achieve 3 N2 nodal stations.
- Formal ipsilateral mediastinal lymph node dissection is indicated for patients undergoing resection for N2 disease.
- Complete resection requires free resection margins, systematic node dissection or sampling, and the highest mediastinal node negative for tumor. The resection is defined as incomplete whenever there is involvement of resection margins, unremoved positive lymph nodes, or positive pleural or pericardial effusions. A complete resection is referred to as R0, microscopically positive resection as R1, and macroscopic residual tumor as R2.
- Patients with clinical stage IB or greater, or high-risk factors, should be referred to medical oncology for evaluation.
- Consider referral to a radiation oncologist for N2 disease.

The Role of Surgery in Patients with N2 NSCLC

The role of surgery in patients with pathologically documented N2 disease remains controversial.⁶ Two randomized trials evaluated the role of surgery in this population, but neither showed an overall survival benefit with the use of surgery.^{7,8} However, this population is heterogeneous and the Panel believes that these trials did not sufficiently evaluate the nuances present with the heterogeneity of N2 disease and the likely oncologic benefit of surgery in specific clinical situations.

- The presence or absence of N2 disease should be vigorously determined by both radiologic and invasive staging prior to the initiation of therapy since the presence of mediastinal nodal disease has a profound impact on prognosis and treatment decisions. ([NSCL-1](#), [NSCL-2](#), [NSCL-3](#), [NSCL-5](#), [NSCL-8](#), [NSCL-11](#), [NSCL-13](#), and [NSCL-14](#))
- Patients with occult-positive N2 nodes discovered at the time of pulmonary resection should continue with the planned resection along with formal mediastinal lymph node dissection. If N2 disease is noted in patients undergoing VATS, the surgeon may consider stopping the procedure so that induction therapy can be administered before surgery; however, continuing the procedure is also an option.
- The determination of the role of surgery in a patient with N2-positive lymph nodes should be made prior to the initiation of any therapy by a multidisciplinary team, including a thoracic surgeon who has a major part of their practice dedicated to thoracic oncology.⁹
- The presence of N2-positive lymph nodes substantially increases the likelihood of positive N3 lymph nodes. Pathologic evaluation of the mediastinum must include evaluation of the subcarinal station and contralateral lymph nodes. EBUS ± EUS are additional techniques for minimally invasive pathologic mediastinal staging that are complementary to mediastinoscopy. Even when these modalities are employed it is important to have an adequate evaluation of the number of stations involved and biopsy and documentation of negative contralateral lymph node involvement prior to a final treatment decision.

The Role of Surgery in Patients with N2 NSCLC is continued on [NSCL-B 4 of 6](#) through [NSCL-B 5 of 6](#)

[References](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-B
3 OF 6



PRINCIPLES OF SURGICAL THERAPY

The Role of Surgery in Patients with N2 NSCLC

- Repeat mediastinoscopy, while possible, is technically difficult and has a lower accuracy compared to primary mediastinoscopy. One possible strategy is to perform EBUS (\pm EUS) in the initial pretreatment evaluation and reserve mediastinoscopy for nodal restaging after neoadjuvant therapy.¹⁰
- Patients with a single lymph node <3 cm can be considered for a multimodality approach that includes surgical resection.^{6,11,12}
- Restaging after induction therapy is difficult to interpret, but CT \pm FDG-PET/CT should be performed to exclude disease progression or interval development of metastatic disease.
- Patients with negative mediastinum after neoadjuvant therapy have a better prognosis.^{12,13}
- Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy is used in one-third of the NCCN Member Institutions, while neoadjuvant chemotherapy is used in the other two-thirds. Overall survival appears similar provided RT is given postoperatively, if not given preoperatively.^{10,14} Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy is associated with higher rates of pathologic complete response and negative mediastinal lymph nodes.¹⁵ However, that is achieved at the expense of higher rates of acute toxicity and increased cost.
- When neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy is used with doses lower than those used for standard definitive therapy, all efforts should be made to minimize any possible breaks in radiotherapy for surgical evaluation. Treatment breaks of >1 week are considered unacceptable.
- When timely surgical evaluation is not available, the strategy of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy should not be used. Another option in individual cases, and with the agreement of the thoracic surgeon, is to complete definitive chemoradiotherapy prior to re-evaluation and consideration for surgery.^{16,17} If a surgeon or center is uncertain about the feasibility or safety of resection after definitive doses of radiation, consider obtaining an additional surgical opinion from a high-volume specialized center. These operations may also benefit from additional considerations of soft tissue flap coverage in the radiation field at the time of resection.
- Data from a large multi-institutional trial indicate that pneumonectomy after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy has unacceptable morbidity and mortality.⁷ However, it is not clear if this is also true with neoadjuvant chemotherapy alone. Further, many groups have challenged that cooperative group finding with single-institution experiences demonstrating safety of pneumonectomy after induction therapy.¹⁸⁻²¹ In addition, there is no evidence that adding RT to induction regimens for patients with operable stage IIIA (N2) disease improves outcomes compared to induction chemotherapy.²²

[References](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-B
4 OF 6



PRINCIPLES OF SURGICAL THERAPY

The Role of Surgery in Patients with N2 NSCLC

A questionnaire was submitted to the NCCN Member Institutions in 2024 regarding their approach to patients with N2 disease. Their responses indicate the patterns of practice when approaching this difficult clinical problem.

- All NCCN Member Institutions treat select N2 patients with multimodality therapy that includes surgery.
- All NCCN Member Institutions consider surgery for single-station non-bulky N2 disease.
 - 100% consider surgery after neoadjuvant therapy
 - 33% consider upfront surgery for single-station non-bulky N2 disease
 - None consider upfront surgery for multi-station or bulky (≥ 3 cm) N2 disease
- After neoadjuvant therapy, 100% consider surgery for single-station non-bulky N2 disease
 - 76% consider surgery for single-station bulky (≥ 3 cm) disease
 - 67% consider surgery for multi-station non-bulky disease
 - 27% consider surgery for multi-station bulky (≥ 3 cm) disease
- All NCCN Member Institutions prefer neoadjuvant chemotherapy ± immunotherapy most of the time.
 - None use chemoradiotherapy most of the time.
- 85% require at least stable disease on imaging after induction neoadjuvant therapy for consideration of surgery.
 - None require imaging complete response in mediastinal lymph nodes.
 - 94% do not require pathologic complete response in mediastinal lymph nodes.
 - 82% do not use pathologic evaluation of mediastinal lymph nodes to make a final decision regarding surgery.
- 76% would consider pneumonectomy after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.
- 54% would consider adjuvant RT for positive residual N2 disease, but only 9% would consider RT for N2 pathologic complete response.
- For a resected stage III tumor, adjuvant immunotherapy is given for 30% of patients and considered for another 24% of patients if PD-L1 negative.
 - Given for 81% and considered for another 13% if PD-L1 $\geq 1\%-49\%$
 - Given for 91% and considered for another 9% if PD-L1 $\geq 50\%$
- If neoadjuvant chemo-immunotherapy is given and there is a pathologic complete response, adjuvant therapy is recommended about a quarter of the time (24%) and considered another 27% of the time.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF SURGICAL THERAPY – References

- ¹ Altorki N, Wang X, Kozono D, et al. Lobar or sublobar resection for peripheral stage IA non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2023;388:489-498.
- ² Saji H, Okada M, Tsuboi M, et al. Segmentectomy versus lobectomy in small-sized peripheral non-small-cell lung cancer (JCOG0802/WJOG4607L): A multicentre, open-label, phase 3, randomised, controlled, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet* 2022;399:1607-1617.
- ³ Lim E, Batchelor TJP, Dunning J, et al. Video-assisted thoracoscopic or open lobectomy in early-stage lung cancer. *NEJM Evid* 2022;1:EVIDoa2100016.
- ⁴ Lampridis S, Maraschi A, Le Reun C, et al. Robotic versus video-assisted thoracic surgery for lung cancer: short-term outcomes of a propensity matched analysis. *Cancer (Basel)* 2023;15:2391.
- ⁵ Ma J, Li X, Zhao S, et al. Robot-assisted thoracic surgery versus video-assisted thoracic surgery for lung lobectomy or segmentectomy in patients with non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis. *BMC Cancer* 2021;21:498.
- ⁶ Martins RG, D'Amico TA, Loo BW Jr, et al. The management of patients with stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer with N2 mediastinal node involvement. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 2012;10:599-613.
- ⁷ Albain K, Swann RS, Rusch VW, et al. Radiotherapy plus chemotherapy with or without surgical resection for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III randomized controlled trial. *Lancet* 2009;374:379-386.
- ⁸ van Meerbeeck JP, Kramer GW, Van Schil PE, et al. Randomized controlled trial of resection versus radiotherapy after induction chemotherapy in stage IIIA-N2 non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2007;99:442-450.
- ⁹ Farjah F, Flum DR, Varghese TK Jr, et al. Surgeon specialty and long-term survival after pulmonary resection for lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2009;87:995-1006.
- ¹⁰ Thomas M, Rübe C, Hoffknecht P, et al. Effect of preoperative chemoradiation in addition to preoperative chemotherapy: a randomised trial in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. *Lancet Oncol* 2008;9:636-648.
- ¹¹ Andre F, Grunenwald D, Pignon J, et al. Survival of patients with resected N2 non-small-cell lung Cancer: Evidence for a subclassification and implications. *J Clin Oncol* 2000;18:2981-2989.
- ¹² Decaluwe H, De Leyn P, Vansteenkiste J, et al. Surgical multimodality treatment for baseline resectable stage IIIA-N2 non-small cell lung cancer. Degree of mediastinal lymph node involvement and impact on survival. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2009;36:433-439.
- ¹³ Bueno R, Richards WG, Swanson SJ, et al. Nodal stage after induction therapy for stage IIIA lung cancer determines patient survival. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2000;70:1826-1831.
- ¹⁴ Higgins K, Chino JP, Marks LB, et al. Preoperative chemotherapy versus preoperative chemoradiotherapy for stage III (N2) non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;75:1462-1467.
- ¹⁵ de Cabanyes Candela S, Detterbeck FC. A systematic review of restaging after induction therapy for stage IIIa lung cancer: prediction of pathologic stage. *J Thorac Oncol* 2010;5:389-398.
- ¹⁶ Bauman JE, Mulligan MS, Martins RG, et al. Salvage lung resection after definitive radiation (>59 Gy) for non-small cell lung cancer: surgical and oncologic outcomes. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2008;86:1632-1638.
- ¹⁷ Sonett JR, Suntharalingam M, Edelman MJ, et al. Pulmonary resection after curative intent radiotherapy (>59 Gy) and concurrent chemotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004;78:1200-1205.
- ¹⁸ Evans NR 3rd, Li S, Wright CD, et al. The impact of induction therapy on morbidity and operative mortality after resection of primary lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2010;139:991-996.
- ¹⁹ Gaissert HA, Keum DY, Wright CD, et al. POINT: Operative risk of pneumonectomy—Influence of preoperative induction therapy. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2009;138:289-294.
- ²⁰ Mansour Z, Kochetkova EA, Ducrocq X, et al. Induction chemotherapy does not increase the operative risk of pneumonectomy! *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2007;31:181-185.
- ²¹ Weder W, Collaud S, Eberhardt WE, et al. Pneumonectomy is a valuable treatment option after neoadjuvant therapy for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2010;139:1424-1430.
- ²² Shah AA, Berry MF, Tzao C, et al. Induction chemoradiotherapy is not superior to induction chemotherapy alone in stage IIIA lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;93:1807-1812.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-B
6 OF 6



PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY

I. General Principles

- Determination of the appropriateness of RT should be made by radiation oncologists who perform lung cancer RT as a prominent part of their practice.
- RT has a potential role in all stages of NSCLC, as either definitive/consolidative or palliative therapy. Radiation oncology input as part of a multidisciplinary evaluation or discussion should be provided for all patients with stage III NSCLC, with early-stage disease who are medically inoperable, who refuse surgery, or who are high-risk surgical candidates, and with stage IV disease that may benefit from local therapy.
- The critical goals of modern RT are to maximize tumor control and to minimize treatment toxicity. A minimum technologic standard is CT-planned 3D-conformal RT (CRT).¹
- More advanced technologies are appropriate when needed to deliver curative RT safely. These technologies include (but are not limited to) 4D-CT, FDG-PET/CT and/or MRI simulation, intensity-modulated RT (IMRT)/volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT), image-guided RT (IGRT), motion management, and proton therapy (<https://www.astro.org/Daily-Practice/Reimbursement/Model-Policies/Model-Policies>). Nonrandomized comparisons of using advanced technologies demonstrate reduced toxicity and improved survival versus older techniques.²⁻⁴ In a prospective trial of definitive/consolidative chemotherapy/RT for patients with stage III NSCLC (RTOG 0617), IMRT was associated with a nearly 60% decrease (from 7.9% to 3.5%) in high-grade radiation pneumonitis as well as similar survival and tumor control outcomes despite a higher proportion of stage IIIB and larger treatment volumes compared to 3D-CRT;⁵ as such, IMRT is preferred over 3D-CRT in this setting. In retrospective studies, intensity-modulated proton therapy (IMPT) has also been shown to reduce the toxicities as compared with 3D-based passive scattering proton therapy in stage III NSCLC.³
- Highly conformal RT, such as IMRT or proton therapy, should be used in the setting of prior RT, potentially with hyperfractionation, to reduce risk of toxicity.
- Centers using advanced technologies should implement and document modality-specific quality assurance measures. The ideal is external credentialing of both treatment planning and delivery such as required for participation in RTOG clinical trials employing advanced technologies. Useful references include the ACR Practice Parameters and Technical Standards (<https://www.acr.org/~media/ACR/Documents/PGTS/toc.pdf>).
- The interaction of strong vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors with prior or subsequent dose-intensive RT (SABR or definitive dose accelerated fractionation) involving the proximal bronchial tree, hilar vessels, or esophagus can lead to serious toxicity. Careful coordination of medical and radiation oncology on the therapeutic strategy is important, including the choice and sequencing of systemic agents with strong VEGF inhibitors and the dose and fractionation of radiation, especially for patients with metastatic disease.

II. Radiation Therapy Simulation, Planning, and Delivery

- Simulation should be performed using CT scans obtained in the RT treatment position with appropriate immobilization devices. IV contrast with or without oral contrast is recommended for better target/organ delineation whenever possible in patients with central tumors or nodal disease. Because IV contrast can affect tissue heterogeneity correction calculations, density masking or use of a pre-contrast scan may be needed when intense enhancement is present.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-C
1 OF 10



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY

II. Radiation Therapy Simulation, Planning, and Delivery (continued)

- FDG-PET/CT significantly improves targeting accuracy,⁶ especially for patients with significant atelectasis and when IV CT contrast is contraindicated. A randomized trial of FDG-PET/CT versus CT-only RT planning demonstrated improved preemption of futile radical RT, decreased recurrences, and a trend toward improved overall survival with FDG-PET/CT RT planning.⁷ Given the potential for rapid progression of NSCLC,^{8,9} FDG-PET/CT should be obtained preferably within 4 weeks before treatment. It is ideal to obtain FDG-PET/CT in the treatment position.
- Tumor and organ motion, especially owing to breathing, should be assessed or accounted for at simulation. Options include fluoroscopy, inhale/exhale or slow scan CT, or, ideally, 4D-CT.
- Photon beam energy should be individualized based on the anatomic location of the tumors and beam paths. In general, photon energies between 4 to 10 MV are recommended for beams passing through low-density lung tissue before entering the tumor. When there is no air gap before the beam enters the tumor (such as for some large mediastinal tumors or tumors attached to the chest wall), higher energies may improve the dose distribution, especially when using a smaller number of fixed beam angles.
- Tissue heterogeneity correction and accurate dose calculation algorithms are recommended that account for buildup and lateral electron scatter effects in heterogeneous density tissues. Heterogeneity correction with simple pencil beam algorithms is not recommended.¹⁰
- Respiratory motion should be managed when motion is excessive. This includes (but is not limited to) forced shallow breathing with abdominal compression, accelerator beam gating with the respiratory cycle, dynamic tumor tracking, active breathing control (ABC), or coaching/biofeedback techniques. If motion is minimal or the ITV is small, motion-encompassing targeting is appropriate. A useful resource for implementation of respiratory motion management is the report of AAPM Task Group 76.¹¹
- IGRT—including (but not limited to) orthogonal pair planar imaging and/or volumetric imaging (such as cone-beam CT [CBCT], CT on rails, or MRI)—is recommended when using SABR, 3D-CRT/IMRT, and proton therapy with steep dose gradients around the target, when organs at risk (OARs) are in close proximity to high-dose regions, and when using complex motion management techniques.

III. Target Volumes, Prescription Doses, and Normal Tissue Dose Constraints (See Tables 1–4 on [NSCL-C 6 of 10](#) and [NSCL-C 7 of 10](#))

- ICRU Reports 62 and 83 detail the current definitions of target volumes for 3D-RT and IMRT. Gross tumor volume (GTV) comprises the known extent of disease (primary and nodal) on imaging and pathologic assessment, clinical target volume (CTV) includes regions of presumed microscopic extent or dissemination, and planning target volume (PTV) comprises the internal target volume (ITV; which includes margin for target motion) plus a setup margin for positioning and mechanical variability (<https://www.nrgoncology.org/ciro-lung>).
- PTV margin can be decreased by immobilization, motion management, and IGRT techniques.
- Consistent delineation of normal structures is critical for evaluating plans for safety. The RTOG consensus lung-contouring atlas is a useful resource (<https://www.nrgoncology.org/ciro-lung>).
- Commonly used prescription doses and normal tissue dose constraints are summarized in Tables 1 through 4. These are based on published experience, ongoing trials, historical data, modeling, and empirical judgment.^{12,13} Useful references include the recent reviews of normal organ dose responses from the QUANTEC project.^{14–18} Because risk of normal organ toxicity increases with dose, doses to normal organs should be kept as low as reasonably achievable rather than simply meeting nominal constraints. This is generally facilitated by more advanced techniques to achieve better dose conformity.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-C
2 OF 10



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY

IV. General Treatment Information

Early-Stage NSCLC (stage I, selected node-negative stage IIa)

- SABR (also known as stereotactic body RT [SBRT])¹⁹ has achieved good primary tumor control rates and overall survival, as well as higher than conventionally fractionated radiotherapy. Although SABR is not proven equivalent to lobectomy, some prospective series have demonstrated similar overall and cancer-specific survival with reduced acute toxicity.²⁰⁻³¹
- SABR is also an appropriate option for patients with high surgical risk (able to tolerate sublobar resection but not lobectomy [eg, age ≥ 75 years, poor lung or cardiac function]).
- More modestly hypofractionated or dose-intensified conventionally fractionated highly conformal radiation (IMRT with IGRT preferred) are less preferred alternatives and may be considered if referral for SABR is not feasible.³²⁻³⁴
- In patients treated with surgery, postoperative radiotherapy (PORT) is not recommended unless there are positive margins (see *Locally Advanced NSCLC* in this section for patients upstaged to N2).
- Close follow-up and therapy for isolated local and/or locoregional recurrence after SABR have been shown to improve overall survival in a large retrospective study.³⁵

SABR for Node-Negative Early-Stage NSCLC

- The high-dose intensity and conformity of SABR require minimizing the PTV.
- Dosing regimen
 - ▶ For SABR, intensive regimens of biologically effective dose (BED) ≥ 100 Gy are associated with significantly better local control and survival than less intensive regimens.^{36,37} In the United States, only regimens of ≤ 5 fractions meet the arbitrary billing code definition of SBRT, but slightly more protracted regimens are appropriate as well.^{36,38} For centrally located tumors (defined variably as within 2 cm of the proximal bronchial tree and/or abutting mediastinal pleura) and even ultra-central tumors (defined as abutting the proximal bronchial tree or, in some definitions, other critical mediastinal structures as well), 4 to 10 fraction risk-adapted SABR regimens appear to be effective and safe,³⁹⁻⁴² while 54 to 60 Gy in 3 fractions is unsafe and should be avoided.⁴³ However, particular attention should be paid to tumors abutting the bronchial tree and esophagus to avoid severe toxicity. RTOG 0813 evaluated the toxicity of 5-fraction regimens and found no high-grade toxicities at 50 Gy in 5 fractions.⁴⁴
- SABR is most commonly used for tumors up to 5 cm in size, though selected larger isolated tumors can be treated safely if normal tissue constraints are respected.^{44,45}
- Retrospective data suggest that chemotherapy in addition to SABR provides a survival advantage for patients with large tumors (≥ 5 cm).⁴⁶ Adjuvant chemotherapy may be considered for large tumors in selected patients for whom it is safe.
- Prescription doses incompletely describe the actual delivered doses, which also strongly depend on how the dose is prescribed (to the isocenter vs. an isodose volume covering a proportion of the PTV), the degree of dose heterogeneity, whether tissue density heterogeneity corrections are used, and the type of dose calculation algorithm.^{10,47,48} All of these must be considered when interpreting or emulating regimens from prior studies.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-C
3 OF 10



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY

Locally Advanced NSCLC (stage II–III)

- Concurrent chemotherapy/RT is recommended for patients with inoperable stage II (node-positive) and stage III NSCLC.^{49–52}
- RT interruptions and dose reductions for manageable acute toxicities should be avoided by employing supportive care.
- Sequential chemotherapy/RT or RT alone is appropriate for patients who are frail and unable to tolerate concurrent therapy.^{53,54} Accelerated RT regimens may be beneficial, particularly if concurrent chemotherapy would not be tolerated (ie, in a sequential or RT-only approach).^{55,56}
- Preoperative systemic therapy and postoperative RT is an option for patients with resectable N2 NSCLC (minimal N2 and treatable with lobectomy).^{57,58}
- Preoperative concurrent chemotherapy/RT is an alternative option for patients with resectable N2 NSCLC and is recommended for resectable superior sulcus tumors.^{59,60} RT should be planned up front such that it continues to a definitive dose without interruption if the patient does not proceed to surgery as initially planned.
- The optimal timing of RT in trimodality therapy (preoperative with chemotherapy or postoperative) is not established and is controversial.^{61,62}
- The determination of resectability in trimodality therapy should be made prior to initiation of all treatment. Upfront multidisciplinary consultation is particularly important when considering surgical treatment of patients with stage III NSCLC.
- In patients with clinical stage I/II upstaged surgically to N2 with completely resected disease, two randomized studies did not show an overall survival benefit of PORT, although locoregional control was significantly improved.^{63,64} PORT (generally following postoperative chemotherapy) may be considered for selected patients with high-risk N2 disease, such as extracapsular extension, multi-station involvement, inadequate lymph node dissection/sampling, and/or refusal or intolerance of adjuvant systemic therapy. To minimize potential lung and heart toxicities, highly conformal RT techniques such as IMRT or proton therapy are preferred.^{65–68}
- In patients with completely resected pN1 receiving adjuvant systemic therapy, PORT is not recommended. PORT may be considered for these patients if they are unable to receive adjuvant systemic therapy.⁶²

Conventionally Fractionated RT for Locally Advanced NSCLC

- Involved field irradiation (IFI) omitting elective nodal irradiation (ENI) allows tumor dose escalation and is associated with a low risk of isolated nodal relapse, particularly in a patient staged with FDG-PET/CT.^{69–73} Three randomized trials found improved survival for IFI versus ENI, possibly because it enabled dose escalation.^{74–76} IFI is reasonable in order to optimize definitive dosing to the tumor and/or decrease normal tissue toxicity.^{75,76}
- Dosing Regimens
 - The most commonly prescribed doses for definitive RT are 60 to 70 Gy in 2 Gy fractions. Doses of at least 60 Gy should be given.⁷⁷ Dose escalation is associated with better survival in non-randomized comparisons in RT alone,⁷⁸ sequential chemotherapy/RT,⁷⁹ or concurrent chemotherapy/RT.⁸⁰ While optimal RT dose intensification remains a valid question, a high dose of 74 Gy is not currently recommended for routine use.^{81–86}

A meta-analysis demonstrated improved survival with accelerated fractionation RT regimens,⁸⁷ and RTOG 1106 found that PET-based individualized accelerated RT dose intensification potentially improved local control but not overall survival.⁸⁸

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-C
4 OF 10



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY

Conventionally Fractionated RT for Locally Advanced NSCLC (continued)

- Dosing Regimens

- Doses of 45 to 54 Gy in 1.8 to 2 Gy fractions are standard preoperative doses.⁸⁹ Definitive RT doses delivered as preoperative chemotherapy/RT can safely be administered and achieve promising nodal clearance and survival rates,⁹⁰⁻⁹³ but require experience in thoracic surgical techniques to minimize the risk of surgical complications after high-dose RT.
- In PORT, the CTV includes the bronchial stump and high-risk draining lymph node stations.⁹⁴ Standard doses after complete resection are 50 to 54 Gy in 1.8 to 2 Gy fractions, but a boost may be administered to high-risk regions including areas of nodal extracapsular extension or microscopic positive margins.⁹⁵⁻⁹⁷ Lung dose constraints should be more conservative, because tolerance appears to be reduced after surgery. The LungART and PORT-C trials provide useful guidelines for PORT technique.⁹⁸ Highly conformal techniques to minimize lung and heart dose are preferred.

Advanced/Metastatic NSCLC (stage IV)

- RT is recommended for local palliation or prevention of symptoms (such as pain, bleeding, or obstruction).
- Definitive/consolidative local therapy to isolated or limited metastatic sites (oligometastases) (including but not limited to brain, lung, and adrenal gland) achieves prolonged survival in a small proportion of well-selected patients with good performance status (PS) who have also received radical therapy to the intrathoracic disease.⁹⁹ Definitive RT to oligometastases (limited number is not universally defined but clinical trials have included 3–5 metastases), particularly SABR, is an appropriate option in such cases if it can be delivered safely to the involved sites.^{100,101} In two randomized phase II trials, significantly improved progression-free survival and overall survival in one trial^{102,103} were found for local consolidative therapy (RT or surgery) to oligometastatic lesions versus maintenance systemic therapy or observation for patients whose disease was not progressing on systemic therapy.¹⁰²⁻¹⁰⁴
- In the setting of progression at a limited number of sites on a given line of systemic therapy (oligoprogression), local ablative therapy to the oligopressive sites may extend the duration of benefit of the current line of systemic therapy.
- When treating oligometastatic/oligopressive lesions, if SABR is not feasible, other dose-intensive accelerated/hypofractionated CRT regimens may be used.
- See the [NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers](#) regarding RT for brain metastases.
- A pooled analysis of two randomized trials indicated that adding RT to a certain immune checkpoint inhibitor (anti-PD-1) significantly increased responses and clinical outcomes in patients with metastatic NSCLC.¹⁰⁵ Larger phase III randomized studies are ongoing.

Palliative RT for Advanced/Metastatic NSCLC

- The dose and fractionation of palliative RT should be individualized based on goals of care, symptoms, PS, and logistical considerations. Shorter courses of RT are preferred for patients with poor PS and/or shorter life expectancy because they provide similar pain relief as longer courses, although there is a higher potential need for retreatment.¹⁰⁶⁻¹⁰⁹ For palliation of thoracic symptoms, higher dose/longer-course thoracic RT (eg, ≥30 Gy in 10 fractions) is associated with modestly improved survival and symptoms, particularly in patients with good PS.^{110,111} When higher doses (>30 Gy) are warranted, technologies to reduce normal tissue irradiation (at least 3D-CRT and including IMRT or proton therapy as appropriate) may be used.
- Single-fraction stereotactic RT (SRT) of 12–16 Gy produced better control of pain response and local control of non-spine bone metastases compared to standard 30 Gy in 10 fractions in a randomized phase II trial, and may be promising for patients with longer expected survival.¹¹² SABR/SRS has been found in randomized clinical trials to produce better pain and tumor control of spine and non-spine bone metastases than conventionally fractionated palliative RT, and is appropriate especially for patients with longer expected survival.¹¹³

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-C
5 OF 10



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY

Please note: Tables 1–4 provide doses and constraints used commonly or in past clinical trials as useful references rather than specific recommendations.

Table 1. Commonly Used Doses for SABR

Total Dose	# Fractions	Example Indications
25–34 Gy	1	Peripheral, small
45–60 Gy	3	Peripheral tumors
48–50 Gy	4	Central or peripheral tumors <4–5 cm
50–55 Gy	5	Central tumors
50–60 Gy	5	Peripheral tumors
60–70 Gy	8–10	Central tumors

Table 2. Maximum Dose Constraints for SABR*

OAR/Regimen	1 Fraction	3 Fractions	4 Fractions	5 Fractions
Spinal cord	14 Gy	18 Gy (6 Gy/fx)	26 Gy (6.5 Gy/fx)	30 Gy (6 Gy/fx)
Esophagus	15.4 Gy	27 Gy (9 Gy/fx)	30 Gy (7.5 Gy/fx)	105% of PTV prescription^
Brachial plexus	17.5 Gy	24 Gy (8 Gy/fx)	27.2 Gy (6.8 Gy/fx)	32 Gy (6.4 Gy/fx)
Heart/ pericardium	22 Gy	30 Gy (10 Gy/fx)	34 Gy (8.5 Gy/fx)	105% of PTV prescription^
Great vessels	37 Gy	NS	49 Gy (12.25 Gy/fx)	105% of PTV prescription^
Trachea & proximal bronchi	20.2 Gy	30 Gy (10 Gy/fx)	34.8 Gy (8.7 Gy/fx)	105% of PTV prescription^
Rib	30 Gy	30 Gy (10 Gy/fx)	40 Gy (10 Gy/fx)	NS
Skin	26 Gy	24 Gy (8 Gy/fx)	36 Gy (9 Gy/fx)	32 Gy (6.4 Gy/fx)
Stomach	12.4 Gy	NS	27.2 Gy (6.8 Gy/fx)	NS

*Based on constraints used in recent RTOG SABR trials (RTOG 0618, 0813, & 0915).

^For central tumor location. NS = not specified.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-C
6 OF 10



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)
[Table of Contents](#)
[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY

Please note: Tables 1–4 provide doses and constraints used commonly or in past clinical trials as useful references rather than specific recommendations.

Table 3. Commonly Used Doses for Conventionally Fractionated and Palliative RT

Treatment Type	Total Dose	Fraction Size	Treatment Duration
Definitive RT with or without chemotherapy	60–70 Gy	2 Gy	6–7 weeks
Preoperative RT	45–54 Gy	1.8–2 Gy	5 weeks
Postoperative RT • Negative margins • Extracapsular nodal extension or microscopic positive margins • Gross residual tumor	50–54 Gy 54–60 Gy 60–70 Gy	1.8–2 Gy 1.8–2 Gy 2 Gy	5–6 weeks 6 weeks 6–7 weeks
Palliative RT • Obstructive disease (SVC syndrome or obstructive pneumonia) • Bone metastases with soft tissue mass • Bone metastases without soft tissue mass • Brain metastases • Symptomatic chest disease in patients with poor PS • Any metastasis in patients with poor PS	30–45 Gy 20–30 Gy 8–30 Gy CNS GLs* 17 Gy** 8–20 Gy	3 Gy 4–3 Gy 8–3 Gy CNS GLs* 8.5 Gy** 8–4 Gy	2–3 weeks 1–2 weeks 1 day–2 weeks CNS GLs* 1–2 weeks** 1 day–1 week

* [NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers](#).

** This regimen includes one dose per week, as the phase 3 study included day 1 & 8 treatments.

Table 4. Normal Tissue Dose-Volume Constraints for Conventionally Fractionated RT with Concurrent Chemotherapy^{†,‡}

OAR	Constraints in 30–35 fractions
Spinal cord	Max ≤50 Gy
Lung	V20 ≤35%–40%; § MLD ≤20 Gy
Heart	V40 ≤20%; Mean ≤20 Gy
Esophagus	Mean ≤34 Gy; Max ≤105% of prescription dose; V60 ≤17%; contralateral sparing is desirable
Brachial plexus	Median dose ≤69 Gy

Vxx = % of the whole OAR receiving ≥xx Gy.

†These constraints represent doses that generally should not be exceeded, based on a consensus survey of NCCN Member Institutions. Because the risk of toxicity increases progressively with dose to normal tissues, a key principle of radiation treatment planning is to keep normal tissue doses "as low as reasonably achievable" while adequately covering the target. The doses to any given OAR should typically be lower than these constraints, approaching them only when there is close proximity to the target volume.

‡Speirs CK, et al. J Thorac Oncol 2017;12:293–301; Wang K, et al. J Clin Oncol 2017;35:1387–1394; Amini A, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2012;82:e391–398; Graham MV, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 1999;45:323–329; Palma DA, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2013;85:444–450; Kamran SC, et al. JAMA Oncol 2021;7:910–914.

§ Use V20 <35%, especially for the following: patients ≥70 years, taxane chemotherapy, and poor PFTs (such as FEV1 or DLCO <50% normal). Use more conservative limits with a diagnosis or radiologic evidence of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)/usual interstitial pneumonia (UIP) (the tolerance of these patients is lower though not well characterized).

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY – REFERENCES

- ¹ Chen AB, et al. Survival outcomes after radiation therapy for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer after adoption of computed tomography-based simulation. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:2305-2311.
- ² Liao ZX, et al. Influence of technologic advances on outcomes in patients with unresectable, locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer receiving concomitant chemoradiotherapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:775-781.
- ³ Gjyski O, et al. Toxicity and survival after intensity-modulated proton therapy versus passive scattering proton therapy for NSCLC. *J Thorac Oncol* 2021;16:269-277.
- ⁴ Chang JY, et al. Proton beam radiotherapy and concurrent chemotherapy for unresectable stage III non-small cell lung cancer: final results of a phase 2 study. *JAMA Oncol* 2017;3:e172032.
- ⁵ Chun SG, et al. Impact of intensity-modulated radiation therapy technique for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a secondary analysis of the NRG Oncology RTOG 0617 randomized clinical trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:56-62.
- ⁶ MacManus M, et al. Use of PET and PET/CT for radiation therapy planning: IAEA expert report 2006-2007. *Radiother Oncol* 2009;91:85-94.
- ⁷ Ung YC, et al. An Ontario Clinical Oncology Group (OCOG) randomized trial (PET START) of FDG PET/CT in patients with stage 3 non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): impact of PET on radiation treatment volumes [abstract]. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:Abstract S428.
- ⁸ Everitt S, et al. High rates of tumor growth and disease progression detected on serial pretreatment positronemission tomography/computed tomography scans in radical radiotherapy candidates with nonsmall cell lung cancer. *Cancer* 2010;116:5030-5037.
- ⁹ Mohammed N, et al. Rapid disease progression with delay in treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2011;79:466-472.
- ¹⁰ Liu MB, et al. Clinical impact of dose overestimation by effective path length calculation in stereotactic ablative radiation therapy of lung tumors. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2013;3:294-300.
- ¹¹ Keall PJ, et al. The management of respiratory motion in radiation oncology report of AAPM Task Group 76. *Med Phys* 2006;33:3874-3900.
- ¹² Kong FM, et al. Physical models and simpler dosimetric descriptors of radiation late toxicity. *Semin Radiat Oncol* 2007;17:108-120.
- ¹³ Timmerman RD. An overview of hypofractionation and introduction to this issue of seminars in radiation oncology. *Semin Radiat Oncol* 2008;18:215-222.
- ¹⁴ Marks LB, et al. Use of normal tissue complication probability models in the clinic. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S10-19.
- ¹⁵ Marks LB, et al. Radiation dose-volume effects in the lung. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S70-76.
- ¹⁶ Werner-Wasik M, et al. Radiation dose-volume effects in the esophagus. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S86-93.
- ¹⁷ Gagliardi G, et al. Radiation dose-volume effects in the heart. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S77-85.
- ¹⁸ Kirkpatrick JP, et al. Radiation dose-volume effects in the spinal cord. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S42-49.
- ¹⁹ Videltec GMM, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer: executive summary of an ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2017;7:295-301.
- ²⁰ Timmerman R, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for inoperable early stage lung cancer. *JAMA* 2010;303:1070-1076.
- ²¹ Baumann P, et al. Outcome in a prospective phase II trial of medically inoperable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer patients treated with stereotactic body radiotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:3290-3296.
- ²² Onishi H, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) for operable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: can SBRT be comparable to surgery? *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2011;81:1352-1358.
- ²³ Grutters JPC, et al. Comparison of the effectiveness of radiotherapy with photons, protons and carbon-ions for non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis. *Radiother Oncol* 2010;95:32-40.
- ²⁴ Palma D, et al. Impact of introducing stereotactic lung radiotherapy for elderly patients with stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: a population-based time-trend analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:5153-5159.
- ²⁵ Shirvani SM, et al. Comparative effectiveness of 5 treatment strategies for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer in the elderly. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;84:1060-1070.
- ²⁶ Sun B, et al. 7-year follow-up after stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for patients with stage I non-small cell lung cancer: Results of a phase 2 clinical trial. *Cancer* 2017;123:3031-3039.
- ²⁷ Grills IS, et al. Outcomes after stereotactic lung radiotherapy or wedge resection for stage I non-small-cell lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:928-935.
- ²⁸ Crabtree TD, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy versus surgical resection for stage I non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2010;140:377-386.
- ²⁹ Chang JY, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy versus lobectomy for operable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: a pooled analysis of two randomised trials. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:630-637.
- ³⁰ Chang JY, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for operable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer (revised STARS): long-term results of a single-arm, prospective trial with prespecified comparison to surgery. *Lancet Oncol* 2021;22:1448-1457.
- ³¹ Ball D, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy versus standard radiotherapy in stage 1 non-small-cell lung cancer (TROG 09.02 CHISEL): a phase 3, open-label, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:494-503.
- ³² Bogart JA, et al. Phase I study of accelerated conformal radiotherapy for stage I non-small-cell lung cancer in patients with pulmonary dysfunction: CALGB 39904. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:202-206.
- ³³ Zhao L, et al. High radiation dose may reduce the negative effect of large gross tumor volume in patients with medically inoperable early-stage non-small cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2007;68:103-110.
- ³⁴ Cheung P, et al. Phase II study of accelerated hypofractionated three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy for stage T1-3 N0 M0 non-small cell lung cancer: NCIC CTG BR.25. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2014;106:1-8.
- ³⁵ Brooks ED, et al. Association of long-term outcomes and survival with multidisciplinary salvage treatment for local and regional recurrence after stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for early-stage lung cancer. *JAMA Netw Open* 2018;1:e181390.
- ³⁶ Onishi H, et al. Hypofractionated stereotactic radiotherapy (HypoFXSRT) for stage I non-small cell lung cancer: updated results of 257 patients in a Japanese multi-institutional study. *J Thorac Oncol* 2007;2:S94-100.
- ³⁷ Moreno AC, et al. Biologically effective dose in stereotactic body radiotherapy and survival for patients with early-stage NSCLC. *J Thorac Oncol* 2020;15:101-109.
- ³⁸ Lagerwaard FJ, et al. Outcomes of risk-adapted fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy for stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;70:685-692.
- ³⁹ Chang JY, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for centrally located early stage or isolated parenchymal recurrences of non-small-cell lung cancer: how to fly in a “no fly zone”. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2014;88:1120-1128.
- ⁴⁰ Timmerman R, et al. Excessive toxicity when treating central tumors in a phase II study of stereotactic body radiation therapy for medically inoperable early-stage lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2006; 24:4833-4839.
- ⁴¹ Chaudhuri AA, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for treatment of central and ultra-central lung tumors. *Lung Cancer* 2015;89:50-56.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-C

8 OF 10



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY – REFERENCES

- ⁴² Haseltine JM, et al. Fatal complications after stereotactic body radiation therapy for central lung tumors abutting the proximal bronchial tree. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2016;6:e27-33.
- ⁴³ Woody NM, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for non-small cell lung cancer tumors greater than 5 cm: safety and efficacy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2015;92:325-331.
- ⁴⁴ Bezjak A, et al. Safety and efficacy of a five-fraction stereotactic body radiotherapy schedule for centrally located non-small-cell lung cancer. *NRG Oncology/RTOG 0813 Trial. J Clin Oncol* 2019;37:1316-1325.
- ⁴⁵ Fakiris AJ, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for early-stage non-small-cell lung carcinoma: four-year results of a prospective phase II study. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;75:677-682.
- ⁴⁶ Verma V, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy and the influence of chemotherapy on overall survival for large (\geq 5 centimeter) non-small cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2017;97:146-154.
- ⁴⁷ Xiao Y, et al. Dosimetric evaluation of heterogeneity corrections for RTOG 0236: stereotactic body radiotherapy of inoperable stage I-II non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;73:1235-1242.
- ⁴⁸ Zhao L, et al. Planning target volume D95 and mean dose should be considered for optimal local control for stereotactic ablative radiation therapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2016;95:1226-35.
- ⁴⁹ Aupérin A, et al. Meta-analysis of concomitant versus sequential radiochemotherapy in locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:2181-2190.
- ⁵⁰ O'Rourke N, et al. Concurrent chemoradiotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2010;CD002140.
- ⁵¹ Curran WJ Jr, et al. Sequential vs. concurrent chemoradiation for stage III non-small cell lung cancer: randomized phase III trial RTOG 9410. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2011;103:1452-1460.
- ⁵² Sause W, et al. Final results of phase III trial in regionally advanced unresectable non-small cell lung cancer: Radiation Therapy Oncology Group, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, and Southwest Oncology Group. *Chest* 2000;117:358-364.
- ⁵³ Dillman RO, et al. Improved survival in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: seven-year follow-up of cancer and leukemia group B (CALGB) 8433 trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1996;88:1210-1215.
- ⁵⁴ Baumann M, et al. Final results of the randomized phase III CHARTWEL-trial (ARO 97-1) comparing hyperfractionated-accelerated versus conventionally fractionated radiotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Radiat Oncol* 2011;100:76-85.
- ⁵⁵ Mauguen A, et al. Hyperfractionated or accelerated radiotherapy in lung cancer: an individual patient data meta-analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30:2788-2797.
- ⁵⁶ Albain KS, et al. Radiotherapy plus chemotherapy with or without surgical resection for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2009;374:379-386.
- ⁵⁷ Higgins K, et al. Preoperative chemotherapy versus preoperative chemoradiotherapy for stage III (N2) non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Biol Phys* 2009;75:1462-1467.
- ⁵⁸ Sher DJ, et al. Comparative effectiveness of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy versus chemotherapy alone followed by surgery for patients with stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;88:267-274.
- ⁵⁹ Rusch VW, et al. Induction chemoradiation and surgical resection for superior sulcus non-small-cell lung carcinomas: long-term results of Southwest Oncology Group Trial 9416 (Intergroup Trial 0160). *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:313-318.
- ⁶⁰ Thomas M, et al. Effect of preoperative chemoradiation in addition to preoperative chemotherapy: a randomized trial in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. *Lancet Oncol* 2008;9:607-608.
- ⁶¹ Shah AA, et al. Induction chemoradiation is not superior to induction chemotherapy alone in stage IIIA lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;93:1807-1812.
- ⁶² Douillard J-Y, et al. Impact of postoperative radiation therapy on survival in patients with complete resection and stage I, II, or IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer treated with adjuvant chemotherapy: the adjuvant Navelbine International Trialist Association (ANITA) Randomized Trial. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;72:695-701.
- ⁶³ Le Pechoux C, et al. Postoperative radiotherapy versus no postoperative radiotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small-cell lung cancer and proven mediastinal N2 involvement (Lung ART): an open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2022;23:104-114.
- ⁶⁴ Hui Z, et al. Effect of postoperative radiotherapy for patients with pIIIA-N2 non-small cell lung cancer after complete resection and adjuvant chemotherapy: the phase 3 PORT-C randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Oncol* 2021;7:1178-1185.
- ⁶⁵ Bradley JD, et al. Phase II trial of postoperative adjuvant paclitaxel/carboplatin and thoracic radiotherapy in resected stage II and IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer: promising long-term results of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group-RTOG 9705. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:3480-3487.
- ⁶⁶ Keller SM, et al. A randomized trial of postoperative adjuvant therapy in patients with completely resected stage II or IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer. *Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group. N Engl J Med* 2000; 343:1217-1222.
- ⁶⁷ Hancock JG, et al. Impact of adjuvant treatment for microscopic residual disease after non-small cell lung cancer surgery. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:406-416.
- ⁶⁸ Burdett S, Stewart L, Group PM-a. Postoperative radiotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer: update of an individual patient data meta-analysis. *Lung Cancer* 2005;47:81-83.
- ⁶⁹ Belderbos JS, et al. Report from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) consultants' meeting on elective nodal irradiation in lung cancer: non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;72:335-342.
- ⁷⁰ Bradley J, et al. A phase II comparative study of gross tumor volume definition with or without PET/CT fusion in dosimetric planning for non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): primary analysis of radiation therapy oncology group (RTOG) 0515. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;82:435-441.
- ⁷¹ Sanuki-Fujimoto N, et al. Relation between elective nodal failure and irradiated volume in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) treated with radiotherapy using conventional fields and doses. *Radiother Oncol* 2009;91:433-437.
- ⁷² Sulman EP, et al. Exclusion of elective nodal irradiation is associated with minimal elective nodal failure in non-small cell lung cancer. *Radiat Oncol* 2009;4:5-11.
- ⁷³ Rosenzweig KE, et al. Involved-field radiation therapy for inoperable non small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:5557-5561.
- ⁷⁴ Yuan S, et al. A randomized study of involved-field irradiation versus elective nodal irradiation in combination with concurrent chemotherapy for inoperable stage III nonsmall cell lung cancer. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2007;30:239-244.
- ⁷⁵ Chen M, et al. Involved-field radiotherapy versus elective nodal irradiation in combination with concurrent chemotherapy for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a prospective randomized study. *Biomed Res Int* 2013;3711819.
- ⁷⁶ Nestle U, et al. Imaging-based target volume reduction in chemoradiotherapy for locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (PET-Plan): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:581-592.
- ⁷⁷ Perez CA, et al. Long-term observations of the patterns of failure in patients with unresectable non-oat cell carcinoma of the lung treated with definitive radiotherapy. Report by the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group. *Cancer* 1987;59:1874-1881.
- ⁷⁸ Kong FM, et al. High-dose radiation improved local tumor control and overall survival in patients with inoperable/unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: long-term results of a radiation dose escalation study. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2005;63:324-333.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION THERAPY – REFERENCES

- ⁷⁹ Rengan R, et al. Improved local control with higher doses of radiation in large-volume stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2004;60:741-747.
- ⁸⁰ Machtay M, et al. Higher biologically effective dose of radiotherapy is associated with improved outcomes for locally advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma treated with chemoradiation: an analysis of the radiation therapy oncology group. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;82:425-434.
- ⁸¹ Schild SE, et al. Results of a phase I trial of concurrent chemotherapy and escalating doses of radiation for unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2006;65:1106-1111.
- ⁸² Socinski MA, et al. Randomized phase II trial of induction chemotherapy followed by concurrent chemotherapy and dose-escalated thoracic conformal radiotherapy (74 Gy) in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: CALGB 30105. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:2457-2463.
- ⁸³ Stinchcombe TE, et al. Long-term follow-up of a phase I/II trial of dose escalating three-dimensional conformal thoracic radiation therapy with induction and concurrent carboplatin and paclitaxel in unresectable stage IIIA/B non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2008;3:1279-1285.
- ⁸⁴ Bradley JD, et al. Primary analysis of the phase II component of a phase I/II dose intensification study using three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy and concurrent chemotherapy for patients with inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer: RTOG 0117. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:2475-2480.
- ⁸⁵ Bradley JD, et al. Standard-dose versus high-dose conformal radiotherapy with concurrent and consolidation carboplatin plus paclitaxel with or without cetuximab for patients with stage IIIA or IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer (RTOG 0617): a randomised, two-by-two factorial phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:187-199.
- ⁸⁶ Schild SE, et al. Exploring radiotherapy targeting strategy and dose: a pooled analysis of cooperative group trials of combined modality therapy for stage III NSCLC. *J Thorac Oncol* 2018;13:1171-1182.
- ⁸⁷ Maugen A, et al. Hyperfractionated or accelerated radiotherapy in lung cancer: an individual patient data meta-analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30:2788-2797.
- ⁸⁸ Kong F-M S, et al. NRG-RTOG 1106/ACRIN 6697: A phase IIR trial of standard versus adaptive (mid-treatment PET-based) chemoradiotherapy for stage III NSCLC—Results and comparison to NRG-RTOG 0617 (non-personalized RT dose escalation). *J Clin Oncol* 2021;39:8548-8548.
- ⁸⁹ Sher DJ, et al. Relationship between radiation therapy dose and outcome in patients treated with neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy and surgery for stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer: a population-based, comparative effectiveness analysis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2015;92:307-316.
- ⁹⁰ Cerfolio RJ, et al. Pulmonary resection after concurrent chemotherapy and high dose (60Gy) radiation for non-small cell lung cancer is safe and may provide increased survival. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2009;35:718-723; discussion 723.
- ⁹¹ Kwong KF, et al. High-dose radiotherapy in trimodality treatment of Pancoast tumors results in high pathologic complete response rates and excellent long-term survival. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2005;129:1250-1257.
- ⁹² Sonett JR, et al. Pulmonary resection after curative intent radiotherapy (>59 Gy) and concurrent chemotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004;78:1200-1205.
- ⁹³ Suntharalingam M, et al. Radiation therapy oncology group protocol 02-29: a phase II trial of neoadjuvant therapy with concurrent chemotherapy and full-dose radiation therapy followed by surgical resection and consolidative therapy for locally advanced non-small cell carcinoma of the lung. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;84:456-463.
- ⁹⁴ Kelsey CR, et al. Patterns of failure after resection of non-small-cell lung cancer: implications for postoperative radiation therapy volumes. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2006;65:1097-1105.
- ⁹⁵ Lally BE, et al. Postoperative radiotherapy for stage II or III non-small-cell lung cancer using the surveillance, epidemiology, and end results database. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24:2998-3006.
- ⁹⁶ Feigenberg SJ, et al. A phase II study of concurrent carboplatin and paclitaxel and thoracic radiotherapy for completely resected stage II and IIIA non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2007;2:287-292.
- ⁹⁷ Corso CD, et al. Re-evaluation of the role of postoperative radiotherapy and the impact of radiation dose for non-small-cell lung cancer using the National Cancer Database. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:148-155.
- ⁹⁸ Spoelstra FOB, et al. Variations in target volume definition for postoperative radiotherapy in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: analysis of an international contouring study. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010; 76:1106-1113.
- ⁹⁹ Ashworth AB, et al. An individual patient data metaanalysis of outcomes and prognostic factors after treatment of oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2014;15:346-355.
- ¹⁰⁰ Milano MT, et al. Patterns of recurrence after curative-intent radiation for oligometastases confined to one organ. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2010;33:157-163.
- ¹⁰¹ Salama JK, et al. An initial report of a radiation dose-escalation trial in patients with one to five sites of metastatic disease. *Clin Cancer Res* 2008;14:5255-5259.
- ¹⁰² Gomez DR, et al. Local consolidative therapy versus maintenance therapy or observation for patients with oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer without progression after first-line systemic therapy: a multicentre, randomised, controlled, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:1672-1682.
- ¹⁰³ Gomez DR, et al. Local consolidative therapy vs. maintenance therapy or observation for patients with oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: long-term results of a multi-institutional, phase II, randomized study. *J Clin Oncol* 2019;37:1558-1565.
- ¹⁰⁴ Iyengar P, et al. Consolidative radiotherapy for limited metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: A phase 2 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Oncol* 2018;4:e173501.
- ¹⁰⁵ Theelen WSME, et al. Pembrolizumab with or without radiotherapy for metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: a pooled analysis of two randomised trials. *Lancet Respir Med* 2021;9:467-475.
- ¹⁰⁶ Chow E, et al. Palliative radiotherapy trials for bone metastases: a systematic review. *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:1423-1436.
- ¹⁰⁷ Lutz S, et al. Palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases: an ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2011;79:965-976.
- ¹⁰⁸ Cross CK, et al. Prospective study of palliative hypofractionated radiotherapy (8.5 Gy x 2) for patients with symptomatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2004;58:1098-1105.
- ¹⁰⁹ Medical Research Council Lung Cancer Working Party. A Medical Research Council (MRC) randomised trial of palliative radiotherapy with two fractions or a single fraction in patients with inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and poor performance status. Medical Research Council Lung Cancer Working Party. *Br J Cancer* 1992;65:934-941.
- ¹¹⁰ Rodrigues G, et al. Palliative thoracic radiotherapy in lung cancer: An American Society for Radiation Oncology evidence-based clinical practice guideline. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2011;1:60-71.
- ¹¹¹ Koshy M, et al. Comparative effectiveness of aggressive thoracic radiation therapy and concurrent chemoradiation therapy in metastatic lung cancer. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2015;5:374-382.
- ¹¹² Nguyen QN, et al. Single-fraction stereotactic vs conventional multifraction radiotherapy for pain relief in patients with predominantly nonspine bone metastases: a randomized phase 2 trial. *JAMA Oncol* 2019;5:872-878.
- ¹¹³ Sahgal A, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy versus conventional external beam radiotherapy in patients with painful spinal metastases: an open-label, multicentre, randomised, controlled, phase 2/3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2021;22:1023-1033.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PRINCIPLES OF IMAGE-GUIDED THERMAL ABLATION THERAPY

General Principles

- Interventional radiologists should actively participate in multidisciplinary discussions and meetings regarding patients with NSCLC (eg, multidisciplinary clinic and/or tumor board).
- Decisions about whether ablation is feasible should be performed by interventional radiologists who perform IGTA as a prominent part of their practice.
- IGTA includes radiofrequency ablation, microwave ablation, and cryoablation. IGTA is a form of “local therapy” or “local ablative therapy.”¹
- IGTA is a lung parenchymal sparing technique with at most a temporary decrement in forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) and diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO), which is statistically indistinguishable from baseline after recovery.²⁻⁶

Evaluation

- IGTA may be considered for those patients who are deemed “high risk”—those with tumors that are for the most part surgically resectable but rendered medically inoperable due to comorbidities. In cases where IGTA is considered for patients who are high risk or borderline operable, a multidisciplinary evaluation is recommended.
- IGTA has been successfully accomplished in patients considered “high risk,” objectively defined with a single major and/or two or more minor criteria. Major criteria included an FEV1 or DLCO ≤50%, and minor criteria included a less depressed FEV1 or DLCO between 51%–60%, age ≥75 years, pulmonary hypertension, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) ≤40%, resting or exercise PaO₂ <55 mmHg, and pCO₂ >45 mmHg.⁴
- If an interventional radiologist or center is uncertain about the feasibility or safety of IGTA or the use of IGTA for radiation failure, consider obtaining an additional interventional radiology opinion from a high-volume specialized center.

Ablation

- Each energy modality has advantages and disadvantages. Determination of energy modality to be used for ablation should take into consideration the size and location of the target tumor, risk of complication, as well as local expertise and/or operator familiarity.⁷

Ablation for NSCLC

- IGTA is an option for the management of NSCLC lesions <3 cm. Ablation for NSCLC lesions >3 cm may be associated with higher rates of local recurrence and complications.^{8,9}
- There is evidence on the use of IGTA for selected patients with stage IA NSCLC, those who present with multiple lung cancers, or those who present with locoregional recurrence of symptomatic local thoracic disease.
- Like surgery, pneumothorax may occur after IGTA, particularly if multiple lesions are treated in a single session. Pneumothorax has been reported in 18.7%–45.7% of IGTA cases. Self-limited pneumothorax, not requiring chest tube placement, is an expected event and not considered a complication unless escalation of care is required. In 20.7% of IGTA cases, chest tube insertion may be required.¹⁰

¹ Lam A, Yoshida EJ, Bui K, et al. Patient and facility demographics related outcomes in early-stage non-small cell lung cancer treated with radiofrequency ablation: a National Cancer Database analysis. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2018;29:1535-1541.

² Dupuy DE, DiPetrillo T, Gandhi S, et al. Radiofrequency ablation followed by conventional radiotherapy for medically inoperable stage I non-small cell lung cancer. *Chest* 2006;129:738-745.

³ Lencioni R, Crocetti L, Cioni R, et al. Response to radiofrequency ablation of pulmonary tumours: a prospective, intention-to-treat, multicentre clinical trial (the RAPTURE study). *Lancet Oncol* 2008;9:621-628.

⁴ Dupuy DE, Fernando HC, Hillman S, et al. Radiofrequency ablation of stage IA non-small cell lung cancer in medically inoperable patients: Results from the American College of Surgeons Oncology Group Z4033 (Alliance) trial. *Cancer* 2015;121:3491-3498.

⁵ de Baere T, Tsvelikas L, Woodrum D, et al. Evaluating cryoablation of metastatic lung tumors in patients--safety and efficacy: The ECLIPSE Trial--interim analysis at 1 year. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:1468-1474.

⁶ Tada A, Hiraki T, Iguchi T, et al. Influence of radiofrequency ablation of lung cancer on pulmonary function. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 2012;35:860-867.

⁷ Abtin F, De Baere T, Dupuy DE, et al. Updates on current role and practice of lung ablation. *J Thorac Imaging* 2019;34:266-277.

⁸ Lee JM, Jin GY, Goldberg SN, et al. Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation for inoperable non-small cell lung cancer and metastases: preliminary report. *Radiology* 2004;230:125-134.

⁹ Akeboshi M, Yamakado K, Nakatsuka A, et al. Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation of lung neoplasms: initial therapeutic response. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2004;15:463-470.

¹⁰ Genshaft SJ, Suh RD, Abtin F, et al. Society of Interventional Radiology Quality Improvement Standards on Percutaneous Ablation of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Metastatic Disease to the Lungs. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2021;32:1242.e1-1242.e10.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PERIOPERATIVE SYSTEMIC THERAPY

- [Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy in Patients Who Are Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors](#)
- [Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy for Patients Who Are Not Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors](#)
- [Adjuvant Chemotherapy](#)
- [Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection](#)

Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy^a

- Patients with tumors ≥4 cm or node positive should be evaluated for preoperative therapy, with strong consideration for an immune checkpoint inhibitor + chemotherapy. Otherwise refer to the [Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy for Patients Who Are Not Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors](#).
- Test for PD-L1 status, EGFR mutations, and ALK rearrangements (stages IB-IIIA, IIIB [T3–4, N2]). PD-L1 status can be incorporated with other clinical and molecular factors to determine patients who may benefit from induction chemotherapy and immune checkpoint inhibitor. See [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).
- After surgical evaluation, patients ineligible for immunotherapy and likely to receive [adjuvant chemotherapy](#) may be treated with neoadjuvant systemic therapy as an alternative.

^a Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.

[References](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-E
1 OF 6



PERIOPERATIVE SYSTEMIC THERAPY

Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy in Patients Who Are Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors^a

- Nivolumab 360 mg and platinum-based doublet chemotherapy every 3 weeks for up to 4 cycles^{1,2} with the option of continuing single-agent nivolumab as adjuvant treatment after surgery (for patients with no known EGFR mutations or ALK rearrangements) (category 1);²
[Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection](#)
- Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab.
 - ▶ Platinum-doublet chemotherapy options include:
 - ◊ Carboplatin AUC 5 or AUC 6 day 1, paclitaxel 175 mg/m² or 200 mg/m² day 1 (any histology)
 - ◊ Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 (nonsquamous histology)
 - ◊ Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² or 1250 mg/m² days 1 and 8 (squamous histology)
 - ◊ Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, paclitaxel 175 mg/m² or 200 mg/m² day 1 (any histology)
 - ▶ Chemotherapy regimens for patients who are not candidates for cisplatin-based therapy
 - ◊ Carboplatin AUC 5 or AUC 6 day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 (nonsquamous histology)
 - ◊ Carboplatin AUC 5 or AUC 6 day 1, gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² or 1250 mg/m² days 1 and 8 (squamous histology)
- Pembrolizumab 200 mg and cisplatin-based doublet chemotherapy every 3 weeks for 4 cycles and then continued as single-agent pembrolizumab as adjuvant treatment after surgery (category 1);³ [Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection](#)
 - ▶ Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² days 1 and 8 (squamous histology)
 - ▶ Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 (nonsquamous histology)
- Durvalumab 1500 mg and platinum-based doublet chemotherapy every 3 weeks for 4 cycles and then continued as single-agent durvalumab as adjuvant treatment after surgery (for patients with no known EGFR mutations or ALK rearrangements) (category 1);⁴
[Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection](#)
 - ▶ Platinum-doublet chemotherapy options include:
 - ◊ Carboplatin AUC 6 day 1, paclitaxel 200 mg/m² day 1 (squamous histology)
 - ◊ Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, gemcitabine 1250 mg/m² days 1 and 8 (squamous histology)
 - ◊ Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 (nonsquamous histology)
 - ◊ Carboplatin AUC 5 day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 (nonsquamous histology)
 - ▶ Chemotherapy regimens for patients who are not candidates for cisplatin-based therapy
 - ◊ Carboplatin AUC 5 day 1, gemcitabine 1250 mg/m² days 1 and 8 (squamous histology)

Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy for Patients Who Are Not Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Adjuvant Chemotherapy

Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection

^a Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PERIOPERATIVE SYSTEMIC THERAPY

Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy for Patients Who Are Not Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Preferred (nonsquamous)

- Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 every 21 days for 4 cycles⁵

Preferred (squamous)

- Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, gemcitabine 1250 mg/m² days 1 and 8, every 21 days for 4 cycles⁶
- Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, docetaxel 75 mg/m² day 1 every 21 days for 4 cycles⁷

Other Recommended

- Cisplatin 50 mg/m² days 1 and 8; vinorelbine 25 mg/m² days 1, 8, 15, and 22, every 28 days for 4 cycles⁸
- Cisplatin 100 mg/m² day 1, vinorelbine 30 mg/m² days 1, 8, 15, and 22, every 28 days for 4 cycles^{9,10}
- Cisplatin 75–80 mg/m² day 1, vinorelbine 25–30 mg/m² days 1 and 8, every 21 days for 4 cycles
- Cisplatin 100 mg/m² day 1, etoposide 100 mg/m² days 1–3, every 28 days for 4 cycles⁹

Useful in Certain Circumstances

- Chemotherapy regimens for patients who are not candidates for cisplatin-based therapy
 - ▶ Carboplatin AUC 6 day 1, paclitaxel 200 mg/m² day 1, every 21 days for 4 cycles¹¹
 - ▶ Carboplatin AUC 5 day 1, gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² days 1 and 8, every 21 days for 4 cycles¹² (squamous histology)
 - ▶ Carboplatin AUC 5 day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 every 21 days for 4 cycles¹³ (nonsquamous histology)

All chemotherapy regimens listed above can be used for sequential chemotherapy/RT.

Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy in Patients Who Are Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Adjuvant Chemotherapy

Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-E
3 OF 6



PERIOPERATIVE SYSTEMIC THERAPY

Adjuvant Chemotherapy

- For stage IB and IIA (T2b, N0) and negative margins (R0), adjuvant chemotherapy is recommended for high-risk features.^b
- For stage IIB (T1 abc–T2a, N1), stage IIB (T3, N0; T2b, N1), stage IIIA (T1–2, N2; T3, N1; T4, N0–1), stage IIIB (T3–4, N2) and negative margins (R0), adjuvant chemotherapy is recommended as a category 1.
- All chemotherapy regimens listed below can be used for sequential chemotherapy/RT.
- Test for PD-L1 status, EGFR mutations, and ALK rearrangements (stages IB–IIIA, IIIB [T3–4, N2]).
See [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).

Preferred (nonsquamous)

- Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 every 21 days for 4 cycles⁵

Preferred (squamous)

- Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, gemcitabine 1250 mg/m² days 1 and 8, every 21 days for 4 cycles⁶
- Cisplatin 75 mg/m² day 1, docetaxel 75 mg/m² day 1 every 21 days for 4 cycles⁷

Other Recommended

- Cisplatin 50 mg/m² days 1 and 8; vinorelbine 25 mg/m² days 1, 8, 15, and 22, every 28 days for 4 cycles⁸
- Cisplatin 100 mg/m² day 1, vinorelbine 30 mg/m² days 1, 8, 15, and 22, every 28 days for 4 cycles^{9,10}
- Cisplatin 75–80 mg/m² day 1, vinorelbine 25–30 mg/m² days 1 and 8, every 21 days for 4 cycles
- Cisplatin 100 mg/m² day 1, etoposide 100 mg/m² days 1–3, every 28 days for 4 cycle⁹

Useful in Certain Circumstances

- Chemotherapy regimens for patients who are not candidates for cisplatin-based therapy
 - ▶ Carboplatin AUC 6 day 1, paclitaxel 200 mg/m² day 1, every 21 days for 4 cycles¹¹
 - ▶ Carboplatin AUC 5 day 1, gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² days 1 and 8, every 21 days for 4 cycles¹² (squamous histology)
 - ▶ Carboplatin AUC 5 day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² day 1 every 21 days for 4 cycles¹³ (nonsquamous histology)

[Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy in Patients Who Are Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors](#)

[Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy for Patients Who Are Not Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors](#)

[Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection](#)

^b Examples of high-risk features may include poorly differentiated tumors (including lung neuroendocrine tumors [excluding well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors]), vascular invasion, wedge resection, visceral pleural involvement, and unknown lymph node status (Nx). These factors independently may not be an indication and may be considered when determining treatment with adjuvant chemotherapy.

[References](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



PERIOPERATIVE SYSTEMIC THERAPY

Systemic Therapy Following Surgical Resection^{a,c}

- Test for PD-L1 status, *EGFR* mutations, and *ALK* rearrangements (stages IB–IIIA, IIIB [T3–4, N2]).
See [Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis \(NSCL-H\)](#).
- Patients with completely resected tumors ≥4 cm or node-positive NSCLC should be evaluated for additional systemic therapy.
- Alectinib 600 mg twice daily for 24 months¹⁴
 - ▶ For patients with NSCLC positive for *ALK* rearrangements (category 1).
- Osimertinib 80 mg daily for 3 years¹⁵
 - ▶ For patients with NSCLC positive for *EGFR* (exon 19 deletion, exon 21 L858R) mutations who received previous adjuvant chemotherapy or are ineligible to receive platinum-based chemotherapy (category 1).
- Atezolizumab 840 mg every 2 weeks, 1200 mg every 3 weeks, or 1680 mg every 4 weeks for up to 1 year¹⁶
 - ▶ For patients with NSCLC with PD-L1 ≥1% and negative for *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations or *ALK* rearrangements who received previous adjuvant chemotherapy and with no contraindications to immune checkpoint inhibitors (category 1).
 - ▶ Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.
- Pembrolizumab 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks
 - ▶ For up to a year for patients with NSCLC negative for *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations or *ALK* rearrangements who received previous adjuvant chemotherapy and with no contraindications to immune checkpoint inhibitors (category 1).¹⁷ The benefit for patients with PD-L1 <1% is unclear.
 - ▶ For up to 39 weeks for patients who received previous neoadjuvant pembrolizumab + chemotherapy (category 1).³
- Durvalumab 1500 mg every 4 weeks for up to 12 cycles⁴
 - ▶ For patients who received previous neoadjuvant durvalumab + chemotherapy and no known *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements (category 1).
- Nivolumab 480 mg every 4 weeks for up to 13 cycles²
 - ▶ For patients who received previous neoadjuvant nivolumab + chemotherapy and no known *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements (category 1).
 - ▶ Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab.

Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy in Patients Who Are Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy for Patients Who Are Not Candidates for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Adjuvant Chemotherapy

^a Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R; *ALK*, *RET*, or *ROS1* rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.

^c In general, perioperative therapy should be given as a single regimen and change of immunotherapy is not recommended.

[References](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-E
5 OF 6



PERIOPERATIVE SYSTEMIC THERAPY – REFERENCES

- ¹ Forde PM, Spicer J, Lu S, et al. Neoadjuvant nivolumab plus chemotherapy in resectable lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2022;386:1973-1985.
- ² Cascone T, Awad M, Spicer J, et al. Perioperative nivolumab in resectable lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2024;390:1756-1769.
- ³ Wakelee H, Liberman M, Kato T, et al. Perioperative pembrolizumab for early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2023;389:491-503.
- ⁴ Heymach JV, Harpole D, Mitsudomi T, et al. Perioperative durvalumab for resectable non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2023;389:1672-1684.
- ⁵ Kreuter M, Vansteenkiste J, Fishcer JR, et al. Randomized phase 2 trial on refinement of early-stage NSCLC adjuvant chemotherapy with cisplatin and pemetrexed versus cisplatin and vinorelbine: the TREAT study. *Ann Oncol* 2013;24:986-992.
- ⁶ Péröl M, Chouaid C, Péröl D, et al. Randomized, phase III study of gemcitabine or erlotinib maintenance therapy versus observation, with predefined second-line treatment, after cisplatin-gemcitabine induction chemotherapy in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30:3516-3524.
- ⁷ Fossella F, Pereira JR, von Pawel J, et al. Randomized, multinational, phase III study of docetaxel plus platinum combinations versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: the TAX 326 study group. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21:3016-3024.
- ⁸ Winton T, Livingston R, Johnson D, et al. Vinorelbine plus cisplatin vs. observation in resected non-small-lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2005;352:2589-2597.
- ⁹ Arriagada R, Bergman B, Dunant A, et al. The International Adjuvant Lung Cancer Trial Collaborative Group. Cisplatin-based adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350:351-360.
- ¹⁰ Douillard JY, Rosell R, De Lena M, et al. Adjuvant vinorelbine plus cisplatin versus observation in patients with completely resected stage IB-IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (Adjuvant Navelbine International Trialist Association [ANITA]): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2006;7:719-727.
- ¹¹ Strauss GM, Herndon JE III, Maddaus MA, et al. Adjuvant paclitaxel plus carboplatin compared with observation in stage IB non-small cell lung cancer: CALGB 9633 with the Cancer and Leukemia Group B, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group, and North Central Cancer Treatment Group Study Groups. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:5043-5051.
- ¹² Usami N, Yokoi K, Hasegawa Y, et al. Phase II study of carboplatin and gemcitabine as adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small cell lung cancer: a report from the Central Japan Lung Study Group, CJLSG 0503 trial. *Int J Clin Oncol* 2010;15:583-587.
- ¹³ Zhang L, Ou W, Liu Q, et al. Pemetrexed plus carboplatin as adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with curative resected non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer. *Thorac Cancer* 2014;5:50-56.
- ¹⁴ Wu Y-L, Dziadziuszko R, Ahn JS, et al. Alectinib in resected ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2024;390:1265-1276.
- ¹⁵ Wu Y-L, Tsuboi M, He J, et al. Osimertinib in resected EGFR-mutated non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:1711-1723.
- ¹⁶ Felip E, Altorki N, Zhou C, et al. Adjuvant atezolizumab after adjuvant chemotherapy in resected stage IB-IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (IMpower010): a randomised, multicentre, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2021;398:1344-1357.
- ¹⁷ O'Brien M, Paz-Ares L, Marreaud S, et al. Pembrolizumab versus placebo as adjuvant therapy for completely resected stage IB-IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (PEARLS/KEYNOTE-091): an interim analysis of a randomised, triple-blind, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2022;23:1274-1286.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-E
6 OF 6



CONCURRENT CHEMORADIATION REGIMENS

Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens^a

Preferred (nonsquamous)

- Carboplatin AUC 5 on day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² on day 1 every 21 days for 4 cycles; concurrent thoracic RT^{1,b,c,d,e}
- Cisplatin 75 mg/m² on day 1, pemetrexed 500 mg/m² on day 1 every 21 days for 3 cycles; concurrent thoracic RT^{2,3,b,c,d,e,f}
- Paclitaxel 45–50 mg/m² weekly; carboplatin AUC 2, concurrent thoracic RT^{4,b,c,d,e,g}
- Cisplatin 50 mg/m² on days 1, 8, 29, and 36; etoposide 50 mg/m² days 1–5 and 29–33; concurrent thoracic RT^{5,6,b,c,d,e}

Preferred (squamous)

- Paclitaxel 45–50 mg/m² weekly; carboplatin AUC 2, concurrent thoracic RT^{6,b,c,d,e,g}
- Cisplatin 50 mg/m² on days 1, 8, 29, and 36; etoposide 50 mg/m² days 1–5 and 29–33; concurrent thoracic RT^{5,6,b,c,d,e}

Consolidation Therapy for Patients with Unresectable Stage II/III NSCLC, PS 0–1, and No Disease Progression After Definitive Concurrent Chemoradiation

- Durvalumab 10 mg/kg IV every 2 weeks or 1500 mg every 4 weeks for up to 12 months (patients with a body weight of ≥ 30 kg)^{7,8,h,i}
(category 1 for stage III; category 2A for stage II) (except tumors that are positive for EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations)
- Osimertinib 80 mg once daily until disease progression (category 1 for stage III; category 2A for stage II) if EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R^{9,j}

^a For patients with superior sulcus tumors, the recommendation is for 2 cycles concurrent with RT and 2 more cycles after surgery. Rusch VW, Giroux DJ, Kraut MJ, et al. Induction chemoradiation and surgical resection for superior sulcus non-small-cell lung carcinomas: long-term results of Southwest Oncology Group Trial 9416 (Intergroup Trial 0160). J Clin Oncol 2007;25:313–318.

^b Regimens can be used as preoperative/adjuvant chemotherapy/RT.

^c Regimens can be used as definitive concurrent chemotherapy/RT.

^d For eligible patients, durvalumab may be used after noted concurrent chemotherapy/RT regimens.

^e For eligible patients, osimertinib may be used after noted concurrent chemotherapy/RT regimens in patients with EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R.

^f If using durvalumab or osimertinib, additional chemotherapy after radiation is not recommended. If not using durvalumab or osimertinib, an additional 4 cycles of pemetrexed 500 mg/m² may be used.

^g If using durvalumab or osimertinib, additional chemotherapy after radiation is not recommended. If not using durvalumab or osimertinib, an additional 2 cycles every 21 days of paclitaxel 200 mg/m² and carboplatin AUC 6 may be used.

^h In patients with tumors that are positive for EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations there is risk of toxicity when TKI is administered in temporal proximity to immunotherapy.

ⁱ For patients who have received sequential chemoradiation, durvalumab can be considered as consolidation immunotherapy or, if EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R, osimertinib is recommended.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



CONCURRENT CHEMORADIATION REGIMENS – REFERENCES

- ¹ Govindan R, Bogart J, Stinchcombe T, et al. Randomized phase II study of pemetrexed, carboplatin, and thoracic radiation with or without cetuximab in patients with locally advanced unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: Cancer and Leukemia Group B trial 30407. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:3120-3125.
- ² Choy H, Gerber DE, Bradley JD, et al. Concurrent pemetrexed and radiation therapy in the treatment of patients with inoperable stage III non-small cell lung cancer: a systematic review of completed and ongoing studies. *Lung Cancer* 2015;87:232-240.
- ³ Senan S, Brade A, Wang LH, et al. PROCLAIM: randomized phase III trial of pemetrexed-cisplatin or etoposide-cisplatin plus thoracic radiation therapy followed by consolidation chemotherapy in locally advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:953-962.
- ⁴ Bradley JD, Paulus R, Komaki R, et al. Standard-dose versus high-dose conformal radiotherapy with concurrent and consolidation carboplatin plus paclitaxel with or without cetuximab for patients with stage IIIA or IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer (RTOG 0617): a randomised, two-by-two factorial phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:187-199.
- ⁵ Albain KS, Crowley JJ, Turrisi AT III, et al. Concurrent cisplatin, etoposide, and chest radiotherapy in pathologic stage IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer: A Southwest Oncology Group Phase II Study, SWOG 9019. *J Clin Oncol* 2002;20:3454-3460.
- ⁶ Rusch VW, Giroux DJ, Kraut MJ, et al. Induction chemoradiation and surgical resection for superior sulcus non-small-cell lung carcinomas: long-term results of Southwest Oncology Group Trial 9416 (Intergroup Trial 0160). *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:313-318.
- ⁷ Baverel PG, Dubois VFS, Jin CY, et al. Population pharmacokinetics of durvalumab in cancer patients and association with longitudinal biomarkers of disease status. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2018;103:631-642.
- ⁸ Faivre-Finn C, Vicente D, Kurata T, et al. Four-year survival with durvalumab after chemoradiotherapy in stage III NSCLC—an update from the PACIFIC trial. *J Thorac Oncol* 2021;16:860-867.
- ⁹ Lu S, Kato T, Dong X, et al. Osimertinib after chemoradiotherapy in stage III EGFR-mutated NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2024;391:585-597.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



CANCER SURVIVORSHIP CARE¹⁻³

Monitoring and Managing Survivorship Needs During Systemic Therapy

- Symptom/patient-reported outcome monitoring
 - [NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care \(PAL-2\)](#)
 - [ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline – The Role of Patient-Reported Outcome Measures in the Continuum of Cancer Clinical Care](#)
- Identification and management of cancer-related complications and side effects of therapy
 - [NCCN Guidelines for Cancer-Associated Venous Thromboembolic Disease](#)
 - [NCCN Guidelines for Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities](#)
 - [NCCN Guidelines for Cancer-Related Fatigue](#)
 - [NCCN Guidelines for Antiemesis](#)
- Psychosocial evaluation and referrals: [NCCN Guidelines for Distress Management](#)
- [Addressing the Stigma of Lung Cancer](#) (American Lung Association)
- Financial toxicity/social determinants of health (SDOH) monitoring and referrals
 - [Financial Advocacy Services Guidelines](#) (Association of Cancer Care Centers)
 - [Financial Toxicity and Cancer Treatment](#) (National Cancer Institute)
- Palliative care referrals: [NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care](#)
- Care coordination for optimization of comorbid conditions, eg, referral for pulmonary rehabilitation for patients with COPD or pulmonary hypertension

¹ Hart NH, Neklyudov L, Smith TJ, et al. Survivorship care for people affected by advanced or metastatic cancer: MASCC-ASCO standards and practice recommendations Support Care Cancer 2024;32:313.

² Hsu ML, Guo MZ, Olson S, et al. Lung cancer survivorship: physical, social, emotional, and medical needs of NSCLC survivors. J Natl Compr Canc Netw 2024;22:e237072.

³ Hsu ML, Boulanger MC, Olson S, et al. Unmet needs, quality of life, and financial toxicity among survivors of lung cancer. JAMA Netw Open 2024;7:e246872.

⁴ Rochester CL, Alison JA, Carlin B, et al. Pulmonary rehabilitation for adults with chronic respiratory disease: An Official American Thoracic Society Clinical Practice Guideline. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2023;208:e7-e26.

⁵ Hibbert C, Klossner N, Coletta AM, et al. Exercise and lung cancer surgery: a systematic review of randomized-controlled trials. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 2020;156:103086.

⁶ Bade BC, Faiz SA, Ha DM, et al. Cancer-related fatigue in lung cancer: a research agenda: an official American Thoracic Society Research Statement. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2023;207:e6-e28.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-G
1 OF 2



CANCER SURVIVORSHIP CARE

Counseling Regarding Health Promotion and Wellness⁷

- Maintain a healthy weight
- Adopt a physically active lifestyle (regular physical activity: 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on most days of the week)
- Consume a healthy diet with emphasis on plant sources
- Limit consumption of alcohol if one consumes alcoholic beverages

Additional Health Monitoring

- Routine blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose monitoring
- Bone health: Bone density testing as appropriate
- Dental health: Routine dental examinations
- Routine sun protection

Resources

- National Cancer Institute Facing Forward: Life After Cancer Treatment
<https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/facing-forward>

Cancer Screening Recommendations^{8,9}

These recommendations are for individuals at average risk for cancer; patients at high risk should be individualized.

- Colorectal Cancer: [NCCN Guidelines for Colorectal Cancer Screening](#)
- Prostate Cancer: [NCCN Guidelines for Prostate Cancer Early Detection](#)
- Breast Cancer: [NCCN Guidelines for Breast Cancer Screening and Diagnosis](#)

⁷ American Cancer Society Guideline for Diet and Physical Activity for Cancer Prevention: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/diet-physical-activity/acs-guidelines-nutrition-physical-activity-cancer-prevention.html>.

⁸ Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center Screening Guidelines: <https://www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/risk-assessment-screening/screening-guidelines>.

⁹ American Cancer Society Guidelines for the Early Detection of Cancer:
<http://www.cancer.org/healthy/findcancerearly/cancerscreeningguidelinesamerican-cancer-society-guidelines-for-the-early-detection-of-cancer?sitearea=PED>.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-G
2 OF 2



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

Molecular Diagnostic Studies in NSCLC

- Numerous gene alterations have been identified that impact therapy selection. Testing of lung cancer specimens for these alterations is important for identification of potentially efficacious targeted therapies, as well as avoidance of therapies unlikely to provide clinical benefit.
- Some selection approaches for targeted therapy include predictive IHC analyses, which are distinct from IHC studies utilized to identify tumor type and lineage.
- Clinicopathologic features should not be used to select patients for testing.
- Major elements of molecular testing that are critical for utilization and interpretation of molecular results include:
 - Use of a laboratory that is properly accredited, with a minimum of Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) accreditation
 - Understanding the methodologies that are utilized and the major limitations of those methodologies
 - Understanding the spectrum of alterations tested (and those not tested) by a specific assay
 - Knowledge of whether a tumor sample is subjected to pathologic review and tumor enrichment (ie, microdissection, macrodissection) prior to testing
 - The types of samples accepted by the testing laboratory
 - Understanding what constitutes an informative versus a null result. A positive finding for a known oncogenic driver is considered an informative result. Absence of a known oncogenic driver, including results that show only "passenger" alterations, might be considered null depending on the context of the specimen limitations and clinical situation. Specifically, technical issues related to tumor cellularity in tissue testing or burden of disease in circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) testing are considerations in interpretation of findings. Additional considerations are elaborated in sections below.
- Tissue Specimen Acquisition and Management:
 - Although tumor testing has been primarily focused on use of FFPE tissues, increasingly, laboratories accept other specimen types, notably cytopathology preparations not processed by FFPE methods. Although testing on cell blocks is not included in the FDA approval for multiple companion diagnostic assays, testing on these specimen types is highly recommended when it is the only or best material.
 - A major limitation in obtaining tissue molecular testing results for NSCLC occurs when minimally invasive techniques are used to obtain samples; the yield may be insufficient for molecular, biomarker, and histologic testing. Therefore, bronchoscopists and interventional radiologists should procure sufficient tissue to enable all appropriate testing.
 - When tissue is minimal, laboratories should deploy techniques to maximize tissue for molecular and ancillary testing, including dedicated histology protocols for small biopsies, including "up-front" slide sectioning for diagnostic and predictive testing. Peripheral blood (plasma ctDNA) can be a surrogate sample ([NSCL-H 8 of 8](#)).
- Testing Methodologies
 - Appropriate possible testing methodologies are indicated below for each analyte separately; however, several methodologies are generally considerations for use:
 - ◊ Next-generation sequencing (NGS) is used in clinical laboratories. Not all types of alterations are detected by individual NGS assays and it is important to be familiar with the types of alterations identifiable in individual assays or combination(s) of assays.
 - Broad-based genomic testing approaches that efficiently utilize limited biopsy tissue while maximizing diagnostic genomic information are most commonly NGS-based. NCCN acknowledges that many currently available NGS-based assays used to fully genotype NSCLC are larger than the 50-gene limit threshold utilized by Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) coding convention; as a result, utilization of panels >50 genes may be practical to follow these recommendations. Either a single assay or a combination of a limited number of assays may be appropriate.
 - Although broad-based genomic testing approaches are preferred, in some clinical situations rapid testing may be warranted and should be followed up with broad-based genomic testing.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H

1 OF 8



PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

• Testing Methodologies (continued)

- ◊ It is recommended at this time that when feasible, testing be performed via a broad, panel-based approach, most typically performed by NGS. For patients who, in broad panel testing don't have identifiable driver oncogenes, consider RNA-based NGS if not already performed, to maximize detection of fusion events.
 - Broad molecular profiling is defined as molecular testing that identifies all biomarkers identified in [NSCL-20](#) in either a single assay or a combination of a limited number of assays, and optimally also identifies emerging biomarkers ([NSCL-1](#)). Tiered approaches based on low prevalence of co-occurring biomarkers are acceptable.
- ◊ Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) can be used in a highly targeted fashion (specific mutations targeted). When this technology is deployed, only those specific alterations that are targeted by the assay are assessed and the potential for mutations outside of the testing scope of the specific assay must be considered.
- ◊ Any method that interrogates sequences other than a subset of highly specific alterations (eg, NGS) has the potential to identify variants of uncertain significance (VUS). Any variant classified as a VUS, even if in a gene in which other variants are clinically actionable, should not be considered as a basis for targeted therapy selection.
- ◊ Other methodologies may be utilized, including multiplex approaches not listed above.
- ◊ Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis is utilized for many assays examining copy number, amplification, and structural alterations such as gene rearrangements. FISH may have better sensitivity for gene amplification events in some circumstances.

• Specimen Selection

- ▶ Testing platforms using tissue and peripheral blood are available.
- ▶ Testing using tissue sample requires acquisition of a suitable sample.
 - ◊ Alterations detected using NSCLC tumor tissue can be most directly attributed to the tumor.
 - ◊ If an assay has a technical failure related to an insufficient quantity, consideration of an alternate testing modality or procurement of additional tissue is recommended to achieve broad molecular profiling.
- ▶ Testing using peripheral blood (most commonly plasma-based testing of ctDNA) can be utilized in conjunction with tissue-based testing to achieve genotyping for recommended biomarkers.
 - ◊ Many, but not all, ctDNA tests use NGS-based technology. The technical advantages and limitations of ctDNA testing are further elaborated below.

Continued

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H
2 OF 8



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

- Molecular Targets for Analysis

- ▶ In general, the mutations/alterations described below are seen in a non-overlapping fashion, although between 1%–3% of NSCLC may harbor concurrent alterations.
- ▶ EGFR (Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor) Gene Mutations: EGFR is a receptor tyrosine kinase normally found on the surface of epithelial cells and is often overexpressed in a variety of human malignancies.
 - ◊ The most commonly described mutations in *EGFR* (exon 19 deletions, p.L858R point mutation in exon 21) are associated with responsiveness to oral EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy; tumors that do not harbor a sensitizing *EGFR* mutation should not be treated with EGFR TKI in any line of therapy.
 - ◊ Molecular testing for *EGFR* mutations should be performed when TKI therapy is a consideration for NSCLC stage IB–IIIC. While the testing process may be technically easier on a resection specimen, initial diagnostic biopsy specimens are also acceptable for testing for this indication.
 - ◊ Many of the less commonly observed alterations in *EGFR*, which cumulatively account for ~10% of *EGFR*-mutation positive NSCLC (ie, exon 21 p.L861Q, exon 18 p.G719X, and exon 20 p.S768I mutations), are also associated with responsiveness to certain EGFR TKIs, such as osimertinib and afatinib, and should be considered on a mutation-specific basis, when possible.
 - ◊ *EGFR p.T790M* is most commonly observed as a mutation that arises in response to and as a mechanism of resistance to first- and second-generation EGFR TKI. In patients with progression on first- or second-generation TKI with *p.T790M* as the primary mechanism of resistance, third-generation TKIs are typically efficacious.
 - If *EGFR p.T790M* is identified in the absence of prior EGFR TKI therapy, genetic counseling and possible germline genetic testing are warranted. Identification of germline *EGFR p.T790M* confers a high risk for lung cancer regardless of smoking status.
 - ◊ *EGFR* exon 20 (*EGFRex20*) mutations (other than *EGFR p.T790M*) are a heterogeneous group, some of which are responsive to targeted therapy and that require detailed knowledge of the specific alteration.
 - Most *EGFRex20* alterations are a diverse group of in-frame duplication or insertion mutations.
 - These are generally associated with lack of response to first-, second-, and third-generation EGFR TKI therapy, with select exceptions: *p.A763_Y764insFQE*A is associated with sensitivity to TKI therapy and *p.A763_Y764insLQE*A may be associated with sensitivity to first- and third-generation TKI therapy.
 - *EGFRex20* insertions/duplications are associated with responsiveness to specific targeted subsequent therapy agents designed for *EGFRex20* events. The most commonly represented *EGFRex20* insertions/duplications in the clinical studies have been *insASV*, *insSVD*, and *insNPH*, although a wide spectrum of other alterations were included. There is currently no evidence that the specific alteration type impacts the probability of responsiveness to this class of targeted therapy.
 - Because some *EGFRex20* mutations are or may be sensitive to first- and third-generation inhibitors, the specific sequence of *EGFRex20* insertion mutations remains important. Some assays will identify the presence of an *EGFRex20* insertion without specifying the sequence, and additional testing to further clarify the *EGFRex20* insertion may be indicated for therapy selection.
 - Targeted PCR-based approaches for detection of *EGFR* variants under-detect *EGFRex20* insertion events; therefore, NGS-based strategies are preferred.
 - ◊ Testing Methodologies: Real-time PCR and NGS are the most commonly deployed methodologies for examining *EGFR* mutation status.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H

3 OF 8



PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

• Molecular Targets for Analysis (continued)

- ▶ **ALK (anaplastic lymphoma kinase) Gene Rearrangements:** ALK is a receptor tyrosine kinase that can be rearranged in NSCLC, resulting in dysregulation and inappropriate signaling through the ALK kinase domain.
 - ◊ The most common fusion partner seen with ALK is echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4 (EML4), although a variety of other fusion partners have been identified.
 - ◊ Molecular testing for ALK rearrangement mutations should be performed when TKI therapy is a consideration for NSCLC stage IB-IIIB. While the testing process may be technically easier on a resection specimen, initial diagnostic biopsy specimens are also acceptable for testing for this indication.
 - ◊ The presence of an ALK rearrangement is associated with responsiveness to oral ALK TKIs.
 - ◊ Testing Methodologies: FISH break-apart probe methodology was the first methodology deployed widely. IHC can be deployed as an effective screening strategy. FDA-approved IHC can be utilized as a stand-alone test, not requiring confirmation by FISH. Numerous NGS methodologies can detect ALK fusions. Targeted real-time PCR assays are used in some settings, although it is unlikely to detect fusions with novel partners.
- ▶ **ROS1 (ROS proto-oncogene 1) Gene Rearrangements:** ROS1 is a receptor tyrosine kinase that can be rearranged in NSCLC, resulting in dysregulation and inappropriate signaling through the ROS1 kinase domain.
 - ◊ Numerous fusion partners are seen with ROS1, and common fusion partners include: CD74, SLC34A2, CCDC6, and GOPC (FIG).
 - ◊ The presence of a ROS1 rearrangement is associated with responsiveness to oral ROS1 TKIs.
 - ◊ Testing Methodologies: FISH break-apart probe methodology can be deployed; however, it may under-detect the FIG-ROS1 variant. IHC approaches can be deployed; however, IHC for ROS1 fusions has low specificity, and follow-up confirmatory testing is a necessary component of utilizing ROS1 IHC as a screening modality. Numerous NGS methodologies can detect ROS1 fusions, although DNA-based NGS may under-detect ROS1 fusions. Targeted real-time PCR assays are utilized in some settings, although they are unlikely to detect fusions with novel partners.
- ▶ **BRAF (B-Raf proto-oncogene) Point Mutations:** BRAF is a serine/threonine kinase that is part of the canonical MAP/ERK signaling pathway. Activating mutations in BRAF result in unregulated signaling through the MAP/ERK pathway.
 - ◊ Mutations in BRAF can be seen in NSCLC. The presence of a specific mutation resulting in a change in amino acid position 600 (most commonly p.V600E, but rarely p.V600K, p.V600D, or other changes) has been associated with responsiveness to combined therapy with oral inhibitors of BRAF and MEK.
 - ◊ Note that other mutations in BRAF are observed in NSCLC, and the impact of those mutations on therapy selection is not well understood at this time.
 - ◊ Testing Methodologies: Real-time PCR and NGS are the most commonly deployed methodologies for examining BRAF mutation status. While an anti-BRAF p.V600E-specific monoclonal antibody is commercially available, and some studies have examined utilizing this approach, it should only be deployed after extensive validation.

Continued

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H
4 OF 8



PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

• Molecular Targets for Analysis (continued)

- **KRAS (KRAS proto-oncogene) point mutations:** KRAS is a G-protein with intrinsic GTPase activity, and activating mutations result in unregulated signaling through the MAP/ERK pathway.
 - ◊ Mutations in KRAS are most commonly seen at codon 12, although other mutations can be seen in NSCLC.
 - ◊ The presence of a KRAS mutation is prognostic of poor survival when compared to patients with tumors without KRAS mutation.
 - ◊ Owing to the low probability of overlapping targetable alterations, the presence of a known activating mutation in KRAS identifies patients who are unlikely to benefit from further molecular testing.
 - ◊ The presence of KRAS p.G12C is associated with responsiveness to oral KRAS G12C inhibitors used for subsequent therapy, which were designed specifically for this mutation. Responsiveness to this class of inhibitor has not been prospectively evaluated with mutations other than KRAS p.G12C.
 - ◊ Testing methodologies: NGS and real-time PCR are the most commonly deployed methodologies for examining KRAS mutation status.
- **MET (mesenchymal-epithelial transition) exon 14 (METex14) skipping variants:** MET is a receptor tyrosine kinase. A mutation that results in loss of exon 14 can occur in NSCLC. Loss of METex14 leads to dysregulation and inappropriate signaling.
 - ◊ The presence of METex14 skipping mutation is associated with responsiveness to oral MET TKIs.
 - ◊ A broad range of molecular alterations lead to METex14 skipping.
 - ◊ Testing Methodologies: NGS-based testing is the primary method for detection of METex14 skipping events; RNA-based NGS may have improved detection. IHC is not a method for detection of METex14 skipping.
- **RET (rearranged during transfection) Gene Rearrangements:** RET is a receptor tyrosine kinase that can be rearranged in NSCLC, resulting in dysregulation and inappropriate signaling through the RET kinase domain.
 - ◊ Common fusion partners are KIF5B, NCOA4, and CCDC6; however, numerous other fusion partners have been identified.
 - ◊ The presence of a RET rearrangement is associated with responsiveness to oral RET TKIs regardless of fusion partner.
 - ◊ Testing Methodologies: FISH break-apart probe methodology can be deployed; however, it may under-detect some fusions. Targeted real-time reverse-transcriptase PCR assays are utilized in some settings, although they are unlikely to detect fusions with novel partners. NGS-based methodology has a high specificity, and RNA-based NGS is preferable to DNA-based NGS for fusion detection.
- **ERBB2 (Erb-B2 Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 2)/HER2 Gene Mutations:** ERBB2 encodes for HER2, a receptor tyrosine kinase found on the surface of normal epithelial cells that is often overexpressed or mutated in a variety of human malignancies.
 - ◊ A spectrum of genomic alterations involving ERBB2 have been identified in multiple tumor types, including mutations and amplifications, and less commonly, other alterations.
 - ◊ Mutations in ERBB2 are most commonly insertion/duplication events in exon 20, and less commonly, other activating mutations are observed.
 - ◊ Activating mutations in ERBB2 are associated with responsiveness to anti-HER2 targeted therapy agents.
 - While some mutations are known to be activating, including mutations in the extracellular domain (eg, p.S310X) and exon 20 insertion/duplication mutations, not all single-nucleotide or double-nucleotide changes in ERBB2 are activating and not all potentially activating mutations were studied in pivotal trials.
 - ◊ Testing methodologies: While targeted PCR techniques can be utilized to examine ERBB2 mutations, the diversity and spectrum of mutations are best surveyed using NGS-based approaches.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H
5 OF 8



PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

• Molecular Targets for Analysis (continued)

► HER2 protein overexpression: HER2, encoded by *ERBB2*, can be overexpressed in a variety of malignancies.

◊ HER2 overexpression is defined as 3+ tumor cell staining, based on IHC.

◊ At this time, there is no recommendation regarding specific IHC antibody clone for HER2 staining in NSCLC.

◊ Scoring criteria for anti-HER2 monoclonal antibody/antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) therapy is currently based on criteria initially applied in gastric carcinoma, which utilizes different scoring criteria than that utilized for breast carcinoma and employs different scoring criteria for small biopsy specimens versus resections.

► *NTRK1/2/3* (neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase) gene fusions

◊ The presence of *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusions is associated with responsiveness to oral TRK inhibitors.

◊ *NTRK1/2/3* are tyrosine receptor kinases that are rarely rearranged in NSCLC as well as in other tumor types, resulting in dysregulation and inappropriate signaling.

◊ Numerous fusion partners have been identified.

◊ To date, no specific clinicopathologic features, other than absence of other driver alterations, have been identified in association with these fusions.

◊ Point mutations in *NTRK1/2/3* are generally non-activating and have not been studied in association with targeted therapy.

◊ Testing Methodologies: Various methodologies can be used to detect *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusions, including: FISH, IHC, PCR, and NGS; false negatives may occur. IHC methods are complicated by baseline expression in some tissues. FISH testing may require at least 3 probe sets for full analysis. NGS testing can detect a broad range of alterations. DNA-based NGS may under-detect *NTRK1* and *NTRK3* fusions.

• PD-L1 (programmed death ligand 1): PD-L1 is a co-regulatory molecule that can be expressed on tumor cells and inhibit T-cell-mediated cell death. T-cells express PD-1, a negative regulator, which binds to ligands including PD-L1 (CD274) or PD-L2 (CD273). In the presence of PD-L1, T-cell activity is suppressed.

► Checkpoint inhibitor antibodies block the PD-1 and PD-L1 interaction, thereby improving the antitumor effects of endogenous T cells.

► IHC for PD-L1 can be utilized to identify disease most likely to respond to first-line anti-PD-1/PD-L1.

◊ Various antibody clones have been developed for IHC analysis of PD-L1 expression, and while several are comparable regarding intensity and proportion of cells stained, some are not.

– The definition of positive and negative testing is dependent on the individual antibody, clone, and platform deployed, which may be unique to each checkpoint inhibitor therapy. The approval of multiple different assays for PD-L1 has raised concern among both pathologists and oncologists.

– While some clones for PD-L1 IHC are FDA-approved for specific indications, use of multiple IHC tests is not routinely recommended, provided any individual IHC test has been internally validated for comparability for categorical results against the FDA-approved clone.

– Interpretation of PD-L1 IHC in NSCLC is typically focused on the proportion of tumor cells expressing membranous staining at any level and therefore is a linear variable; scoring systems may be different in other tumor types.

◊ Although PD-L1 expression can be elevated in patients with an oncogenic driver, targeted therapy for certain oncogenic drivers should take precedence over treatment with an immune checkpoint inhibitor.

[Continued](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H
6 OF 8



PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

- Testing in the setting of a limited number of pulmonary nodules can aid in distinguishing separate primary lung carcinoma versus intrapulmonary metastatic disease.
 - Studies to explore tumor relatedness by testing tissue from separately sampled lesions using a broad gene coverage NGS approach suggest it may be superior to histopathologic assessment.
 - Tumor pairs exhibiting entirely non-overlapping, unique mutations are considered clonally unrelated separate primary lung cancers, even if histologically similar. Tumors that share multiple (≥ 2) mutations are more likely to be clonally related; however, this may depend on the extent to which any individual mutation is extremely common in NSCLC and whether identified alterations are driver or passenger alterations. Results in which no mutations or only one mutation are identified are not informative for this evaluation.
- Testing in the Setting of Progression on Targeted Therapy:
 - For any patient with progression on targeted therapy, histologic transformation (such as small cell) is a possible mechanism of resistance. Tissue biopsy of a progressing lesion should be considered to evaluate morphology and biomarker analysis.
 - For many of the above listed analytes, there is growing recognition of the molecular mechanisms of resistance to therapy. Re-testing of a sample from a tumor that is actively progressing while exposed to targeted therapy can shed light on appropriate next therapeutic steps:
 - ◊ For patients with an underlying *EGFR* sensitizing mutation who have been treated with *EGFR* TKI, minimum appropriate testing includes high-sensitivity evaluation for *p.T790M*; testing for alternate mechanisms of resistance (*MET* amplification, *ERBB2* amplification) may be used to direct patients for additional therapies. The presence of *p.T790M* can direct patients to third-generation *EGFR* TKI therapy.
 - Assays for the detection of *EGFR p.T790M* should be designed to have an analytic sensitivity of a minimum of 5% allelic fraction. The original sensitizing mutation can be utilized as an internal control in many assays to determine whether a *p.T790M* is within the range of detection if present as a subclonal event.
 - ◊ For patients with underlying *ALK* rearrangement who have been treated with *ALK* TKI, it is unclear whether identification of specific tyrosine kinase domain mutation can identify appropriate next steps in therapy, although some preliminary data suggest that specific kinase domain mutations may impact the next line of therapy.
 - ◊ Broad genomic profiling may be the most informative approach to examining potential mechanisms of resistance, which may require more than one instance of such profiling over the course of an individual patient's therapy. Assay methodology selection can impact the ability to identify subclonal events in this setting.

Continued

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H
7 OF 8



PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

- Circulating Tumor DNA (ctDNA) Testing:
 - ▶ ctDNA testing should not be used in lieu of a histologic tissue diagnosis.
 - ▶ ctDNA is not routinely recommended in settings other than advanced/metastatic disease. For stages I–III, tissue-based testing is preferred. Metastatic disease confined to the thorax may have a higher yield with tissue-based testing.
 - ▶ Some laboratories offer testing for molecular alterations examining nucleic acids in peripheral circulation, most commonly in processed plasma.
 - ▶ Studies have demonstrated ctDNA and tissue testing to have very high specificity. Both ctDNA and tissue testing have appreciable false-negative rates, supporting the complementarity of these approaches, and data support complementary testing to reduce turnaround time and increase yield of targetable alteration detection.
 - ◊ Limitations of ctDNA testing that can impact interpretation include:
 - Low tumor fraction/ctDNA; some assays include a measure of ctDNA fraction, which can aid in identification of situations in which low ctDNA fraction might suggest compromised sensitivity
 - The presence of mutations from sites other than the target lesion, most commonly clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential (CHIP) or post-chemotherapy marrow clones. KRAS and TP53 can be seen in either of these circumstances
 - The inherent ability of the assay to detect fusions or other genomic variation of relevance
 - ◊ Limitations of tissue testing that can impact interpretation include:
 - Low tumor percent in a sample not sufficiently mitigated by tumor enrichment or high analytic sensitivity methods
 - The inherent ability of the assay to detect fusions or other genomic variation of relevance
- Germline Testing
 - ▶ Consider referral to genetic counseling if there is suspicion for a germline alteration detected on somatic testing.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-H
8 OF 8



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EMERGING BIOMARKERS TO IDENTIFY NOVEL THERAPIES FOR PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC NSCLC

Genetic Alteration (ie, Driver event)	Available Targeted Agents with Activity Against Driver Event in Lung Cancer
High-level <i>MET</i> amplification^{a,b}	Capmatinib¹ Tepotinib² Crizotinib^{3,4}
<i>FGFR</i> alterations^c	Erdafitinib⁵

^a The definition of high-level *MET* amplification is evolving and may differ according to the assay used for testing. For NGS-based results, a copy number ≥ 10 is consistent with high-level *MET* amplification.

^b In patients with *EGFR*-mutant NSCLC who develop high-level *MET* amplifications, administration of these agents with continuation of osimertinib is acceptable.

^c For oncogenic or likely oncogenic *FGFR* mutations, refer to definitions at oncokb.org.

¹ Wolf J, Seto T, Han JY, et al; GEOMETRY mono-1 Investigators. Capmatinib in MET exon 14-mutated or MET-amplified non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:944-957.

² Le X, Paz-Ares LG, Van Meerbeeck J, et al. Tepotinib in patients with non-small cell lung cancer with high-level MET amplification detected by liquid biopsy: VISION Cohort B *Cell Rep Med* 2023;4:101280.

³ Ou SH, Kwak EL, Siwak-Tapp C, et al. Activity of crizotinib (PF02341066), a dual mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitor, in a non-small cell lung cancer patient with de novo MET amplification. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:942-946.

⁴ Camidge DR, Otterson GA, Clark JW, et al. Crizotinib in patients with MET-amplified NSCLC. *J Thorac Oncol* 2021;16:1017-1029.

⁵ Pant S, Schuler M, Iyer G, et al. Erdafitinib in patients with advanced solid tumours with FGFR alterations (RAGNAR): An international, single-arm, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2023;24:925-935.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER-DIRECTED THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE^{a,b}

EGFR Exon 19 Deletion or Exon 21 L858R

- First-line therapy
 - ▶ Afatinib¹
 - ▶ Erlotinib²
 - ▶ Dacomitinib³
 - ▶ Gefitinib^{4,5}
 - ▶ Osimertinib⁶
 - ▶ Osimertinib + pemetrexed + (cisplatin or carboplatin) (nonsquamous)⁷
 - ▶ Erlotinib + ramucirumab⁸
 - ▶ Erlotinib + bevacizumab^c (nonsquamous)⁹
 - ▶ Amivantamab-vmjw + lazertinib¹⁰
- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Osimertinib¹¹
 - ▶ Amivantamab-vmjw + carboplatin + pemetrexed (nonsquamous)¹²

EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X

- First-line therapy
 - ▶ Afatinib^{1,13}
 - ▶ Erlotinib²
 - ▶ Dacomitinib³
 - ▶ Gefitinib^{4,5}
 - ▶ Osimertinib^{6,14}
- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Osimertinib¹¹

EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutation

- First-line therapy
 - ▶ Amivantamab-vmjw + carboplatin + pemetrexed (nonsquamous)¹⁵
- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Amivantamab-vmjw¹⁶

KRAS G12C Mutation^d

- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Sotorasib¹⁷
 - ▶ Adagrasib¹⁸

ALK Rearrangement

- First-line therapy
 - ▶ Alectinib^{19,20}
 - ▶ Brigatinib²¹
 - ▶ Ceritinib²²
 - ▶ Crizotinib^{19,23}
 - ▶ Ensartinib²⁴
 - ▶ Lorlatinib²⁵
- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Alectinib^{26,27}
 - ▶ Brigatinib²⁸
 - ▶ Ceritinib²⁹
 - ▶ Ensartinib³⁰
 - ▶ Lorlatinib³¹

ROS1 Rearrangement

- First-line therapy
 - ▶ Crizotinib³²
 - ▶ Entrectinib³³
 - ▶ Repotrectinib³⁴
- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Lorlatinib³⁵
 - ▶ Entrectinib³³
 - ▶ Repotrectinib³⁴

BRAF V600E Mutation

- First-line therapy
 - ▶ Dabrafenib/trametinib³⁶
 - ▶ Encorafenib/binimatinib³⁷
 - ▶ Dabrafenib³⁸
 - ▶ Vemurafenib
- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Dabrafenib/trametinib^{38,39}
 - ▶ Encorafenib/binimatinib³⁷

NTRK1/2/3 Gene Fusion

- First-line/Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Larotrectinib⁴⁰
 - ▶ Entrectinib⁴¹
 - ▶ Repotrectinib⁴²

MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutation^d

- First-line therapy/Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Capmatinib⁴³
 - ▶ Crizotinib⁴⁴
 - ▶ Tepotinib⁴⁵

RET Rearrangement

- First-line therapy
 - ▶ Selgacitinib⁴⁶
 - ▶ Pralsetinib⁴⁷
- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Cabozantinib^{48,49}

ERBB2 (HER2) Mutation^d

- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki⁵⁰
 - ▶ Ado-trastuzumab emtansine⁵¹

NRG1 Gene Fusion

- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Zenocutuzumab-zbco⁵²

HER2-positive IHC3+

- Subsequent therapy
 - ▶ Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki⁵³

PD-L1 ≥50% First-Line Therapy

PD-L1 ≥1%–49% First-Line Therapy

^a Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^b Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^c An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute for bevacizumab.

^d For agents with a similar mechanism of action, it is not recommended to switch between these drugs at the time of progression.

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER-DIRECTED THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE^{a,b}

PD-L1 ≥50% FIRST-LINE THERAPY (PS 0–2)	
Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, NSCLC NOS	Squamous Cell Carcinoma
<u>Preferred</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (category 1)^{54,55} (Carboplatin or cisplatin) + pemetrexed + pembrolizumab (category 1)^{56,57} Atezolizumab^e (category 1)⁵⁸ Cemiplimab-rwlc (category 1)⁵⁹ Cemiplimab-rwlc + pemetrexed + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶⁰ <u>Other Recommended</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carboplatin + paclitaxel + bevacizumab^{c,f} + atezolizumab^e (category 1)⁶¹ Carboplatin + albumin-bound paclitaxel + atezolizumab^e,⁶² Nivolumab + ipilimumab + pemetrexed + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶³ Cemiplimab-rwlc + paclitaxel + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶⁰ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + carboplatin + albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 2B)⁶⁴ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + (carboplatin or cisplatin) + pemetrexed (category 2B)⁶⁴ <u>Useful in Certain Circumstances</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)⁶⁵ 	<u>Preferred</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (category 1)^{54,55} Carboplatin + (paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel) + pembrolizumab (category 1)⁶⁶ Atezolizumab^e (category 1)⁵⁸ Cemiplimab-rwlc (category 1)⁵⁹ Cemiplimab-rwlc + paclitaxel + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶⁰ <u>Other Recommended</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab + ipilimumab + paclitaxel + carboplatin (category 1)⁶³ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + carboplatin + albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 2B)⁶⁴ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + (carboplatin or cisplatin) + gemcitabine (category 2B)⁶⁴ <u>Useful in Certain Circumstances</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)⁶⁵
PD-L1 ≥50% FIRST-LINE THERAPY (PS 3–4) ⁹	
Best supportive care (NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care)	

PD-L1 ≥1%–49% First-Line Therapy Continuation Maintenance

^a Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^b Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^c An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute for bevacizumab.

^d Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.

^e Criteria for treatment with bevacizumab: nonsquamous NSCLC, and no recent history of hemoptysis.

^f Atezolizumab monotherapy is a treatment option for patients with PS 3, regardless of PD-L1 status.

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER-DIRECTED THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE^{a,b}

PD-L1 ≥1%–49% FIRST-LINE THERAPY (PS 0–2)	
Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, NSCLC NOS	Squamous Cell Carcinoma
<u>Preferred</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Carboplatin or cisplatin) + pemetrexed + pembrolizumab (category 1)^{56,57} Cemiplimab-rwlc + pemetrexed + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶⁰ <u>Other Recommended</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carboplatin + paclitaxel + bevacizumab^{c,f} + atezolizumab^e (category 1)⁶¹ Carboplatin + albumin-bound paclitaxel + atezolizumab^{e,62} Nivolumab + ipilimumab + pemetrexed + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶³ Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)⁶⁵ Cemiplimab-rwlc + paclitaxel + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶⁰ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + carboplatin + albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 1)⁶⁴ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + (carboplatin or cisplatin) + pemetrexed (category 1)⁶⁴ <u>Useful in Certain Circumstances</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (category 2B)^{h,54,55} 	<u>Preferred</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carboplatin + (paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel) + pembrolizumab (category 1)⁶⁶ Cemiplimab-rwlc + paclitaxel + (carboplatin or cisplatin) (category 1)⁶⁰ <u>Other Recommended</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab + ipilimumab + paclitaxel + carboplatin (category 1)⁶³ Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)⁶⁵ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + carboplatin + albumin-bound paclitaxel⁶⁴ Tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + (carboplatin or cisplatin) + gemcitabine⁶⁴ <u>Useful in Certain Circumstances</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (category 2B)^{h,54,55}
PD-L1 ≥1%–49% FIRST-LINE THERAPY (PS 3–4) ^g	
Best supportive care (NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care)	

PD-L1 ≥50% First-Line Therapy

Continuation Maintenance

^a Monitoring During Initial Therapy: Response assessment after 2 cycles, then every 2–4 cycles with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast or when clinically indicated. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^b Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^c An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute for bevacizumab.

^d Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.

^e Criteria for treatment with bevacizumab: nonsquamous NSCLC, and no recent history of hemoptysis.

^g Atezolizumab monotherapy is a treatment option for patients with PS 3, regardless of PD-L1 status.

^h Pembrolizumab monotherapy can be considered in PD-L1 1%–49%, when there are contraindications to combination chemotherapy.

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER-DIRECTED THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE^b

PD-L1 ≥50% CONTINUATION MAINTENANCE	
Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, NSCLC NOS	Squamous Cell Carcinoma
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (category 1)ⁱ Pembrolizumab + pemetrexed (category 1)^j Atezolizumab^e and bevacizumab^{c,f} (category 1)^k Atezolizumab^{e,l} Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)^m Cemiplimab-rwlc (category 1)ⁿ Cemiplimab-rwlc^o ± pemetrexed^p (category 1) Durvalumab^q ± pemetrexed^r 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (category 1)^{i,s} Atezolizumab^{e,l} Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)^m Cemiplimab-rwlc (category 1)^{n,o} Durvalumab^q
PD-L1 ≥1%–49% CONTINUATION MAINTENANCE	
Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, NSCLC NOS	Squamous Cell Carcinoma
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (category 2B)ⁱ Pembrolizumab + pemetrexed (category 1)^j Atezolizumab^e and bevacizumab^{c,f} (category 1)^k Atezolizumab^{e,l} Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)^m Cemiplimab-rwlc^o ± pemetrexed^p (category 1) Durvalumab^q ± pemetrexed^r 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab^{i,s} Nivolumab + ipilimumab (category 1)^m Cemiplimab-rwlc (category 1)^o Durvalumab^q

References

^b Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^c An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute for bevacizumab.

^e Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.

^f Criteria for treatment with bevacizumab: nonsquamous NSCLC, and no recent history of hemoptysis.

ⁱ If pembrolizumab monotherapy given.

^j If pembrolizumab/carboplatin/pemetrexed or pembrolizumab/cisplatin/pemetrexed given.

^k If atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab given.

^l If atezolizumab/carboplatin/albumin-bound paclitaxel given (category 1 following atezolizumab alone).

^m If nivolumab + ipilimumab ± chemotherapy given.

ⁿ If cemiplimab-rwlc monotherapy given.

^o If cemiplimab-rwlc combination therapy given.

^p If cemiplimab-rwlc + pemetrexed + (carboplatin or cisplatin) given.

^q If tremelimumab-actl combination therapy given. Refer to categories of evidence for first-line regimen.

^r If tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + (carboplatin or cisplatin) + pemetrexed given. Refer to categories of evidence for first-line regimen.

^s If pembrolizumab/carboplatin/(paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel) given.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER-DIRECTED THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE – REFERENCES

- ¹ Yang JC, et al. Afatinib versus cisplatin based chemotherapy for EGFR mutation positive lung adenocarcinoma (LUX Lung 3 and LUX Lung 6): analysis of overall survival data from two randomised, phase 3 trials. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:141-151.
- ² Rosell R, et al. Erlotinib versus standard chemotherapy as first line treatment for European patients with advanced EGFR mutation positive non small cell lung cancer (EURTAC): a multicentre, open label, randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13:239-246.
- ³ Wu Y-L, et al. Dacomitinib versus gefitinib as first-line treatment for patients with EGFR-mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (ARCHER 1050): a randomized, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2017;18:1454-1466.
- ⁴ Mok TS, et al. Gefitinib or carboplatin paclitaxel in pulmonary adenocarcinoma. *N Engl J Med* 2009;361:947-957.
- ⁵ Douillard JY, et al. First line gefitinib in Caucasian EGFR mutation positive NSCLC patients: a phase IV, open label, single arm study. *Br J Cancer* 2014;110:55-62.
- ⁶ Soria JC, et al. Osimertinib in untreated EGFR-mutated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:113-125.
- ⁷ Planchard D, et al. Osimertinib with or without chemotherapy in EGFR-mutated advanced NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2023;389:1935-1948.
- ⁸ Nakagawa K, et al. Ramucirumab plus erlotinib in patients with untreated, EGFR-mutated, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (RELAY): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:1655-1669.
- ⁹ Kawashima Y, et al. Bevacizumab plus erlotinib versus erlotinib alone in Japanese patients with advanced, metastatic, EGFR-mutant non-small-cell lung cancer (NEJ026): overall survival analysis of an open-label, randomised, multicentre, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Respir Med* 2022;10:72-82.
- ¹⁰ Cho BC, Lu S, Felip E, et al. Amivantamab plus lazertinib in previously untreated EGFR-mutated advanced NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2024;391:1486-1498.
- ¹¹ Mok TS, et al. Osimertinib or platinum pemetrexed in EGFR T790M positive lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2017;376:629-640.
- ¹² Passaro A, et al. Amivantamab plus chemotherapy with and without lazertinib in EGFR-mutant advanced NSCLC after disease progression on osimertinib: primary results from the phase III MARIPOSA-2 study. *Ann Oncol* 2023;S0923-7534:04281-04283.
- ¹³ Yang JC, et al. Clinical activity of afatinib in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer harbouring uncommon EGFR mutations: a combined post-hoc analysis of LUX-Lung 2, LUX-Lung 3, and LUX-Lung 6. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:830-838.
- ¹⁴ Cho JH, et al. Osimertinib for patients with non-small-cell lung cancer harboring uncommon EGFR mutations: a multicenter, open-label, phase II trial (KCSG-LU15-09). *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38:488-495.
- ¹⁵ Zhou C, et al. Amivantamab plus chemotherapy in NSCLC with EGFR Exon 20 insertions. *N Engl J Med* 2023;389:2039-2051.
- ¹⁶ Park K, et al. Amivantamab in EGFR exon 20 insertion-mutated non-small cell lung cancer progressing on platinum chemotherapy: initial results from the CHRYSLIS phase I study. *J Clin Oncol* 2021;39:3391-3402.
- ¹⁷ Skoulidis F, et al. Sotorasib for lung cancers with KRAS p.G12C mutation. *N Engl J Med* 2021;384:2371-2381.
- ¹⁸ Janne PA, et al. Adagrasib in non-small-cell lung cancer harboring a KRAS G12C mutation. *N Engl J Med* 2022;387:120-131.
- ¹⁹ Peters S, et al. Alectinib versus crizotinib in untreated ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:829-838.
- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ Camidge DR, et al. Brigatinib versus crizotinib in ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:2027-2039.
- 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;389:917-929.
- ²³ Solomon BJ, et al. First line crizotinib versus chemotherapy in ALK positive lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371:2167-2177.
- ²⁴ Horn L, et al. Ensartinib vs crizotinib for patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive non-small cell lung cancer. *JAMA Oncol* 2021;7:1617-1625.
- ²⁵ Shaw AT, et al. First-line lorlatinib or crizotinib in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:2018-2029.
- ²⁶ Ou SI, 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.
- ²⁷ 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;17:234-242.
- ²⁸ Kim DW, et al. Brigatinib in patients with crizotinib refractory anaplastic lymphoma kinase positive non small cell lung cancer: a randomized, multicenter phase II trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:2490-2498.
- ²⁹ 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.
- ³⁰ Horn L, et al. Ensartinib (X-396) in ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer: results from a first-in-human phase I/II, multicenter study. *Clin Cancer Res* 2018;24:2771-2779.
- ³¹ Solomon BJ, et al. Lorlatinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: results from a global phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2018;19:1654-1667.
- ³² Shaw AT, et al. Crizotinib in ROS1-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371:1963-1971.
- ³³ Drilon A, et al. Entrectinib in ROS1 fusion-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: integrated analysis of three phase 1-2 trials. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:261-270.
- ³⁴ Drilon A, et al. Repotrectinib in ROS1 fusion-positive non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2024;390:118-131.

Continued

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NSCL-J
5 OF 6



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MOLECULAR AND BIOMARKER-DIRECTED THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE – REFERENCES

- ³⁵ Shaw AT, et al. Lorlatinib in advanced ROS1-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: a multicentre, open-label, single-arm, phase 1-2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:1691-1701.
- ³⁶ Planchard D, et al. Dabrafenib plus trametinib in patients with previously untreated BRAF(V600E)-mutant metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: an open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2017;18:1307-1316.
- ³⁷ Riely GJ, Smit EF, Ahn M-J, et al. Phase II, open-label study of encorafenib plus binimetinib in patients with BRAF V600-mutant metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2022;41:3700-3711.
- ³⁸ Planchard D, et al. Phase 2 study of dabrafenib plus trametinib in patients with BRAF V600E-mutant metastatic NSCLC: updated 5-year survival rates and genomic analysis. *J Thorac Oncol* 2022;17:103-115.
- ³⁹ Planchard D, et al. Dabrafenib plus trametinib in patients with previously treated BRAF(V600E) mutant metastatic non small cell lung cancer: an open label, multicentre phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:984-993.
- ⁴⁰ Drilon A, et al. Efficacy of larotrectinib in TRK fusion-positive cancers in adults and children. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:731-739.
- ⁴¹ Doebele RC, et al. Entrectinib in patients with advanced or metastatic NTRK fusion-positive solid tumours: integrated analysis of three phase 1-2 trials. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:271-282.
- ⁴² Solomon BJ, Drilon A, Lin JJ, et al. Repotrectinib in patients with NTRK fusion-positive advanced solid tumors, including non-small cell lung cancer: update from the phase 1/2 TRIDENT-1 trial. *Ann Oncol*. 2023;34:S787-S788.
- ⁴³ Wolf J, et al; GEOMETRY mono-1 Investigators. Capmatinib in MET exon 14-mutated or MET-amplified non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:944-957.
- ⁴⁴ Drilon A, et al. Antitumor activity of crizotinib in lung cancers harboring a MET exon 14 alteration. *Nat Med* 2020;26:47-51.
- ⁴⁵ Paik PK, et al. Tepotinib in non-small-cell lung cancer with MET Exon 14 skipping mutations. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:931-943.
- ⁴⁶ Zhou C, et al. First-line selpercatinib or chemotherapy and pembrolizumab in RET fusion-positive NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2023;389:1839-1850.
- ⁴⁷ Gainor JF, et al. Pralsetinib for RET fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (ARROW): a multi-cohort, open-label, phase 1/2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2021;22:959-969.
- ⁴⁸ Drilon A, et al. Response to cabozantinib in patients with RET fusion-positive lung adenocarcinomas. *Cancer Discov* 2013;3:630-635.
- ⁴⁹ Drilon A, et al. Cabozantinib in patients with advanced RET-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer: an open-label, single-centre, phase 2, single-arm trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:1653-1660.
- ⁵⁰ Li BT, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in HER2-mutant non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2022;386:241-251.
- ⁵¹ Li BT, et al. Ado-trastuzumab emtansine in patients with HER2 mutant lung cancers: Results from a phase II basket trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:2532-2537.
- ⁵² Schram AM, et al. Efficacy and safety ofzenocutuzumab, a HER2 x HER3 bispecific antibody, across advanced NRG1 fusion (NRG1+) cancers [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2022;40(Suppl):Abstract 105.
- ⁵³ Smit EF, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (DESTINY-Lung01): primary results of the HER2-overexpressing cohorts from a single-arm, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2024;25:439-454.
- ⁵⁴ Reck M, et al. Pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for PD L1 positive non small cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375:1823-1833.
- ⁵⁵ Mok TSK, et al. Pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for previously untreated, PD-L1-expressing, locally advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (Keynote-042): a randomized open-label, controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2019;393:1819-1830.
- ⁵⁶ Gandhi L, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy in metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:2078-2092.
- ⁵⁷ Langer CJ, et al. Carboplatin and pemetrexed with or without pembrolizumab for advanced, non squamous non small cell lung cancer: a randomised, phase 2 cohort of the open label KEYNOTE 021 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:1497-1508.
- ⁵⁸ Herbst RS, et al. Atezolizumab for first-line treatment of PD-L1-selected patients with NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:1328-1339.
- ⁵⁹ Sezer A, et al. Cemiplimab monotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer with PD-L1 of at least 50%: a multicentre, open-label, global, phase 3, randomised, controlled trial. *Lancet* 2021;397:592-604.
- ⁶⁰ Gogishvili M, et al. Cemiplimab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in non-small cell lung cancer: a randomized, controlled, double-blind phase 3 trial. *Nat Med* 2022;28:2374-2380.
- ⁶¹ Socinski M, et al. Atezolizumab for first-line treatment of metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:2288-2301.
- ⁶² West H, et al. Atezolizumab in combination with carboplatin plus nab-paclitaxel chemotherapy compared with chemotherapy alone as first-line treatment for metastatic non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (IMpower130): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:924-937.
- ⁶³ Paz-Ares L, et al. First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab combined with two cycles of chemotherapy in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (CheckMate 9LA): an international, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2021;22:198-211.
- ⁶⁴ Johnson ML, et al. Durvalumab with or without tremelimumab in combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: the phase III POSEIDON study. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41:1213-1227.
- ⁶⁵ Hellmann MD, et al. Nivolumab plus ipilimumab in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2019;381:2020-2031.
- ⁶⁶ Paz-Ares L, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy for squamous non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:2040-2051.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE^{a,b,c}

ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS (PS 0–2)	
NO contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors^d AND NO EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements	Contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors^d OR EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements
Preferred <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab/carboplatin/pemetrexed^e (category 1)^{1,2} Pembrolizumab/cisplatin/pemetrexed^e (category 1)² Cemiplimab-rwlc/pemetrexed/(carboplatin or cisplatin)^e (category 1)³ Other Recommended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atezolizumab^f/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab^{e,g,h,i,j} (category 1)⁴ Atezolizumab^f/carboplatin/albumin-bound paclitaxel^{e,5} Nivolumab/ipilimumab^{e,6} Nivolumab/ipilimumab/pemetrexed/(carboplatin or cisplatin)^e (category 1)⁷ Cemiplimab-rwlc/paclitaxel/(carboplatin or cisplatin)^e (category 1)³ Tremelimumab-actl/durvalumab/carboplatin/albumin-bound paclitaxel^e (category 1)⁸ Tremelimumab-actl/durvalumab/(carboplatin or cisplatin)/pemetrexed^e (category 1)⁸ 	
Useful in Certain Circumstances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bevacizumab^g/carboplatin/paclitaxel^{h,i,j} (category 1)⁹ Bevacizumab^g/carboplatin/pemetrexed^{h,i,j,9,10} Bevacizumab^g/cisplatin/pemetrexed^{h,i,j,11} Carboplatin-combination therapy (category 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combination options include: albumin-bound paclitaxel,¹² docetaxel,¹³ etoposide,^{14,15} gemcitabine,¹⁶ paclitaxel,¹⁷ or pemetrexed¹⁸ Cisplatin-combination therapy (category 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combinations options include: docetaxel,¹³ etoposide,¹⁹ gemcitabine,^{17,20} paclitaxel,²¹ or pemetrexed²⁰ Gemcitabine/docetaxel²² Gemcitabine/vinorelbine²³ Albumin-bound paclitaxel^{24,25} Docetaxel^{26,27} Gemcitabine²⁸⁻³⁰ Paclitaxel³¹⁻³³ Pemetrexed³⁴ 	
ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS (PS 3–4) ^{f,k}	
Best supportive care (NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care)	

^a Albumin-bound paclitaxel may be substituted for either paclitaxel or docetaxel in patients who have experienced hypersensitivity reactions after receiving paclitaxel or docetaxel despite premedication, or for patients where the standard premedications (ie, dexamethasone, H2 blockers, H1 blockers) are contraindicated.

^b Carboplatin-based regimens are often used for patients with comorbidities or those who cannot tolerate cisplatin.

^c If first-line systemic therapy is completed before treatment for an actionable mutation, and disease has progressed, see Subsequent Therapy ([NSCL-K 4 of 5](#)).

^d Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.

Maintenance Therapy NSCL-K (3 of 5) Subsequent Therapy NSCL-K (4 of 5)

^e If progression on PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, using a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor is not recommended.

^f Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.

^g An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute for bevacizumab.

^h Bevacizumab should be given until progression.

ⁱ Any regimen with a high risk of thrombocytopenia and the potential risk of bleeding should be used with caution in combination with bevacizumab.

^j Criteria for treatment with bevacizumab: nonsquamous NSCLC, and no recent history of hemoptysis. Bevacizumab should not be given as a single agent, unless as maintenance if initially used with chemotherapy.

^k Atezolizumab monotherapy is a treatment option for patients with PS 3, regardless of PD-L1 status.

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE^{a,b,c}

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (PS 0–2)	
NO contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors^d AND NO EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements	Contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors^d OR EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements
<u>Preferred</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel^e (category 1)³⁵ Pembrolizumab/carboplatin/albumin-bound paclitaxel^e (category 1)³⁵ Cemiplimab-rwlc/paclitaxel/(carboplatin or cisplatin)^e (category 1)³ <u>Other Recommended</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab/ipilimumab^{e,7} Nivolumab/ipilimumab/paclitaxel/carboplatin (category 1)^{e,7} Tremelimumab-actl/durvalumab/carboplatin/albumin-bound paclitaxel^{e,8} (category 1) Tremelimumab-actl/durvalumab/(carboplatin or cisplatin)/gemcitabine^{e,8} (category 1) 	<u>Useful in Certain Circumstances</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carboplatin/albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 1)¹² Carboplatin/docetaxel (category 1)¹³ Carboplatin/gemcitabine (category 1)¹⁶ Carboplatin/paclitaxel (category 1)¹⁷ Carboplatin/etoposide^{14,15} Cisplatin/docetaxel (category 1)¹³ Cisplatin/etoposide (category 1)¹⁹ Cisplatin/gemcitabine (category 1)^{19,20} Cisplatin/paclitaxel (category 1)²¹ Gemcitabine/docetaxel²² Gemcitabine/vinorelbine²³ Albumin-bound paclitaxel^{24,25} Docetaxel^{26,27} Gemcitabine²⁸⁻³⁰ Paclitaxel³¹⁻³³
SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (PS 3–4) ^{f,k}	
Best supportive care (NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care)	

[Maintenance Therapy NSCL-K \(3 of 5\)](#) [Subsequent Therapy NSCL-K \(4 of 5\)](#)

^a Albumin-bound paclitaxel may be substituted for either paclitaxel or docetaxel in patients who have experienced hypersensitivity reactions after receiving paclitaxel or docetaxel despite premedication, or for patients where the standard premedications (ie, dexamethasone, H2 blockers, H1 blockers) are contraindicated.

^b Carboplatin-based regimens are often used for patients with comorbidities or those who cannot tolerate cisplatin.

^c If first-line systemic therapy completed before treatment for an actionable mutation, and disease has progressed, see Subsequent Therapy ([NSCL-K 4 of 5](#)).

^d Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.

^e If progression on PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, using a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor is not recommended.

^f Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.

^k Atezolizumab monotherapy is a treatment option for patients with PS 3, regardless of PD-L1 status.

[References](#)

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE – MAINTENANCE^l

Maintenance Therapy

- Continuation maintenance refers to the use of at least one of the agents given in first line, beyond 4–6 cycles, in the absence of disease progression. Switch maintenance refers to the initiation of a different agent, not included as part of the first-line regimen, in the absence of disease progression, after 4–6 cycles of initial therapy.
- Patients should receive maintenance therapy for 2 years if they received front-line immunotherapy.
- Patients should receive maintenance therapy until progression if they received second-line immunotherapy.

ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS (PS 0–2)	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (PS 0–2)
<p>Continuation maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bevacizumab (category 1) Pemetrexed (category 1) Bevacizumab/pemetrexed^m Pembrolizumab/pemetrexed (category 1)ⁿ Atezolizumab^f/bevacizumab (category 1)^o Nivolumab/ipilimumab^p Atezolizumab^{f,q} Gemcitabine (category 2B) Cemiplimab-rwlc^r ± pemetrexed^s (category 1) Durvalumab^t ± pemetrexed^u <p>Switch maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pemetrexed 	<p>Continuation maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab^v Nivolumab/ipilimumab^p Gemcitabine (category 2B) Cemiplimab-rwlc^r (category 1) Durvalumab^t
ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS, SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (PS 3–4)	
Best supportive care (NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care)	

Subsequent Therapy NSCL-K (4 of 5)

[Continued](#)

^f Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.

^l Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^m If bevacizumab was used with a first-line pemetrexed/platinum chemotherapy regimen.

ⁿ If pembrolizumab/carboplatin/pemetrexed or pembrolizumab/cisplatin/pemetrexed given.

^o If atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab given.

^p If nivolumab + ipilimumab ± chemotherapy given.

^q If atezolizumab/carboplatin/albumin-bound paclitaxel given.

^r If cemiplimab-rwlc combination therapy given.

^s If cemiplimab-rwlc + pemetrexed + (carboplatin or cisplatin) given.

^t If tremelimumab-actl combination therapy given.

^u If tremelimumab-actl + durvalumab + (carboplatin or cisplatin) + pemetrexed given.

^v If pembrolizumab/carboplatin/(paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel) given.

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE – SUBSEQUENT^{d,l}

ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS (PS 0–2)	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (PS 0–2)
<u>Preferred (no previous IO):</u> Systemic immune checkpoint inhibitors ^e <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab^w (category 1) Pembrolizumab^x (category 1) Atezolizumab^f (category 1) <u>Other Recommended (no previous IO or previous IO):^y</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docetaxel Pemetrexed Gemcitabine Ramucirumab/docetaxel Albumin-bound paclitaxel Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (HER2 IHC3+) 	<u>Preferred (no previous IO):</u> Systemic immune checkpoint inhibitors ^e <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab^w (category 1) Pembrolizumab^x (category 1) Atezolizumab^f (category 1) <u>Other Recommended (no previous IO or previous IO):^y</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docetaxel Gemcitabine Ramucirumab/docetaxel Albumin-bound paclitaxel Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (HER2 IHC3+)

ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS, SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (PS 3–4)

Best supportive care ([NCCN Guidelines for Palliative Care](#))

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE – PROGRESSION^{d,l}

ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS ^{e,y}	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ^{e,y}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options for PS 0–2: nivolumab,^w pembrolizumab, or atezolizumab^f; fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (HER2 IHC3+); docetaxel (category 2B); pemetrexed (category 2B); gemcitabine (category 2B); ramucirumab/docetaxel (category 2B); or albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 2B) PS 3–4: Best supportive care Options for further progression are best supportive care or clinical trial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options for PS 0–2: nivolumab,^w pembrolizumab, or atezolizumab^f; fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (HER2 IHC3+); docetaxel (category 2B); gemcitabine (category 2B); ramucirumab/docetaxel (category 2B); or albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 2B) PS 3–4: Best supportive care Options for further progression are best supportive care or clinical trial.

^d Contraindications for treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents; some oncogenic drivers (ie, EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements) have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.

^e If progression on PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, using a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor is not recommended.

^f Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV atezolizumab. Atezolizumab and hyaluronidase-tqjs has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV atezolizumab.

^l Monitoring During Subsequent Therapy or Maintenance Therapy: Response assessment with CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (eg, chest, abdomen, pelvis) with or without contrast every 6–12 weeks. Timing of CT scans within Guidelines parameters is a clinical decision.

^w Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy subcutaneous injection may be substituted for IV nivolumab. Nivolumab and hyaluronidase-nvhy has different dosing and administration instructions compared to IV nivolumab.

^x Pembrolizumab is approved for patients with NSCLC tumors with PD-L1 expression levels ≥1%, as determined by an FDA-approved test.

^y If not previously given.

References

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE – REFERENCES

- ¹ Langer CJ, Gadgeel SM, Borghaei H, et al. Carboplatin and pemetrexed with or without pembrolizumab for advanced, non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised, phase 2 cohort of the open-label KEYNOTE-021 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:1497-1508.
- ² Gandhi L, Rodriguez-Abreu D, Gadgeel S, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy in metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:2078-2092.
- ³ Gogishvili M, Melkadze T, Makharadze T, et al. Cemiplimab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in non-small cell lung cancer: a randomized, controlled, double-blind phase 3 trial. *Nat Med* 2022;28:2374-2380.
- ⁴ Socinski M, Jotte R, Cappuzzo F, et al. Atezolizumab for first-line treatment of metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:2288-2301.
- ⁵ West H, McCleod M, Hussein M, et al. Atezolizumab in combination with carboplatin plus nab-paclitaxel chemotherapy compared with chemotherapy alone as first-line treatment for metastatic non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (IMpower130): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:924-937.
- ⁶ Hellmann MD, Paz-Ares L, Bernabe Caro R, et al. Nivolumab plus ipilimumab in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2019;381:2020-2031.
- ⁷ Paz-Ares L, Cieleanu TE, Cobo M, et al. First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab combined with two cycles of chemotherapy in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (CheckMate 9LA): an international, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2021;22:198-211.
- ⁸ Johnson ML, Cho BC, Luft A, et al. Durvalumab with or without tremelimumab in combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: the phase III POSEIDON study. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41:1213-1227.
- ⁹ Sandler A, Gray R, Perry MC, et al. Paclitaxel-carboplatin alone or with bevacizumab for non-small cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2006;355:2542-2550.
- ¹⁰ Patel JD, Socinski MA, Garon EB, et al. Pointbreak: a randomized phase III study of pemetrexed plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance pemetrexed and bevacizumab versus paclitaxel plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance bevacizumab in patients with stage IIIB or IV nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:4349-4357.
- ¹¹ Barlesi F, Scherpereel A, Rittmeyer A, et al. Randomized phase III trial of maintenance bevacizumab with or without pemetrexed after first-line induction with bevacizumab, cisplatin, and pemetrexed in advanced nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer: AVAPERL. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:3004-3011.
- ¹² Socinski MA, Bondarenko I, Karaseva NA, et al. Weekly nab-paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin versus solvent-based paclitaxel plus carboplatin as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer: final results of a phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30:2055-2062.
- ¹³ Fossella F, Periera JR, von Pawel J, et al. Randomized, multinational, phase III study of docetaxel plus platinum combinations versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: the TAX 326 study group. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21:3016-3024.
- ¹⁴ Klastersky J, Sculier JP, Lacroix H, et al. A randomized study comparing cisplatin or carboplatin with etoposide in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer: European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Protocol 07861. *J Clin Oncol* 1990;8:1556-1562.
- ¹⁵ Frasci G, Comella P, Panza N, et al. Carboplatin-oral etoposide personalized dosing in elderly non-small cell lung cancer patients. Gruppo Oncologico Cooperativo Sud-Italia. *Eur J Cancer* 1998;34:1710-1714.
- ¹⁶ Danson S, Middleton MR, O'Byrne KJ, et al. Phase III trial of gemcitabine and carboplatin versus mitomycin, ifosfamide, and cisplatin or mitomycin, vinblastine, and cisplatin in patients with advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma. *Cancer* 2003;98:542-553.
- ¹⁷ Ohe Y, Ohashi Y, Kubota K, et al. Randomized phase III study of cisplatin plus irinotecan versus carboplatin plus paclitaxel, cisplatin plus gemcitabine, and cisplatin plus vinorelbine for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Four-Arm Cooperative Study in Japan. *Ann Oncol* 2007;18:317-323.
- ¹⁸ Scagliotti GV, Kortsik C, Dark GG, et al. Pemetrexed combined with oxaliplatin or carboplatin as first-line treatment in advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a multicenter, randomized, phase II trial. *Clin Cancer Res* 2005;11:690-696.
- ¹⁹ Cardenal F, Lopez-Cabrero MP, Anton A, et al. Randomized phase III study of gemcitabine-cisplatin versus etoposide-cisplatin in the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 1999;17:12-18.
- ²⁰ Scagliotti GV, Parikh P, von Pawel J, et al. Phase III study comparing cisplatin plus gemcitabine with cisplatin plus pemetrexed in chemotherapy-naïve patients with advanced-stage NSCLC. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:3543-3551.
- ²¹ Schiller JH, Harrington D, Belani CP, et al. Comparison of four chemotherapy regimens for advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2002;346:92-98.
- ²² Pujol JL, Breton JL, Gervais R, et al. Gemcitabine-docetaxel versus cisplatin-vinorelbine in advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III study addressing the case for cisplatin. *Ann Oncol* 2005;16:602-610.
- ²³ Tan EH, Szczesna A, Krzakowski M, et al. Randomized study of vinorelbine-gemcitabine versus vinorelbine-carboplatin in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2005;49:233-240.
- ²⁴ Green M, Manikhas G, Orlov S, et al. Abraxane®, a novel Cremophor®-free, albumin-bound particle form of paclitaxel for the treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Oncol* 2006;17:1263-1268.
- ²⁵ Rizvi N, Riely G, Azzoli C, et al. Phase I/II trial of weekly intravenous 130-nm albumin-bound paclitaxel as initial chemotherapy in patients with stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:639-643.
- ²⁶ Fossella FV, DeVore R, Kerr RN, et al. Randomized phase III trial of docetaxel versus vinorelbine or ifosfamide in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer previously treated with platinum-containing chemotherapy regimens. The TAX 320 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Study Group. *J Clin Oncol* 2000;18:2354-2362.
- ²⁷ Fidias PM, Dakhlil SR, Lyss AP, et al. Phase III study of immediate compared with delayed docetaxel after front-line therapy with gemcitabine plus carboplatin in advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:591-598.
- ²⁸ Zatloukal P, Kanitz E, Magyar P, et al. Gemcitabine in locally advanced and metastatic non-small cell lung cancer: the Central European phase II study. *Lung Cancer* 1998;22:243-250.
- ²⁹ Sederholm C, Hillerdal G, Lamberg K, et al. Phase III trial of gemcitabine plus carboplatin versus single agent gemcitabine in the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer: the Swedish Lung Cancer Study group. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:8380-8288.
- ³⁰ Perol M, Chouaid C, Perol D, et al. Randomized, phase III study of gemcitabine or erlotinib maintenance therapy versus observation, with predefined second-line treatment, after cisplatin-gemcitabine induction chemotherapy in advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30:3516-3524.
- ³¹ Lilienbaum RC, Herndon JE, List MA, et al. Single-agent versus combination chemotherapy in advanced non-small cell lung cancer: the cancer and leukemia group B (study 9730). *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:190-196.
- ³² Ceresoli GL, Gregorc V, Cordio S, et al. Phase II study of weekly paclitaxel as second-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2004;44:231-239.
- ³³ Yasuda K, Igishi T, Kawasaki Y, et al. Phase II study of weekly paclitaxel in patients with non-small cell lung cancer who have failed previous treatments. *Oncology* 2004;66:347-352.
- ³⁴ Hanna NH, Shepherd FA, Fossella FV, et al. Randomized phase III study of pemetrexed versus docetaxel in patients with non-small cell lung cancer previously treated with chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2004;22:1589-1597.
- ³⁵ Paz-Ares L, Luft A, Vincente D, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy for squamous non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:2040-2051.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)
[Table of Contents](#)
[Discussion](#)

Table 1. Definitions for T, N, M

T	Primary Tumor
TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed, or tumor proven by the presence of malignant cells in sputum or bronchial washings but not visualized by imaging or bronchoscopy
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> Squamous cell carcinoma <i>in situ</i> (SCIS) Adenocarcinoma <i>in situ</i> (AIS): adenocarcinoma with pure lepidic pattern, ≤3 cm in greatest dimension
T1	Tumor ≤3 cm in greatest dimension, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, without bronchoscopic evidence of invasion more proximal than the lobar bronchus (i.e., not in the main bronchus)
T1mi	Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma: adenocarcinoma (≤3 cm in greatest dimension) with a predominantly lepidic pattern and ≤5 mm invasion in greatest dimension
T1a	Tumor ≤1 cm in greatest dimension. A superficial, spreading tumor of any size whose invasive component is limited to the bronchial wall and may extend proximal to the main bronchus also is classified as T1a, but these tumors are uncommon.
T1b	Tumor >1 cm but ≤2 cm in greatest dimension
T1c	Tumor >2 cm but ≤3 cm in greatest dimension
T2	Tumor >3 cm but ≤5 cm or having any of the following features: (1) Involves the main bronchus, regardless of distance to the carina, but without involvement of the carina; (2) Invades visceral pleura (PL1 or PL2); (3) Associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region, involving part or all of the lung
T2a	Tumor >3 cm but ≤4 cm in greatest dimension
T2b	Tumor >4 cm but ≤5 cm in greatest dimension
T3	Tumor >5 cm but ≤7 cm in greatest dimension or directly invading any of the following: parietal pleura (PL3), chest wall (including superior sulcus tumors), phrenic nerve, parietal pericardium; or separate tumor nodule(s) in the same lobe as the primary
T4	Tumor >7 cm or tumor of any size invading one or more of the following: diaphragm, mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, carina; separate tumor nodule(s) in an ipsilateral lobe different from that of the primary

Used with permission of the American College of Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this information is the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition (2017) published by Springer International Publishing.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)**Table 1. Definitions for T, N, M (continued)**

Regional Lymph Nodes	
NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
N0	No regional lymph node metastasis
N1	Metastasis in ipsilateral peribronchial and/or ipsilateral hilar lymph nodes and intrapulmonary nodes, including involvement by direct extension
N2	Metastasis in ipsilateral mediastinal and/or subcarinal lymph node(s)
N3	Metastasis in contralateral mediastinal, contralateral hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene, or supraclavicular lymph node(s)
Distant Metastasis	
M0	No distant metastasis
M1	Distant metastasis
M1a	Separate tumor nodule(s) in a contralateral lobe; tumor with pleural or pericardial nodules or malignant pleural or pericardial effusion ^a
M1b	Single extrathoracic metastasis in a single organ (including involvement of a single nonregional node)
M1c	Multiple extrathoracic metastases in a single organ or in multiple organs

Table 2. AJCC Prognostic Groups

	T	N	M		T	N	M
Occult Carcinoma	TX	N0	M0	Stage IIIB	T1a	N3	M0
Stage 0	Tis	N0	M0		T1b	N3	M0
Stage IA1	T1mi	N0	M0		T1c	N3	M0
	T1a	N0	M0		T2a	N3	M0
Stage IA2	T1b	N0	M0		T2b	N3	M0
	T1c	N0	M0		T3	N2	M0
Stage IA3	T1c	N0	M0		T4	N2	M0
Stage IB	T2a	N0	M0	Stage IIIC	T3	N3	M0
Stage IIA	T2b	N0	M0		T4	N3	M0
Stage IIB	T1a	N1	M0	Stage IVA	Any T	Any N	M1a
	T1b	N1	M0		Any T	Any N	M1b
	T1c	N1	M0	Stage IVB	Any T	Any N	M1c
	T2a	N1	M0				
	T2b	N1	M0				
	T3	N0	M0				
Stage IIIA	T1a	N2	M0				
	T1b	N2	M0				
	T1c	N2	M0				
	T2a	N2	M0				
	T2b	N2	M0				
	T3	N1	M0				
	T4	N0	M0				
	T4	N1	M0				

^a Most pleural (pericardial) effusions with lung cancer are a result of the tumor. In a few patients, however, multiple microscopic examinations of pleural (pericardial) fluid are negative for tumor, and the fluid is nonbloody and not an exudate. If these elements and clinical judgment dictate that the effusion is not related to the tumor, the effusion should be excluded as a staging descriptor.

Used with permission of the American College of Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois. The original source for this information is the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, Eighth Edition (2017) published by Springer International Publishing.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Table 3. Comparison of the Descriptors in the Eighth Edition of the TNM Classification of Lung Cancer Compared with the Seventh Edition*,**

Descriptor	7th Edition T/N/M	8th Edition T/N/M
T component		
0 cm (pure lepidic adenocarcinoma ≤3 cm in total size)	T1a if ≤2 cm; T1b if >2-3 cm	Tis (AIS)
≤0.5 cm invasive size (lepidic predominant adenocarcinoma ≤3 cm total size)	T1a if ≤2 cm; T1b if >2-3 cm	T1mi
≤1 cm	T1a	T1a
>1-2 cm	T1a	T1b
>2-3 cm	T1b	T1c
>3-4 cm	T2a	T2a
>4-5 cm	T2a	T2b
>5-7 cm	T2b	T3
>7 cm	T3	T4
Bronchus <2 cm from carina	T3	T2
Total atelectasis/pneumonitis	T3	T2
Invasion of diaphragm	T3	T4
Invasion of mediastinal pleura	T3	—
N component		
No assessment, no involvement, or involvement of regional lymph nodes	NX, N0, N1, N2, N3	No change
M component		
Metastasis within the thoracic cavity	M1a	M1a
Single extrathoracic metastasis	M1b	M1b
Multiple extrathoracic metastasis	M1b	M1c

*Rami-Porta R, Asamura H, Travis WD, Rusch VW. Lung cancer - major changes in the American Joint Committee on Cancer eighth edition cancer staging manual. CA Cancer J Clin 2017;67:138-155.

**The staging of tumor size in the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, 7th Edition is based on the total tumor size (invasive and lepidic/noninvasive); whereas, in the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, 8th Edition, staging is based on invasive size only for non-mucinous adenocarcinoma. However, in mucinous adenocarcinoma, the total tumor size is used.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ABBREVIATIONS

3D-CRT	3-dimensional conformal radiation therapy	EBUS	endobronchial ultrasound	ICRU	International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements
4D-CT	4-dimensional computed tomography	ENI	elective nodal irradiation	IFI	involved field irradiation
ABC	active breathing control	EUS	endoscopic ultrasound	IGRT	image-guided radiation therapy
ADC	antibody-drug conjugate	FDG	fluorodeoxyglucose	IGTA	image-guided thermal ablation
AIS	adenocarcinoma in situ	FEV1	forced expiratory volume in the first second	IHC	immunohistochemistry
AUC	area under the curve	FFPE	formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded	IMPT	intensity-modulated proton therapy
BAC	bronchioloalveolar carcinoma	FISH	fluorescence in situ hybridization	IMRT	intensity-modulated radiation therapy
BED	biologically effective dose	FNA	fine-needle aspiration	IO	immuno-oncology
CBC	complete blood count	GGO	ground-glass opacity	IPF	idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
CBCT	cone-beam CT	GTV	gross tumor volume	ITV	internal target volume
CHIP	clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential	H&P	history and physical	LDCT	low-dose computed tomography
CLIA	Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments	H1 blocker	histamine-1 blocker	LVEF	left ventricular ejection fraction
CNS	central nervous system	H2 blocker	histamine-2 blocker	MIA	minimally invasive adenocarcinoma
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease			MLD	mean lung dose
CPT	Current Procedural Terminology			NGS	next-generation sequencing
CRT	conformal radiation therapy			NOS	not otherwise specified
ctDNA	circulating tumor DNA			NSCC	non-small cell carcinoma
CTV	clinical target volume			NSCLC	non-small cell lung cancer
DLCO	diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide			NUT	nuclear protein in testis

[Continue](#)
ABBR-1



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ABBREVIATIONS

OAR	organ at risk	TBNA	transbronchial needle aspiration
PCR	polymerase chain reaction	TKI	tyrosine kinase inhibitor
PD-1	programmed cell death protein 1	TNM	tumor node metastasis
PD-L1	programmed death ligand 1	TTF-1	thyroid transcription factor-1
PFT	pulmonary function test	TTNA	transthoracic needle aspiration
PORT	postoperative radiotherapy	UIP	usual interstitial pneumonia
PS	performance status	VATS	video-assisted thoracic surgery
PTV	planning target volume	VEGF	vascular endothelial growth factor
ROSE	rapid on-site evaluation	VMAT	volumetric modulated arc therapy
QUANTEC	Quantitative Analysis of Normal Tissue Effects in the Clinic	VUS	variant of uncertain significance
SABR	stereotactic ablative radiotherapy	WBRT	whole brain radiation therapy
SBRT	stereotactic body radiation therapy		
SCLC	small cell lung cancer		
SDOH	social determinants of health		
SRS	stereotactic radiosurgery		
SRT	stereotactic radiation therapy		
SUV	standardized uptake value		
SVC	superior vena cava		



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Discussion](#)

NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus

Category 1	Based upon high-level evidence (≥ 1 randomized phase 3 trials or high-quality, robust meta-analyses), there is uniform NCCN consensus ($\geq 85\%$ support of the Panel) that the intervention is appropriate.
Category 2A	Based upon lower-level evidence, there is uniform NCCN consensus ($\geq 85\%$ support of the Panel) that the intervention is appropriate.
Category 2B	Based upon lower-level evidence, there is NCCN consensus ($\geq 50\%$, but $< 85\%$ support of the Panel) that the intervention is appropriate.
Category 3	Based upon any level of evidence, there is major NCCN disagreement that the intervention is appropriate.

All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

NCCN Categories of Preference

Preferred intervention	Interventions that are based on superior efficacy, safety, and evidence; and, when appropriate, affordability.
Other recommended intervention	Other interventions that may be somewhat less efficacious, more toxic, or based on less mature data; or significantly less affordable for similar outcomes.
Useful in certain circumstances	Other interventions that may be used for selected patient populations (defined with recommendation).

All recommendations are considered appropriate.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Discussion

Table of Contents

This discussion corresponds to the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. MS-2, MS-61, and MS-74 through MS-91 were updated on April 10, 2024. The rest of the discussion was last updated on April 13, 2023.	
Overview	MS-2
Guidelines Update Methodology	MS-3
Literature Search Criteria	MS-3
Sensitive/Inclusive Language Usage	MS-3
Risk Factors	MS-3
Smoking Cessation	MS-4
Lung Cancer Screening	MS-5
Classification and Prognostic Factors	MS-5
Diagnostic Evaluation	MS-6
Pathologic Evaluation of Lung Cancer	MS-7
Staging	MS-11
Predictive and Prognostic Biomarkers	MS-11
Testing for Molecular Biomarkers	MS-14
Testing for Immune Biomarkers	MS-23
Treatment Approaches	MS-24
Surgery	MS-24
Radiation Therapy	MS-27
Combined Modality Therapy	MS-33
Systemic Therapy	MS-41
Clinical Evaluation	MS-62
Initial Therapy	MS-64
Stage I, Stage II, and Stage IIIA Disease	MS-64
Multiple Lung Cancers	MS-66
Stage IIIB and IIIC NSCLC	MS-67
Limited Metastatic Disease	MS-68
Neoadjuvant or Adjuvant Therapy	MS-68
Surveillance	MS-71
Treatment of Recurrences and Distant Metastases	MS-72
Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC	MS-74
Summary	MS-97
References	MS-99



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Overview

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States.^{1,2} In 2024, an estimated 234,580 new cases (116,310 in males and 118,270 in females) of lung and bronchial cancer will be diagnosed, and 125,070 people (65,790 males and 59,280 females) will die because of the disease.¹ It is estimated that 25.4% of patients with lung and bronchial cancers are alive 5 years or more after diagnosis; this includes patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and those with small cell lung cancer (SCLC) in the United States from 2013 through 2019.³

The overall 5-year relative survival rate among those with adenocarcinoma histology was 32.2%.³ Since 2006, the incidence of lung cancer has decreased annually by 2.5% in males and 1% in females.¹ It is estimated that 81% of lung cancer deaths in 2024 will be caused directly by cigarette smoking.¹

There have been significant improvements in the treatment of lung cancer, including advances in screening; minimally invasive techniques for diagnosis and treatment; radiation therapy (RT), including stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR); as well as new targeted therapies and immunotherapies.⁴⁻⁹ The availability of these new treatments is associated with improved survival rates for patients with NSCLC. From 2015 to 2016, 2-year relative survival for NSCLC was 42% compared with 34% from 2009 to 2010.¹⁰ Patients with NSCLC who are eligible for targeted therapies or immunotherapies are now surviving longer; 5-year survival rates range from 15% to 62.5%, depending on the biomarker.^{9,11-27} Therefore, biomarker testing is critical to guide treatment selection and ensure optimal outcomes in patients with NSCLC, particularly for those with advanced or metastatic disease.



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Guidelines Update Methodology

The complete details of the Development and Update of the NCCN Guidelines are available at www.NCCN.org.

Literature Search Criteria

Prior to the update of the NCCN Guidelines for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, an electronic search of the PubMed database was performed to obtain key literature in NSCLC published since the previous Guidelines update, using the search term: non-small cell lung cancer. The PubMed database was chosen because it is the most widely used resource for medical literature and indexes peer-reviewed biomedical literature. The search results were narrowed by selecting studies in humans published in English. Results were confined to the following article types: Clinical Trial, Phase 2; Clinical Trial, Phase 3; Clinical Trial, Phase 4; Guideline; Meta-Analysis; Randomized Controlled Trial; Systematic Reviews; and Validation Studies. Data from key PubMed articles as well as articles from additional sources deemed as relevant to these guidelines as discussed by the panel during the Guidelines update have been included in this version of the Discussion section. Recommendations for which high-level evidence is lacking are based on the panel's review of lower-level evidence and expert opinion.

Sensitive/Inclusive Language Usage

NCCN Guidelines strive to use language that advances the goals of equity, inclusion, and representation. NCCN Guidelines endeavor to use language that is person-first; not stigmatizing; anti-racist, anti-classist, anti-misogynist, anti-ageist, anti-ableist, and anti-fat-biased; and inclusive of individuals of all sexual orientations and gender identities. NCCN Guidelines incorporate non-gendered language, instead focusing on organ-specific recommendations. This language is both more accurate and more inclusive and can help fully address the needs of individuals of

all sexual orientations and gender identities. NCCN Guidelines will continue to use the terms *men*, *women*, *female*, and *male* when citing statistics, recommendations, or data from organizations or sources that do not use inclusive terms. Most studies do not report how sex and gender data are collected and use these terms interchangeably or inconsistently. If sources do not differentiate gender from sex assigned at birth or organs present, the information is presumed to predominantly represent cisgender individuals. NCCN encourages researchers to collect more specific data in future studies and organizations to use more inclusive and accurate language in their future analyses.

Risk Factors

The primary risk factor for lung cancer is smoking tobacco, which accounts for most lung cancer-related deaths.^{2,28-32} Approximately 350 people die every day from lung cancer in the United States; most of these deaths (81%) are caused by cigarette smoking.³³ Cigarette smoke contains many carcinogenic chemicals (eg, nitrosamines, benzo(a)pyrene diol epoxide).^{31,34} The risk for lung cancer increases with the number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day and with the number of years spent smoking (ie, pack-years of smoking history). Individuals who do not smoke also have an increased relative risk (RR = 1.24) of developing lung cancer if they are exposed to tobacco smoke from those who smoke, termed *second-hand smoke*; other studies have reported a modest risk (hazard ratio [HR], 1.05).^{29,34-37}

Other possible risk factors for lung cancer include disease history (eg, COPD), cancer history, family history of lung cancer, and exposure to other carcinogens (see the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening, available at www.NCCN.org).^{38,39} The International Agency for Research on Cancer lists several agents known to cause lung cancer, including arsenic, asbestos, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, coal smoke, diesel fumes, nickel, silica, soot, and uranium.⁴⁰⁻⁴² Asbestos is a known



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

carcinogen that increases the risk for lung cancer in people exposed to airborne fibers, especially in individuals who smoke cigarettes. It is estimated that about 3% to 4% of lung cancers are caused by asbestos exposure.⁴³ Asbestos also causes pleural mesothelioma (see the NCCN Guidelines for Mesothelioma: Pleural, available at www.NCCN.org). Radon gas, a radioactive gas that is produced by the decay of radium 226, also seems to cause lung cancer.

It is not clear whether hormone replacement therapy (HRT) affects the risk for lung cancer in women. More than 20 studies have been published, but the results have been inconsistent. In a large randomized controlled study, no increase in the incidence of lung cancer was found among postmenopausal women treated with estrogen plus progestin HRT; however, the risk of death increased in those with NSCLC.⁴⁴ In women who received estrogen alone, the incidence or risk of death from lung cancer did not increase.⁴⁵

Smoking Cessation

Approximately 85% to 90% of cases of lung cancer are caused by cigarette smoking.³⁰ Of patients aged 20 to 49 years who were recently diagnosed with lung cancer, 81% of men and 72% of the women had smoked.⁴⁶ Active smoking causes lung cancer; individuals who formerly smoked are at increased risk for lung cancer compared with those who have never smoked. There is a causal relationship between active smoking and lung cancer and also between other cancers (eg, bladder, cervical, colorectal, esophageal, gastric, kidney, laryngeal, oral cavity, ovarian cancer, pancreatic, pharyngeal) and other diseases and conditions.³⁰ Smoking harms nearly every organ in the body; individuals who smoke have increased mortality compared with those who do not smoke.⁴⁷ Those who do not smoke, but live with someone who smokes, have an increased risk for lung cancer due to secondhand smoke.³⁵

Further complicating this problem, cigarettes also contain nicotine, which is a highly addictive substance.

Oncologists should encourage smoking cessation, especially in patients with cancer (see the NCCN Guidelines for Smoking Cessation, available at www.NCCN.org).⁴⁸⁻⁵¹ The 5 A's framework is a useful tool (that is, Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, Arrange).⁵² It is in the best interest of patients to quit smoking tobacco. Persistent smoking is associated with second primary cancers, treatment complications, and decreased survival.⁵³ Some surgeons will not operate on individuals who currently smoke, because active smoking may increase postoperative pulmonary complications.⁵⁴ However, active smoking should not be used to exclude patients with early-stage lung cancer from surgical treatment that will prolong survival. Programs using behavioral counseling combined with medications that promote smoking cessation (approved by the FDA) can be very useful.⁵⁵ The American Cancer Society (ACS) has resources on *How to Quit Using Tobacco*.

Agents that can be used to promote smoking cessation include nicotine replacement (eg, gum, inhaler, lozenge, nasal spray, patch), bupropion sustained release, and varenicline.^{56,57} A study suggests that cytisine is more efficacious than nicotine replacement therapy, although more side effects were reported with cytisine such as nausea, vomiting, and sleep disorders.⁵⁸ Studies have shown that varenicline is better than bupropion or nicotine patch for smoking cessation.⁵⁹⁻⁶¹ The effectiveness of varenicline for preventing relapse has not been clearly established.⁶² The FDA has issued an alert for varenicline regarding neuropsychiatric symptoms. Varenicline has also been associated with visual disturbances, movement disorders, unconsciousness, and cardiovascular disorders; therefore, it is banned in truck and bus drivers, pilots, and air traffic controllers.⁶³⁻⁶⁶ Other side effects of varenicline include nausea, abnormal dreams, insomnia, and headache.^{61,67,68} Bupropion may also be



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

associated with similar serious neuropsychiatric symptoms. Nicotine replacement has fewer adverse effects than varenicline or bupropion.⁶⁹ In spite of the potential adverse effects, it is probably more beneficial for motivated patients to use agents to promote smoking cessation.⁶⁹

Lung Cancer Screening

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide in men, and late diagnosis is a major obstacle to improving lung cancer outcomes.^{2,70,71} The feasibility of lung cancer screening was assessed because localized cancer can be managed with curative intent and because the mortality rate in other solid tumors (eg, cervix, colon) seems to be decreased by screening, early detection, and prompt treatment.

The National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) (ACRIN Protocol A6654), a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed the risks and benefits of low-dose CT scans compared with chest radiographs for detecting lung cancer in more than 53,000 individuals with a long-term history of smoking cigarettes—including those who currently or previously smoked.⁷² The NLST showed that screening individuals with high-risk factors using low-dose CT decreased the mortality rate from lung cancer by 20%.⁷³ Individuals who currently or previously smoked cigarettes were categorized as high risk for lung cancer if they had a 30 or more pack-year smoking history (individuals who previously smoked had quit smoking up to 15 years before enrollment), were 55 to 74 years of age, and had no evidence of lung cancer.^{72,74} NELSON, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed low-dose CT screening in 15,789 individuals at high risk for lung cancer based on age and smoking history; 85% were men.⁷⁵ Individuals were aged 50 to 74 years and currently smoked or had quit smoking within the last 10 years. At 10 years of follow-up, NELSON demonstrated a reduction in lung cancer mortality in men of 24% (cumulative rate ratio for death from lung cancer: 0.76; 95% CI, 0.61–0.94; $P = .01$).

The NCCN, ACS, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), American College of Chest Physicians, European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO), and other organizations recommend lung cancer screening using low-dose CT for select high-risk individuals who either currently or previously smoked cigarettes based on clinical trial data (see the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening, available at www.NCCN.org).^{75–80} Low-dose CT screening and follow-up are not a substitute for smoking cessation; patients should be offered smoking cessation counseling (see NCCN Guidelines for Smoking Cessation, available at www.NCCN.org).

Classification and Prognostic Factors

WHO divides lung cancer into two major classes based on its biology, therapy, and prognosis: NSCLC (discussed in these guidelines) and SCLC (see the NCCN Guidelines for Small Cell Lung Cancer, available at www.NCCN.org).^{81–84} NSCLC accounts for more than 80% of all lung cancer cases, and it includes two major types: 1) nonsquamous, including adenocarcinoma, large-cell carcinoma, and other subtypes; and 2) squamous cell (epidermoid) carcinoma.⁸⁵ Adenocarcinoma is the most common subtype of lung cancer seen in the United States and is also the most frequently occurring histology in individuals who have never smoked cigarettes. The lung adenocarcinoma classification was developed by an international panel and adopted by WHO (see the *Pathologic Evaluation of Lung Cancer* in this Discussion).^{81–84,86} All NSCLC should be classified according to subtype using the WHO Guidelines.^{81,82,84} The guidelines contain an extensive pathology section (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC and *Pathologic Evaluation of Lung Cancer* in this Discussion). Certain prognostic factors are predictive of survival in patients with NSCLC. Good prognostic factors include early-stage disease at diagnosis, good performance status (PS) (ECOG 0, 1), no significant weight loss (<5%), and female gender.⁸⁷



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Diagnostic Evaluation

Incidental Lung Nodules

Lung cancer screening is recommended for early diagnosis in asymptomatic patients at high risk for cancer.^{72,75} Risk assessment is used to determine which individuals are at high risk for lung cancer and thus are candidates for screening with low-dose CT.⁸⁸ Clinicians are referred to the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening for risk assessment criteria to determine which patients are eligible for screening and for how to evaluate and follow up on low-dose CT screening findings.⁸⁹ The NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening have been revised to harmonize with the LungRADs system developed by the American College of Radiology with the goal of decreasing the false-positive low-dose CT screening results reported in the NLST.⁹⁰

The diagnostic algorithm for incidental pulmonary nodules in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC incorporates information from the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening. The diagnostic algorithms for incidental solid and subsolid lung nodules, which are detected on chest CT, use cutoff thresholds of 6 mm for a positive scan result based on the Fleischner criteria (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁹¹⁻⁹⁵ Note that the Fleischner Society Guidelines do not specify whether a CT with contrast is necessary for follow-up or whether a low-dose CT is sufficient. Low-dose CT is a preferred recommendation in the NCCN Guidelines unless contrast enhancement is needed for better diagnostic resolution.

Solid and subsolid nodules are the two main types of pulmonary nodules that may be seen on chest CT scans. The Fleischner Society has recommendations for patients with solid and subsolid nodules.^{92,93} Subsolid nodules include: 1) nonsolid nodules also known as ground-glass opacities (GGOs) or ground-glass nodules (GGNs); and 2) part-solid nodules, which contain both ground-glass and solid components.^{93,96-98} Nonsolid nodules are mainly adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS) or minimally

invasive adenocarcinoma (MIA), formerly known as bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC) (see *Adenocarcinoma* in this Discussion); patients have 5-year disease-free survival of 100% if these nonsolid nodules are completely resected.^{86,93,96,97,99-101} Data suggest that many nonsolid nodules discovered incidentally on CT imaging will resolve and many of those that persist may not progress to clinically significant cancer.^{99,102,103} Solid and part-solid nodules are more likely to be invasive, faster-growing cancers, factors that are reflected in the increased suspicion and follow-up of these nodules (see the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening, available at www.NCCN.org).^{89,92,93}

All findings and factors for a patient need to be carefully evaluated in a multidisciplinary diagnostic team before establishing a diagnosis of lung cancer and before starting treatment. The NCCN Guidelines recommend biopsy or surgical excision for highly suspicious nodules seen on low-dose CT scans or further surveillance for nodules with a low suspicion of cancer, depending on the type of nodule and a multidisciplinary evaluation of other patient factors (see the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening, available at www.NCCN.org). For patients having repeat scans, the most important radiologic factor is change or stability of a nodule when compared with a previous imaging study. False-positive results (eg, benign intrapulmonary lymph nodes, noncalcified granulomas) frequently occurred with low-dose CT when using the original cutoffs for nodule size deemed suspicious for malignancy from the NLST.⁷³ The revised cutoff values for suspicious nodules recommended by the American College of Radiology and incorporated into the LungRADs system have been reported to decrease the false-positive rate from low-dose CT.¹⁰⁴⁻¹⁰⁶

Larger Tumors

The NCCN Guidelines recommend that the diagnostic strategy should be individualized for each patient depending on the size and location of the



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

tumor, the presence of mediastinal or distant disease, patient characteristics (eg, comorbidities), and local expertise. The diagnostic strategy needs to be decided in a multidisciplinary setting. Decisions about whether a biopsy (including what type of biopsy) or surgical excision is appropriate depend on several factors as outlined in the NSCLC algorithm, which were revised by the NCCN Panel for the 2023 update (Version 1) (see *Principles of Diagnostic Evaluation* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For example, the NCCN Panel clarified that a preoperative biopsy may be useful for patients with early-stage NSCLC (ie, clinical stage IB or more) who may be candidates for systemic therapy before surgery (also known as neoadjuvant, induction, or preoperative therapy).¹⁰⁷ A preoperative biopsy may be appropriate if an intraoperative diagnosis seems to be difficult or very risky (such as a small and central lesion, where it is difficult to do a wedge or intraoperative core needle biopsy). The preferred biopsy technique depends on the disease site and is described in the NSCLC algorithm. For example, radial endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS; also known as endosonography), navigational bronchoscopy, or transthoracic needle aspiration (TTNA) are recommended for patients with suspected peripheral nodules.¹⁰⁸

PET/CT imaging is useful before selecting a biopsy site, because it is better to biopsy the site that will confer the highest stage. For patients with suspected nodal disease, pathologic mediastinal lymph node evaluation is recommended with either noninvasive or invasive staging methods, including endoscopic ultrasound–guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA), EBUS–guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA), navigational bronchoscopy, robotic bronchoscopy, or mediastinoscopy (see *Principles of Diagnostic Evaluation* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Clinicians use both noninvasive and invasive methods when staging patients.¹⁰⁹ The panel decided that a preoperative bronchoscopy may also be preferred for tissue diagnosis and/or mediastinal staging (EBUS). EBUS provides access to nodal stations

2R/2L, 3P, 4R/4L, 7, 10R/10L, 11 to 13, and other hilar nodal stations. EUS provides access to nodal stations 5, 7, 8, and 9.

If pathology results from biopsy or surgical excision indicate a diagnosis of NSCLC, then further evaluation and staging need to be done so that the patient's health care team can determine the most appropriate and effective treatment plan (see *Pathologic Evaluation of Lung Cancer, Staging, and Clinical Evaluation* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Diagnosis, staging, and planned resection (eg, lobectomy) are ideally one operative procedure for patients with early-stage disease (see the *Principles of Diagnostic Evaluation* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). A preoperative or intraoperative tissue diagnosis of lung cancer should be established before doing a lobectomy, bi-lobectomy, or pneumonectomy. If a preoperative or intraoperative tissue diagnosis appears risky or unreliable, multidisciplinary evaluation—that includes interventional radiology, thoracic surgery, and interventional pulmonology—is recommended to determine the safest and most efficient approach, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult and that anatomic resection can occur without tissue confirmation of lung cancer.

Pathologic Evaluation of Lung Cancer

Pathologic evaluation is done to determine whether patients have primary lung cancer or metastatic cancer, classify the histologic subtype of the lung cancer, determine the extent of invasion, establish whether the surgical margins contain cancer (ie, positive or negative margins), and conduct biomarker diagnostic studies to assess for certain somatic, disease-associated variants/mutations (eg, *EGFR* mutations) or immune biomarkers (eg, PD-L1) (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).¹¹⁰ Targeted therapy is potentially very effective in patients with NSCLC and specific driver mutations, such as *EGFR* mutations; therefore, tissue needs to be conserved for molecular testing



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

(see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{7,111-120} All specimens should be assessed morphologically, including routine staining approaches such as hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) histology (or relevant stains for cytology specimens). Cytology may be sufficient to distinguish adenocarcinomas from squamous cell carcinomas.¹²¹ Ideally, a diagnosis of NSCLC can be done using H&E findings, clinical findings, imaging studies, and the patient's history, which will conserve tissue for molecular analyses. If necessary, immunohistochemistry (IHC) should be used to distinguish adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, metastatic malignancy, and primary pleural mesothelioma (particularly for pleural samplings) (see *Immunohistochemistry for Diagnosis of NSCLC* in this Discussion).¹²² Typically, treatment is not recommended until the patient has been diagnosed with NSCLC.

Preoperative evaluations include examination of the following: bronchial brushings, bronchial washings, sputum, FNA biopsy, core needle biopsy, endobronchial biopsy, and transbronchial biopsy.^{108,123} Minimally invasive techniques can be used to obtain specimens in patients with advanced unresectable NSCLC;^{124,125} however, diagnosis may be more difficult when using small biopsies and cytology.¹⁰⁰ When available, rapid on-site evaluation (ROSE) may be used to ensure that transbronchial needle aspirates or EBUS specimens are adequate for diagnosis and biomarker testing.¹²⁶⁻¹³⁰ The mediastinal lymph nodes are systematically sampled to determine the staging and therapeutic options. Other lung diseases also need to be ruled out, such as tuberculosis, sarcoidosis, and coccidioidomycosis.¹³¹⁻¹³³ Lobectomy or pneumonectomy specimens are evaluated intraoperatively to determine the surgical resection margin status, diagnose incidental nodules discovered at the time of surgery, or evaluate the regional lymph nodes.

Postoperative evaluation provides the pathology characteristics necessary for the classification of tumor type, staging, and prognostic factors. The surgical pathology report should include the WHO histologic classification for carcinomas of the lung.^{82-84,134} The classification for lung adenocarcinoma was determined by an international panel and adopted by the WHO (see *Adenocarcinoma* in this Discussion).^{82-84,86} The classification recommends IHC and molecular studies (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{82,135} The use of general categories—such as non-small cell carcinoma (NSCC) or NSCC not otherwise specified (NOS)—should be minimized, because more effective treatment can be selected when the histology is known.

Major subtypes of NSCLC include adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, carcinoid tumor, and less common subtypes that are not discussed here (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). All NSCLC should be classified according to subtype using the WHO Guidelines.^{82,84} Ideally, the subtype should be specified. The general terms NSCC or NSCC NOS should be used infrequently and only when a more specific diagnosis cannot be obtained by morphology and/or special staining. The purpose of the pathologic evaluation of NSCLC varies depending on whether the sample is 1) intended for initial diagnosis in a case of suspected NSCLC; 2) a definitive resection sample; or 3) obtained for molecular evaluation in the setting of an established NSCLC diagnosis. Further details are provided in the algorithm.

Adenocarcinomas include AIS, MIA, invasive adenocarcinomas, and invasive adenocarcinoma variants (see *Adenocarcinoma* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Squamous cell carcinoma is a malignant epithelial tumor that 1) shows either keratinization and/or intercellular bridges; or 2) is an undifferentiated



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

NSCC that demonstrates positivity for squamous cell carcinoma markers by IHC. Adenosquamous carcinomas are tumors with mixed adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma components; each component comprises at least 10% of the tumor. Molecular testing is recommended if any adenocarcinoma component is present in a biopsy specimen that is otherwise squamous. Large cell carcinomas are tumors lacking morphologic or IHC evidence of clear lineage, with negative or uninformative stains for squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. The diagnosis of large cell carcinoma requires a thoroughly sampled resected tumor and cannot be made on non-resected or cytology specimens. Large cell carcinoma cannot be accurately identified using small samples because of challenges with complete assessment of the lesion.⁸⁶ Immunohistochemical stains that exclude adenocarcinoma (TTF1, Napsin A) and squamous cell carcinoma (p40, p63) need to be used before making a diagnosis of large cell carcinoma; mucin stain is also recommended to assess for occult glandular differentiation. Carcinoid tumors are treated using the neuroendocrine guidelines and not the NSCLC guidelines; however, they are part of the differential diagnosis of pulmonary lesions (see the NCCN Guidelines for Neuroendocrine and Adrenal Tumors, available at www.NCCN.org). Care should be taken to distinguish typical carcinoids from atypical carcinoids by assessing for necrosis (see the NCCN Guidelines for Small Cell Lung Cancer, available at www.NCCN.org.)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends molecular testing for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC because FDA-approved agents for lung cancer are available for actionable biomarkers (see *Testing for Molecular Biomarkers* in this Discussion). Molecular testing is recommended for patients with metastatic adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, and NSCLC NOS. Testing may be considered for patients with metastatic squamous cell carcinoma.^{136,137} The NCCN NSCLC Panel also recommends PD-L1 IHC testing (category 1) in all patients with metastatic

NSCLC because FDA-approved immunotherapy agents are available for this immune biomarker (see *Testing for Immune Biomarkers* in this Discussion).¹³⁸

Adenocarcinoma

Most lung carcinomas are adenocarcinomas. The categories for adenocarcinoma include: 1) AIS, which is a preinvasive, typically solitary lesion that is usually non-mucinous; 2) MIA, which is a solitary and discrete non-mucinous lesion with a maximum area of invasion no greater than 0.5 cm; and 3) invasive adenocarcinoma variants (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Both AIS and MIA are associated with excellent survival if they are resected. The terms *A/S* and *M/A* should not be used for small samples because of challenges with complete assessment of the lesion.⁸⁶ The categories of BAC or mixed subtype adenocarcinoma are no longer used to classify adenocarcinoma.⁸⁶ The classification for lung adenocarcinoma was developed by an international panel and adopted by WHO.^{82-84,86} The lung classification recommends that use of general categories—NSCC and NSCC NOS—should be minimized, because more effective treatment can be selected when the specific subtype is known (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).¹³⁵

Immunohistochemistry for Diagnosis of NSCLC

To diagnose NSCLC in small tissue samples, judicious use of IHC is strongly recommended to conserve tumor tissue for molecular studies, especially in patients with advanced disease (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{122,125,139} Note that the specific IHC analyses used to identify tumor type and lineage (eg, adenocarcinoma vs. squamous cell carcinoma) are distinct from the IHC analyses used to determine whether patients are candidates for anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitor therapy or PD-L1 inhibitor therapy. If necessary, IHC should be used to distinguish adenocarcinoma, squamous



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

cell carcinoma, metastatic malignancy, and primary pleural mesothelioma (particularly for pleural samplings).¹²² IHC is useful for assessing poorly differentiated NSCLC in small biopsy and/or cytology specimens.^{86,140}

Adenocarcinomas are usually positive for thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1), whereas squamous cell carcinomas are often negative for TTF-1 and positive for p40 (or alternatively p63).⁸⁶ Napsin A positivity occurs in more than 80% of lung adenocarcinomas and may also be useful in distinguishing adenocarcinoma from squamous cell carcinoma.^{141,142} Note that p63 can co-stain with TTF-1 or Napsin A in adenocarcinoma. In small biopsy specimens previously classified as NSCC NOS, a panel of TTF-1 (or alternatively Napsin A) and p40 (or alternatively p63) may be sufficient to refine the diagnosis to either adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma. Thus, two markers may be sufficient to distinguish adenocarcinomas from squamous cell carcinomas.^{86,140}

An appropriate panel of IHC stains should include those relevant for evaluation of metastatic carcinomas to the lung if the primary origin of the carcinoma is uncertain. It is appropriate to first perform a limited panel of IHC to evaluate for NSCLC and, if negative, then proceed to additional IHC for evaluation of possible metastasis from a distant site. TTF-1 is very useful for distinguishing primary lung adenocarcinoma from metastatic adenocarcinoma, because most (70%–90%) non-mucinous primary adenocarcinomas are TTF-1 positive. TTF-1 is typically negative in squamous cell carcinoma.¹⁴⁰ However, TTF-1 is also positive in tumors such as thyroid cancer and rarely in a few other organ systems.¹⁴³ In addition, thyroglobulin and PAX8 are positive in tumors from patients with thyroid cancer, while they are negative in lung cancer. Immunomarkers that may be useful to assess for metastatic carcinoma to the lung include those for breast carcinoma (ER_a, PR, GCDFP-15, mammaglobin, GATA-3), renal cell carcinoma (PAX8), papillary serous carcinoma (PAX8, PAX2, ER), and adenocarcinomas of the gastrointestinal tract (CDX2) or

prostate gland (NKX3.1). All typical and atypical carcinoid tumors are positive for chromogranin and synaptophysin.

Although the cytologic diagnosis of NSCLC is generally reliable, it is more difficult to diagnose SCLC (see the NCCN Guidelines for Small Cell Lung Cancer, available at www.NCCN.org).^{108,140,144} Many patients with SCLC have characteristic CT and clinical findings (eg, massive lymphadenopathy, mediastinal invasion). Most SCLCs are immunoreactive for TTF-1; they are typically negative for CK34βE12 and p63.^{145,146} Many SCLCs also stain positively for markers of neuroendocrine differentiation, including insulinoma-associated protein 1 (INSM1), CD56/NCAM, chromogranin, and synaptophysin. IHC should be used to confirm neuroendocrine differentiation only when appropriate morphologic features—speckled chromatin pattern, nuclear molding, and peripheral palisading—are present. CD56/NCAM, INSM1, chromogranin, and synaptophysin are used to identify neuroendocrine tumors if morphologic suspicion of neuroendocrine differentiation exists.¹⁴⁷ One positive marker is sufficient if the staining is not ambiguous in more than 10% of the tumor cells (TCs).

Malignant pleural mesothelioma is a rare disease (see the NCCN Guidelines for Mesothelioma: Pleural, available at www.NCCN.org).¹⁴⁸⁻¹⁵⁰ The NCCN NSCLC Panel feels that malignant mesothelioma and lung adenocarcinoma can be distinguished using clinical impression, imaging, and a limited panel of immunomarkers (if needed) to preserve tissue for molecular testing. Commonly used immunostains sensitive and specific for adenocarcinoma include pCEA, Claudin-4, TTF-1, and Napsin A (negative in mesothelioma). Other potentially useful markers include B72.3, Ber-EP4, MOC31, and CD15; however, these markers generally do not have the sensitivity and specificity of the commonly used markers. Immunostains sensitive and specific for pleural mesothelioma include WT-1, calretinin, cytokeratin 5/6, and D2-40 (podoplanin antibody)



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

(negative in adenocarcinoma).¹⁴⁸⁻¹⁵¹ Broad epithelial markers such as keratin(s), as well as other lineage-specific markers, should be used when the differential diagnosis includes non-pulmonary and non-mesothelial lesions. Other markers can be useful in the differential diagnosis between mesothelioma and metastatic carcinoma to the lung (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

Staging

The AJCC Cancer Staging Manual (8th edition) is effective for all cancer cases recorded on or after January 1, 2018.^{152,153} The lung cancer staging system was revised by the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC)¹⁵⁴⁻¹⁵⁶ and was adopted by the AJCC.^{152,153,157,158} The definitions for TNM and the stage grouping for the eighth edition are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 of the staging tables (see *Staging* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). The descriptors of the TNM classification scheme are summarized in Table 3 of the staging tables.¹⁵⁹ Early-stage disease is stages I and II with negative nodes (N0), whereas locally advanced disease is stages II and III with positive nodes (N+);¹⁶⁰ advanced or metastatic disease is stage IV. Pathologic staging uses both clinical staging information (which is noninvasive and includes medical history and physical [H&P] examination, and imaging) and other invasive staging procedures (eg, thoracotomy, examination of lymph nodes using mediastinoscopy).¹⁶¹

From 2012 to 2018, the overall 5-year relative survival rate for adenocarcinoma was 29.6% in the United States; the 5-year survival rate for squamous cell carcinoma was 23%.¹⁶² The corresponding 5-year relative survival rates for adenocarcinoma were 70.1% for localized, 44.7% for regional, 9.6% for distant, and 20% for unstaged.¹⁶² Five-year survival after lobectomy for pathologic stage I NSCLC ranges from 45% to 65%, depending on whether the patient has stage 1A or 1B disease and on the location of the tumor.¹⁶³ Another study in patients with stage I

disease (n = 19,702) found that 82% had surgical resection and their 5-year overall survival was 54%; for untreated stage I NSCLC, 5-year overall survival was only 6%.¹⁶⁴ Of patients with stage I disease who refused surgery (although it was recommended), 78% died of lung cancer within 5 years.

Predictive and Prognostic Biomarkers

Several biomarkers have emerged as predictive and prognostic markers for NSCLC. A *predictive* biomarker is indicative of therapeutic efficacy, because there is an interaction between the biomarker and therapy on patient outcome. A *prognostic* biomarker is indicative of patient survival independent of the treatment received, because the biomarker is an indicator of the innate tumor behavior (see *KRAS Mutations* in this Discussion). The NSCLC Panel recommends testing for certain molecular and immune biomarkers in all appropriate patients with NSCLC to assess whether patients are eligible for targeted therapies or immunotherapies based on data showing improvement in overall survival for patients receiving targeted therapies or immunotherapies compared with traditional chemotherapy regimens.¹⁸⁻²⁵ Biomarker testing is recommended in eligible patients with stage IV disease, including M1a, M1b, and M1c. Testing for certain biomarkers is now also recommended in eligible patients with resectable early-stage NSCLC (see *Combined Modality Therapy* in this Discussion).

Predictive molecular biomarkers include *ALK* rearrangements, *BRAF* p.V600E point mutations, *EGFR* mutations, v-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2 (*ERBB2*) (also known as human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 [*HER2*]) mutations, Kirsten RA Sarcoma virus (*KRAS*) mutations, mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor exon 14 (*MET*ex14) skipping mutations, neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase 1/2/3 (*NTRK1/2/3*) gene fusions, rearranged during transfection (*RET*) rearrangements, and *ROS* proto-oncogene 1 (*ROS1*)



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

gene rearrangements; PD-L1 expression is the predictive immune biomarker (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN NSCLC Panel added testing recommendations for *ERBB2* (*HER2*) mutations. Emerging predictive molecular biomarkers include high-level *MET* amplifications (see *Emerging Biomarkers to Identify Novel Therapies for Patients with Metastatic NSCLC* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Targeted agents are available for patients with NSCLC who have high-level *MET* amplifications.¹⁶⁵⁻¹⁷⁰ However, there are less data to support using these agents and they may not be FDA approved for NSCLC; therefore, they are referred to as emerging biomarkers. In 2020, the NCCN Panel deleted tumor mutational burden (TMB) as an emerging immune biomarker based on clinical trial data and other issues (see *TMB* in this Discussion).^{171,172}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends molecular testing based on clinical trial data, but strongly advises broader molecular profiling, to identify these and other rare driver mutations for which targeted therapies may be available to ensure that patients receive the most appropriate treatment; patients may be eligible for clinical trials for some of these targeted agents.¹⁷³ Several online resources are available that describe NSCLC driver events, such as *My Cancer Genome*. Resources are available to assess whether the *HER2* mutations are oncogenic or likely to be oncogenic (see [oncoKB.org](#)).¹⁷⁴

The presence of *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations is predictive of treatment benefit from *EGFR* tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR TKI) therapy, such as osimertinib (see *EGFR Mutations* in this Discussion).^{175,176} Previously, these mutations were referred to as *sensitizing EGFR* mutations; however, the specific mutations are now described. The presence of *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations does not appear to be prognostic of survival for

patients with NSCLC, independent of therapy.¹⁷⁷ Molecular testing is also recommended in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC for less common *EGFR* mutations—such as *EGFR* S768I, L861Q, and G719X alterations—based on data showing the efficacy of certain *EGFR* TKIs (see *NSCLC with EGFR Alterations* in this Discussion). The panel also recommends testing for *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of novel agents as subsequent therapy options (see *NSCLC with EGFR Alterations* in this Discussion).^{178,179} All of these *EGFR* mutations can be assessed in the same assay, if the assay has been appropriately validated (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Because targeted polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based methods for detecting *EGFR* mutations may under-detect *EGFR* exon 20 insertions, NGS-based strategies are preferred. The phrase *subsequent* therapy is used in these NCCN Guidelines instead of *second-line or beyond* therapy, because the line of therapy may vary depending on previous treatment with targeted agents.

ALK rearrangements predict for benefit from targeted therapy such as alectinib, brigatinib, or lorlatinib (see *ALK Gene Rearrangements* in this Discussion). Testing for *ALK* rearrangements and *EGFR* mutations is recommended (category 1 for both) for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS so that patients with these driver mutations can receive effective treatment with targeted agents (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{173,180-183} Testing for the other actionable mutations—including *BRAF* p.V600E, *ERBB2* (*HER2*) mutations, *KRAS*, *MET*ex14 skipping, *NTRK1/2/3*, *RET*, and *ROS1*—is also recommended for nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS because effective targeted agents are available.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Patients with metastatic NSCLC squamous cell carcinoma can also have actionable biomarkers, such as *EGFR* mutations, although at a lower incidence than those with metastatic NSCLC adenocarcinoma.^{136,137,184,185} Molecular testing for actionable alterations can be considered in patients with metastatic squamous cell carcinoma based on the effectiveness of targeted therapies.^{184,185} The NCCN Panel recommends that molecular testing be considered in all patients with metastatic NSCLC squamous cell carcinoma and not just those with certain characteristics, such as those who have never smoked cigarettes, with small biopsy specimens, and with mixed histology.

For patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC, the NCCN NSCLC Panel currently recommends that a minimum of the following biomarkers should be assessed, including *ALK* rearrangements, *BRAF* mutations, *EGFR* mutations, *ERBB2* (*HER2*) mutations, *KRAS* mutations, *MET*^{x14} skipping mutations, *NTRK1/2/3* fusions, *RET* rearrangements, *ROS1* rearrangements, and PD-L1 expression levels; molecular testing can be considered in those with metastatic squamous cell carcinoma. This list of recommended biomarkers has been revised as new oncogenic driver mutations were identified and new agents were approved. The NCCN NSCLC Panel also recommends molecular testing in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC for *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations and for less common *EGFR* mutations, such as *EGFR* S768I, L861Q, and G719X. Patients with metastatic NSCLC may have other somatic genomic alterations for which targeted therapies may be available even if they are not FDA approved for NSCLC, such as high-level *MET* amplifications; these are referred to as emerging biomarkers (see *Emerging Biomarkers to Identify Novel Therapies for Patients with Metastatic NSCLC* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).¹⁶⁵⁻¹⁷⁰ In 2020, the NCCN Panel deleted TMB as an emerging immune biomarker based on clinical trial data and other issues (see *TMB* in this Discussion).¹⁷¹ The NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC provide recommendations for individual biomarkers that should

be tested and recommend testing techniques but do not endorse any specific commercially available biomarker assays or commercial laboratories.¹⁸⁶ Biomarker testing should be done at properly accredited laboratories (minimum of Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA] accreditation) (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

ALK, *BRAF* p.V600E, *EGFR*, *KRAS*, *MET*^{x14} skipping mutations, *RET* rearrangements, and *ROS1* rearrangements do not usually overlap; thus, testing for *KRAS* mutations may identify patients who will not benefit from further molecular testing (also known as tiered testing approaches).^{185,187-191} The *KRAS* oncogene is a prognostic biomarker. The presence of *KRAS* mutations is prognostic of poor survival for patients with NSCLC when compared to the absence of *KRAS* mutations, independent of therapy (see *KRAS Mutations* in this Discussion).¹⁹²

Information about biomarker testing and plasma circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) testing (so-called “liquid biopsy”) for actionable mutations is included in the algorithm (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Briefly, the panel feels that plasma ctDNA testing should not be used to diagnose NSCLC; tissue should be used to diagnose NSCLC. Standards and guidelines for plasma ctDNA testing for somatic variants/mutations have not been published, there is up to a 30% false-negative rate, and variants can be detected that are not related to the tumor (eg, clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential [CHIP]).^{193,194} For example, an *IDH1* mutation identified by plasma ctDNA testing is likely unrelated to NSCLC, given exceptionally low incidence, and is more likely to represent CHIP. Rare examples of CHIP with *KRAS* mutations have been described, suggesting caution in the interpretation of ctDNA findings.¹⁹⁵ In addition, CHIP can be identified following prior chemotherapy or radiotherapy, further confounding interpretation of variants such as in *TP53*.¹⁹⁶ Given the previous caveats,



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

careful consideration is required to determine whether ctDNA findings reflect a true oncogenic driver or an unrelated finding. For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel added a caveat that many, but not all, ctDNA tests use next-generation sequencing (NGS)-based technology.¹⁹⁷

However, plasma ctDNA testing can be used in specific circumstances if 1) the patient is not medically fit for invasive tissue sampling; or 2) there is insufficient tissue for molecular analysis and follow-up tissue-based analysis will be done if an oncogenic driver is not identified.^{198,199} Data suggest that plasma ctDNA testing is a useful minimally invasive test that can be used to identify *ALK*, *BRAF*, *EGFR*, *HER2*, *MET* exon 14 skipping, *RET*, *ROS1*, and other oncogenic biomarkers that would not otherwise be identified in patients with metastatic NSCLC.^{197,200-202} Molecular testing of plasma ctDNA should be done using clinically validated tests.¹⁹⁷

Testing for Molecular Biomarkers

Molecular testing is used to test for oncogenic genomic driver events for which targeted therapies are available; these somatic genomic alterations (also known as molecular biomarkers) include gene mutations and fusions.²⁰³ Testing for certain biomarkers is also recommended for eligible patients with resectable early-stage and locally advanced NSCLC (see *Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy* in this Discussion). The panel defines broad molecular profiling for NSCLC as molecular testing that identifies all of the classic actionable biomarkers described in the algorithm [eg, *ALK*, *BRAF*, *EGFR*, *ERBB2 (HER2)*, *KRAS*, *MET* exon 14 skipping, *NTRK1/2/3*, *RET*, *ROS1*]—using either a single assay or a combination of a limited number of assays—and optimally also identifies the emerging biomarkers (eg, high-level *MET* amplifications) (see *Summary of the Guidelines Updates and Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Tiered *KRAS* testing approaches, based on the low prevalence of co-occurring

biomarkers, are acceptable (see *KRAS Mutations* in this Discussion).^{173,204} Broad genomic profiling may be used to assess for mechanisms of resistance in patients who have had disease progression on targeted therapy. In addition, broad molecular profiling may be used to distinguish separate primary lung cancers from intrapulmonary metastases (see *Multiple Lung Cancers* in this Discussion). Broad genomic profiling may also help determine eligibility for certain molecularly driven clinical trials.

The various testing methods that may be used to assess for the different biomarkers are described in the algorithm (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Broad molecular profiling systems may be used to simultaneously test for multiple biomarkers. NGS (also known as massively parallel sequencing) is a type of broad molecular profiling system that can detect panels of mutations and gene fusions if the NGS platforms have been designed and validated to detect these somatic genomic alterations.²⁰⁵⁻²¹³ It is important to recognize that NGS requires quality control as much as any other diagnostic technique; because it is design dependent, the panel of genes and abnormalities detected with NGS will vary depending on the design of the NGS platform. For example, some NGS platforms can detect both mutations and gene fusions, as well as copy number variation, but they are not uniformly present in all NGS assays being conducted either commercially or in institutional laboratories.

Other mutation screening assays are available for detecting multiple biomarkers simultaneously, which can detect more than 50 point mutations; NGS platforms can detect even more biomarkers. However, multiplex PCR systems do not typically detect gene fusions. *ROS1* and *ALK* gene rearrangements can be detected using fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), NGS, and other methods (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

To minimize tissue use and potential wastage, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends that broad molecular profiling be done as part of biomarker testing using a validated test(s) that assesses a minimum of the following potential genetic variants: *ALK* rearrangements, *BRAF* mutations, *EGFR* mutations, *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations, *KRAS* mutations, *MET* ex14 skipping mutations, *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusions, *RET* rearrangements, and *ROS1* rearrangements. Both FDA and laboratory-developed test platforms are available that evaluate these and other analytes. Broad molecular profiling is also recommended to identify emerging biomarkers for which effective therapy may be available, such as high-level *MET* amplifications. Although clinicopathologic features—such as smoking status, ethnicity, and histology—are associated with specific somatic, disease-associated variants/mutations (eg, *EGFR* mutations), these features should not be used to select patients for testing. The NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC provide recommendations for individual biomarkers that should be tested and recommend testing techniques, but do not endorse any specific commercially available biomarker assays or commercial laboratories.

Several systems are available to classify the pathogenicity of variants. One classification system uses 1) variants with strong clinical significance (Tier I); 2) variants with potential clinical significance (Tier II); 3) variants of unknown clinical significance (Tier III); and 4) variants that are benign or likely benign (Tier IV).¹¹¹ Another classification system uses pathogenic, likely pathogenic, variants of uncertain significance (VUS), likely not pathogenic (likely benign), and not pathogenic (benign); this schema is most commonly applied to germline alterations, with some adoption in somatic testing interpretation.^{214,215} Laboratories that adopt either approach (or others) typically do not report alterations that are classified as not pathogenic/Tier IV. Certain molecular testing methods—such as NGS or Sanger—can identify VUS alterations, while targeted assays generally do not detect them. The NCCN Guidelines note that any variant that is classified as VUS should not be used to select targeted therapy

even if the VUS occurs in a gene in which other variants are clinically actionable (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

ALK Gene Rearrangements

About 5% of patients with NSCLC have *ALK* gene rearrangements.¹²⁰ Patients with *ALK* rearrangements are resistant to EGFR TKIs but have similar clinical characteristics to those with *EGFR* mutations, such as adenocarcinoma histology and either a light or never smoking history.²¹⁶ The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *ALK* rearrangements in patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of alectinib, brigatinib, ceritinib, crizotinib, or lorlatinib for *ALK* rearrangements and on FDA approvals.²¹⁷⁻²²¹ If patients appear to have squamous cell NSCLC, then *ALK* testing can be considered because *ALK* rearrangements also occur in squamous cell NSCLC, although at a lower rate than nonsquamous NSCLC.^{136,137} For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel now recommends testing for *ALK* rearrangements, in addition to *EGFR* mutations, in eligible patients with resectable early-stage NSCLC (stages IB–IIIA, stage IIIB [only T3,N2]) to assess whether adjuvant therapy with atezolizumab or pembrolizumab is an option. PD-L1 inhibitors are less beneficial in patients with some oncogenic drivers (ie, *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, or *ALK* rearrangements).¹⁸⁴

The different testing methods for *ALK* rearrangements are described in the algorithm (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). A molecular diagnostic FISH test has been approved by the FDA for detecting *ALK* rearrangements. Rapid prescreening with IHC to assess for *ALK* rearrangements can be done.^{183,191,222-229} An IHC assay for *ALK* rearrangements has also been approved by the FDA. NGS can also be used to assess whether *ALK* rearrangements are present, if the platform has been appropriately



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

designed and validated to detect *ALK* rearrangements.²³⁰⁻²³² If an actionable oncogenic genetic variant occurs in a patient, usually only one variant is present.^{185,187-191,233,234} Therefore, tiered approaches may identify patients who will not benefit from further molecular testing (see *KRAS Mutations* in this Discussion).

The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the first-line therapy options for patients with *ALK* rearrangement–positive metastatic NSCLC. Alectinib, brigatinib, or lorlatinib are recommended as preferred first-line monotherapy options for patients with *ALK* rearrangement–positive metastatic NSCLC (see *NSCLC with ALK Rearrangements* in this Discussion). Ceritinib is an “other recommended” option, whereas crizotinib is “useful in certain circumstances.” Data suggest that patients with *ALK* rearrangement–positive metastatic NSCLC do not respond to single-agent immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs).¹⁸⁴

Patients typically have disease progression after first-line therapy with alectinib, brigatinib, ceritinib, crizotinib, or lorlatinib; subsequent therapy recommendations are described in the algorithm and often include continuing the first-line targeted therapies, depending on the type of progression [see *Second-Line and Beyond (Subsequent) Systemic Therapy* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC]. Patients with *ALK* rearrangements often have brain metastases after progression on the initial targeted therapies. Treatment of limited brain lesions—clinical trials have included up to 3–5 progressing sites—in patients with NSCLC differs from that recommended in the NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers, because patients with NSCLC and brain lesions often have long-term survival; therefore, the potential neurocognitive issues that may occur with whole brain RT are a concern.²³⁵ Clinicians are using whole brain RT less often in patients with NSCLC and limited brain lesions.²³⁶ For multiple lesions, whole brain RT is recommended; stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) may be preferred for

patients who have good PS and low systemic tumor burden (see the NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers, available at www.NCCN.org).²³⁷⁻²⁴⁰

BRAF V600E Mutations

BRAF (v-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B) is a serine/threonine kinase that is part of the MAP/ERK signaling pathway. The *BRAF* p.V600E mutation occurs in 1% to 2% of patients with lung adenocarcinoma; it is the most common of the *BRAF* point mutations when considered across all tumor types.^{188,241} Rare *BRAF* mutations include p.V600K, p.V600D, and other mutations. Patients with *BRAF* p.V600E mutations typically either currently or previously smoked cigarettes, whereas those with *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements typically have never smoked.²⁴² Mutations in *BRAF* typically do not overlap with *EGFR* mutations, *MET* exon 14 skipping mutations, *RET* rearrangements, *ALK* rearrangements, or *ROS1* rearrangements.^{188,189} Testing for *BRAF* mutations is recommended in patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC. Testing may be considered in patients with metastatic NSCLC squamous cell carcinoma because *BRAF* mutations also occur in squamous cell NSCLC, although at a lower rate than nonsquamous NSCLC.^{136,137,188,189} Real-time PCR, Sanger sequencing, and NGS are the most commonly used methods to assess for *BRAF* mutations (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *BRAF* mutations in patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of dabrafenib plus trametinib for patients with *BRAF* p.V600E mutations and on FDA approval (see *NSCLC with BRAF V600E Mutation* in this Discussion).¹⁸⁸ The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the first-line therapy options for patients with *BRAF* p.V600E mutation–positive metastatic NSCLC. Dabrafenib plus trametinib is a preferred treatment



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

option for patients with *BRAF* p.V600E mutations. If combination therapy with dabrafenib plus trametinib is not tolerated, single-agent therapy with dabrafenib or vemurafenib are treatment options; therefore, these agents are categorized as “useful in certain circumstances.”^{188,189,243}

Chemotherapy regimens used for initial systemic therapy (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel) are also “useful in certain circumstances.” In patients with *BRAF* p.V600E mutation–positive metastatic NSCLC, the response rate is about 24% to single-agent ICIs.¹⁸⁴

EGFR Mutations

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *EGFR* mutations, including common and uncommon mutations, in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data as described in the following sections. Molecular testing for *EGFR* mutations is also recommended for eligible patients with resectable stage IB to IIIA and stage IIIB (only T3,N2) NSCLC to determine whether adjuvant therapy with osimertinib is an option (see *Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy: Trial Data and NCCN Recommendations* in this Discussion).

EGFR Exon 19 Deletions and EGFR Exon 21 L858R Mutations
 In patients with NSCLC, the two most commonly found *EGFR* gene mutations are deletions in exon 19 (with conserved deletion of the LREA sequence) in 45% of patients with *EGFR* mutations and a point mutation in exon 21 (L858R in 40%). Both mutations result in activation of the tyrosine kinase domain, and both are associated with sensitivity to the small-molecule *EGFR* TKIs, such as afatinib, dacomitinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, and osimertinib (see *Targeted Therapies* in this Discussion).²⁴⁴ Because these *EGFR* mutations are sensitive to the *EGFR* TKIs, they were previously referred to as sensitizing *EGFR* mutations; however, the specific mutations are now described. These common *EGFR* mutations are found in approximately 10% of white patients with NSCLC and up to 50% of Asian patients.²⁴⁵ Other less common mutations (approximately

10%), which are also sensitive to *EGFR* TKIs, include exon 20 p.S768I, exon 21 p.L861Q, and/or exon 18 p.G719X (see *EGFR S768I, L861Q, and G719X Mutations* in this section and *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{246,247} Data suggest that patients harboring tumors without these specific *EGFR* mutations should not be treated with *EGFR* TKIs in any line of therapy, although there are exceptions.

Most patients with the common *EGFR* mutations have adenocarcinoma histology and either have never smoked cigarettes or previously lightly smoked. Data suggest that *EGFR* mutations can occur in patients with adenosquamous carcinoma, which is harder to discriminate from squamous cell carcinoma in small specimens.²⁴⁸ Patients with pure squamous cell carcinoma are less likely to have the common *EGFR* mutations; those with adenosquamous carcinoma may have mutations.^{136,137,248} However, smoking status, ethnicity, and histology should not be used in selecting patients for testing. The NCCN Panel recommends that molecular testing be considered in all patients with metastatic NSCLC squamous cell carcinoma because these patients may also have actionable biomarkers, such as *EGFR* mutations, although at a lower incidence than those with metastatic NSCLC adenocarcinoma.^{136,137,184,185}

The predictive effects of the *EGFR* exon 19 deletions and *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations are well-defined. Patients with these common *EGFR* mutations have a significantly better response to afatinib, dacomitinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, or osimertinib.²⁴⁴ Data show that *EGFR* TKI therapy is as effective as first-line monotherapy in patients with advanced NSCLC and common *EGFR* mutations (see *Targeted Therapies* in this Discussion).²⁴⁹⁻²⁵⁴ Progression-free survival (PFS) is longer with use of *EGFR* TKI monotherapy in patients with the common *EGFR* mutations when compared with cytotoxic systemic therapy, although overall survival



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

is not statistically different for afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib.^{249,250,255,256} Patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations are usually resistant to afatinib, dacomitinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib, although there are rare exceptions (eg, p.A763_Y764insFQEA) (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).²⁵⁷⁻²⁶² Patients typically have disease progression after first-line *EGFR* TKI monotherapy; subsequent therapy recommendations are described in the algorithm. The phrase *subsequent therapy* is used in these NCCN Guidelines instead of *second-line or beyond therapy*, because the line of therapy may vary depending on previous treatment with targeted agents.

Most patients with the common *EGFR* mutations become resistant to afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib; PFS is about 9.7 to 13 months.^{250,256,263-265} *EGFR* p.Thr790Met (T790M) is an *EGFR* exon 20 mutation that is associated with acquired resistance to *EGFR* TKI therapy and has been reported in about 60% of patients with disease progression after initial response to afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib.^{210,265-271} Studies suggest T790M may rarely occur in patients who have not previously received afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib.²⁷² Germline T790M confers a high risk for lung cancer regardless of smoking status.²⁷³⁻²⁷⁵ Therefore, genetic counseling is recommended for patients if p.T790M is identified before treatment. Acquired resistance to *EGFR* TKIs may also be associated with histologic transformation from NSCLC to SCLC and with epithelial to mesenchymal transition.²⁷⁶⁻²⁸⁰ The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends that a tissue biopsy should be considered at progression to rule out SCLC transformation (approximately 6%) and to evaluate mechanisms of resistance.²⁷⁷ Acquired resistance can also be mediated by other molecular events, such as acquisition of *ALK* rearrangement, *MET* or *ERBB2* amplification, and other biomarkers.²⁸¹

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *EGFR* mutations (category 1) and other biomarkers in patients with metastatic

nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS based on data showing the efficacy of afatinib, dacomitinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, or osimertinib and on FDA approvals (see *NSCLC with EGFR Alterations* in this Discussion).^{18,249-254} Molecular testing can be considered for *EGFR* mutations and other biomarkers in patients with squamous cell carcinoma as previously described.

DNA mutational analysis is used to assess for *EGFR* status; IHC is not recommended for detecting *EGFR* mutations.²⁸²⁻²⁸⁵ Real-time PCR, Sanger sequencing (paired with tumor enrichment), and NGS are the most commonly used methods to assess *EGFR* mutation status (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{183,282} Direct sequencing of DNA corresponding to exons 18 to 21 (or just testing for exons 19 and 21) is a reasonable approach; however, more sensitive methods are available.^{245,284,286-288} Mutation screening assays using multiplex PCR can simultaneously detect more than 50 point mutations.²⁸⁹ NGS is a preferred method for detecting *EGFR* variants, because targeted PCR approaches may miss some *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations.²¹²

The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the first-line therapy options for patients with *EGFR* mutation-positive (exon 19 deletion, exon 21 L858R) metastatic NSCLC. Osimertinib is a preferred first-line *EGFR* TKI option for patients with *EGFR*-positive metastatic NSCLC (see *NSCLC with EGFR Alterations* in this Discussion). Erlotinib (\pm bevacizumab or ramucirumab), afatinib, dacomitinib, or gefitinib are “other recommended” *EGFR* TKI options for first-line therapy. Osimertinib is recommended (category 1) as second-line and beyond (subsequent) therapy for patients with *EGFR* T790M-positive metastatic NSCLC and disease progression on erlotinib (\pm bevacizumab or ramucirumab), afatinib, dacomitinib, or gefitinib.^{264,290}



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EGFR S768I, L861Q, and G719X Alterations

Less common *EGFR* mutations (approximately 10%) that are also sensitive to first-, second-, and third-generation *EGFR* TKIs (eg, afatinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, osimertinib; classic *EGFR* TKIs) include exon 20 p.S768I, exon 21 p.L861Q, and exon 18 p.G719X (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{246,247,255,291} The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *EGFR* S768I, L861Q, and G719X mutations in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of afatinib or osimertinib as preferred first-line therapy options for patients with *EGFR* S768I, L861Q, and G719X mutation-positive metastatic NSCLC (see *NSCLC with EGFR Alterations* in this Discussion).^{255,291} Other recommended TKI options in this setting include dacomitinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib.^{292,293}

EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutations

Exon 20 insertions are the third most common *EGFR* mutations; they occur in approximately 2% of patients with NSCLC and 4% to 12% of patients with *EGFR* mutations.^{179,259,294,295} Although there are many different *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations, three are more common (insASV, insSVD, and insNPH).¹⁷⁹ Most patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations have low response rates ($\leq 9\%$) to afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib.^{178,179} An exception is the p.A763_Y764insFQEAE mutation; afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib are effective for patients with this *EGFR* exon 20 insertion.²⁵⁷ When used at high doses (160 mg/day), osimertinib is associated with response rates of about 25% in patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations, which is much lower than with *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations.²⁹⁶ First-line platinum-based chemotherapy (\pm immunotherapy) is a recommended option for patients with *EGFR* exon 20 mutations (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel).²⁹⁷⁻²⁹⁹ Patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations who receive first-line platinum-based chemotherapy have shorter median

overall survival (about 16 months) compared with patients with *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations who receive targeted therapy with afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib (about 39 months).^{178,300,301} The response rates (0%–25%) to immunotherapy regimens vary, depending on the specific *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutation.^{179,302,303}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of amivantamab-vmjw or mobocertinib as subsequent therapy options for patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutation-positive metastatic NSCLC and on FDA approvals (see *NSCLC with EGFR Alterations* in this Discussion).^{178,179} NGS is preferred for detecting *EGFR* exon 20 variants because PCR-based strategies may miss some variants (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

ERBB2 (HER2) Mutations

For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel added content about *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). *ERBB2* encodes for HER2, which is a receptor tyrosine kinase that is found on the surface of normal epithelial cells that is often overexpressed or mutated in various human malignancies, such as NSCLC. *ERBB2 (HER2)* alterations are commonly insertion or duplication events in exon 20 but other activating mutations are also observed. The panel added a caveat that while some *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations are known to be activating, not all single- or double-nucleotide changes are activating. *ERBB2 (HER2)* exon 20 mutations occur in approximately 3% of patients (median age, 62 years) with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC.³⁰⁴ Patients tend to be women who have never smoked cigarettes; they have a higher incidence of brain metastases than those with other actionable mutations.^{304,305} Although



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

clinicopathologic features—such as smoking status and histology—are associated with *ERBB2 (HER2)* activating mutations; these features should not be used to select patients for testing. For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel added testing recommendations for *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations. NGS-based approaches are best able to survey the broad spectrum of genomic *ERBB2 (HER2)* alterations that may occur, although Sanger sequencing and targeted PCR approaches may also be used. The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations in all patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS based on clinical trial data and FDA approval of fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki [see *NSCLC with ERBB2 (HER2) Mutations* in this Discussion]. Testing for *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations can be considered in patients with metastatic squamous cell carcinoma. Resources are available to assess whether the *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations are oncogenic or likely to be oncogenic (see [oncoKB.org](#)). Data suggest that patients with *ERBB2* mutations respond to first-line immunotherapy regimens.³⁰⁶

KRAS Mutations

KRAS is a G-protein with GTPase activity that is part of the MAP/ERK pathway; point mutations in *KRAS* most commonly occur at codon 12. Approximately 25% of patients with adenocarcinomas in a North American population have *KRAS* mutations; *KRAS* is the most common mutation in this population.^{118,175,211,307,308} *KRAS* mutation prevalence is associated with cigarette smoking, unlike many of the other actionable mutations (eg, *EGFR* mutations, *ALK* rearrangements).³⁰⁹ Patients with *KRAS* mutations appear to have a shorter survival than patients with wild-type *KRAS*; therefore, *KRAS* mutations are prognostic biomarkers.^{192,308,310} *KRAS* mutations do not generally overlap with *EGFR*, *ROS1*, *BRAF*, and *ALK* genetic variants.^{185,188-191,311} Therefore, a tiered approach using *KRAS* testing may identify patients who may not benefit from further molecular biomarker testing.^{173,204} *KRAS* mutations may infrequently overlap with *EGFR* mutations or *RET* rearrangements.^{312,313} In patients with *KRAS*

mutation-positive metastatic NSCLC, data suggest the response rate is about 26% for single-agent ICIs.^{184,314} First-line platinum-based chemotherapy (\pm immunotherapy) is a recommended option for patients with *KRAS* mutations (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel).

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *KRAS* mutations in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of adagrasib or sotorasib as subsequent therapy options for patients with *KRAS* p.G12C mutations and on FDA approvals (see *NSCLC with KRAS G12C Mutations* in this Discussion).³¹⁵⁻³¹⁷ Responsiveness to adagrasib or sotorasib has not been assessed for mutations other than *KRAS* G12C. NGS, real-time PCR, and Sanger sequencing (ideally with tumor enrichment) are the most commonly used methods to assess for *KRAS* mutations (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

MET Genomic Alterations

C-MET, the hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) receptor, is a tyrosine kinase receptor that is involved in cell survival and proliferation; oncogenic driver genomic alterations in MET include *MET*ex14 skipping mutations, *MET* gene copy number (GCN) gain or amplification, and *MET* protein overexpression.¹⁸⁷ *MET* genomic alterations do not typically overlap with *EGFR*, *ROS1*, *BRAF*, and *ALK* genetic variants.³¹⁸ However, *MET*ex14 skipping mutations and *MET* amplification may occur together. *MET*ex14 skipping mutations occur in 3% to 4% of patients with adenocarcinoma NSCLC and 1% to 2% of patients with other NSCLC histologies.^{319,320} *MET*ex14 skipping mutations are more frequent in older women who have never smoked cigarettes.³²¹

Several different types of *MET*ex14 skipping mutations may occur, such as mutations, base substitutions, and deletions, which makes it difficult to test for all of the mutations. NGS is the primary method of detecting *MET*ex14 skipping mutations; RNA-based NGS may have improved



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

detection. IHC should not be used to detect *MET*ex14 skipping mutations. In patients with *MET*ex14 skipping mutation–positive metastatic NSCLC, data suggest the response rate is about 16% for single-agent ICIs, even with high PD-L1 levels.^{184,322} Data suggest that patients with *MET* amplification respond to immunotherapy.³²³

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *MET*ex14 skipping mutations in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of several agents for patients with *MET*ex14 skipping mutations and on FDA approvals for capmatinib and tepotinib (see *NSCLC with MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutations* in this Discussion).^{324,325} The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the first-line therapy options for patients with *MET*ex14 skipping mutation–positive metastatic NSCLC. The NCCN Panel voted that capmatinib or tepotinib are preferred first-line monotherapy options for patients with *MET*ex14 skipping mutation–positive metastatic NSCLC. The panel also voted that crizotinib or systemic therapy options (such as carboplatin plus paclitaxel) are useful in certain circumstances.

NTRK1/2/3 Gene Fusions

NTRK gene fusions encode tropomyosin receptor kinase (TRK) fusion proteins (eg, TRKA, TRKB, TRKC) that act as oncogenic drivers for solid tumors including lung, salivary gland, thyroid, and sarcoma.^{326–328} A diverse range of solid tumors in children and adults may be caused by *NTRK* gene fusions (eg, *NTRK1*, *NTRK2*, *NTRK3*). It is estimated that *NTRK1/2/3* fusions occur in 0.2% of patients with NSCLC and do not typically overlap with other oncogenic drivers such as *EGFR*, *ALK*, or *ROS1*.³²⁷ Various methods can be used to detect *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusions, including NGS, FISH, IHC, and PCR assays (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). NGS testing can detect a broad range of *NTRK* gene fusions; however, RNA-based NGS may improve detection. DNA-based NGS may not detect

some *NTRK1* and *NTRK3* fusions; RNA-based NGS may be considered to assess for fusions.³²⁹ In a clinical trial, *NTRK* gene fusions were detected with NGS (50 patients) and FISH (5 patients).³²⁸ Larotrectinib and entrectinib are oral TKIs that inhibit TRK across a diverse range of solid tumors in patients with *NTRK* gene–fusion positive disease, regardless of age.^{328,330}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusion testing in patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data showing the efficacy of larotrectinib or entrectinib for patients with *NTRK* gene fusion–positive disease and on FDA approvals; however, clinical data are limited in NSCLC to support this recommendation (see *NSCLC with NTRK Gene Fusion* in this Discussion).^{328,331}

RET Rearrangements

RET is a tyrosine kinase receptor that affects cell proliferation and differentiation. Rearrangements may occur in NSCLC between the *RET* gene and other domains, especially kinesin family 5B (*KIF5B*) and coiled coil domain containing-6 (*CCDC6*), which lead to overexpression of the *RET* protein.^{332,333} *RET* rearrangements occur in about 1% to 2% of patients with NSCLC and are more frequent in patients with adenocarcinoma histology.^{332–336} In European patients, *RET* rearrangements occur in individuals who currently smoke cigarettes and those who have never nonsmoked.³³⁴ *RET* rearrangements do not typically overlap with *EGFR*, *ROS1*, *BRAF*, *MET*ex14 skipping, and *ALK* genetic variants.³³³ However, a few studies suggest that *RET* rearrangements may infrequently overlap with *EGFR* or *KRAS* mutations.^{312,313} NGS, FISH, and RT-PCR can be used to detect *RET* rearrangements (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).³³³ NGS has high specificity; however, RNA-based NGS is preferable to DNA-based NGS for fusion detection. In



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

patients with *RET*-positive metastatic NSCLC, data suggest the response rate is about 6% to single-agent ICIs.¹⁸⁴

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends testing for *RET* rearrangements in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on data showing the efficacy of several agents for patients with *RET* rearrangements and on FDA approvals for selpercatinib and pralsetinib.³³⁷⁻³⁴⁰ Previously, the panel deleted vandetanib for patients with *RET* rearrangements because there are better therapy options.^{341,342} The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the therapy options for patients with *RET* rearrangement-positive metastatic NSCLC. The NCCN Panel voted that selpercatinib or pralsetinib are preferred monotherapy options for patients with *RET* rearrangement-positive metastatic NSCLC; cabozantinib is useful in certain circumstances.

***ROS1* Rearrangements**

Although *ROS1* is a distinct receptor tyrosine kinase, it is very similar to ALK and members of the insulin receptor family.^{343,344} It is estimated that *ROS1* gene rearrangements occur in about 1% to 2% of patients with NSCLC.³⁴⁴⁻³⁴⁷ The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends *ROS1* testing in patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS based on data showing the efficacy of crizotinib, ceritinib, and entrectinib for patients with *ROS1* rearrangements.^{190,344,348,349} *ROS1* testing can be considered in patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC because *ROS1* rearrangements also occur in metastatic squamous cell NSCLC, although at a lower rate than nonsquamous NSCLC.^{136,137} Various methods can be used to detect *ROS1* rearrangements, including NGS, FISH, IHC, and PCR assays, although some methods are more effective (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{222,344,346,349-353} False-negative results may occur with FISH, IHC, PCR and DNA-based NGS.³⁵⁴ RNA-based NGS may be considered to assess for fusions.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends crizotinib, entrectinib, or ceritinib as first-line monotherapy options for patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data (see *NSCLC with ROS1 Rearrangements* in this Discussion). The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the first-line therapy options for patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC. The NCCN NSCLC Panel voted that crizotinib and entrectinib are preferred first-line therapy options for patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC because they are better tolerated, have been assessed in more patients, and are approved by the FDA.^{330,348,349,355} Although entrectinib has better central nervous system (CNS) penetration than crizotinib, it is more toxic. The NCCN NSCLC Panel voted that ceritinib is an “other recommended” first-line therapy option for patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC. If *ROS1* rearrangements are discovered during first-line systemic therapy (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel), then the planned therapy may be either completed or interrupted followed by crizotinib (preferred), entrectinib (preferred), or ceritinib.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends lorlatinib as a subsequent therapy option for select patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC and disease progression after treatment with crizotinib, entrectinib, or ceritinib (see *NSCLC with ROS1 Rearrangements* in this Discussion).³⁵⁶ However, the panel clarified that entrectinib is recommended as a subsequent therapy option for patients with symptomatic brain lesions after progression on crizotinib or ceritinib.³⁵⁷ Initial systemic therapy options that are used for adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma are also an option in this setting (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel). In patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC, data suggest the response rate is about 17% for single-agent ICIs.¹⁸⁴ Local therapy may be considered for limited progression.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Testing for Immune Biomarkers

PD-L1 Expression Levels

Human ICI antibodies inhibit the PD-1 receptor or PD-L1, which improves antitumor immunity; PD-1 receptors are expressed on activated cytotoxic T cells.³⁵⁸⁻³⁶⁰ Cemiplimab-rwlc, nivolumab, and pembrolizumab inhibit PD-1 receptors.^{138,361,362} Atezolizumab and durvalumab inhibit PD-L1.^{363,364} The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends IHC testing for PD-L1 expression (category 1) ideally before first-line treatment (if clinically feasible) in all patients with metastatic NSCLC to assess whether the ICI regimens are an option based on clinical data showing the efficacy of these regimens (see *Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors* in this Discussion).^{138,365}

Although it is not an optimal biomarker, PD-L1 expression is currently the best available biomarker to assess whether patients are candidates for PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors (also known as ICIs, immuno-oncology [IO] agents, immunotherapy).^{366,367} PD-L1 expression is continuously variable and dynamic; thus, a cutoff value for a positive result is artificial. Patients with PD-L1 expression levels just below and just above 50% will probably have similar responses.³⁶⁶ Unique anti-PD-L1 IHC assays have been developed for each one of the different ICIs.^{366,368-370} The definition of a positive or negative PD-L1 test result depends on the individual antibody, clone, and platform, which may be unique to each ICI.³⁷⁰ Extensive effort has been undertaken to examine the cross-comparability of different clones with regard to each other to facilitate adoption of testing. While some clones for PD-L1 are FDA-approved for specific indications, using multiple IHC tests is not necessary if the individual IHC test has been validated against the FDA-approved clone. Testing for PD-L1 is not required for prescribing first-line therapy with certain ICI regimens—such as cemiplimab-rwlc monotherapy or atezolizumab with or without chemotherapy—or for subsequent therapy with single-agent nivolumab or atezolizumab.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel emphasizes that clinicians should obtain molecular testing results for actionable biomarkers before administering first-line ICI therapy, if clinically feasible, including *ALK*, *BRAF*, *EGFR*, *ERBB2* (*HER2*), *KRAS*, *MET* exon 14 skipping, *NTRK1/2/3*, *RET*, and *ROS1* variants. If it is not feasible to do molecular testing, then patients are treated as though they do not have driver oncogenes. Patients with metastatic NSCLC and PD-L1 expression levels of 1% or more—but who also have a targetable driver oncogene molecular variant—should receive first-line targeted therapy for that oncogene and not first-line ICIs, because targeted therapies yield higher response rates (eg, osimertinib, 80%) than ICIs (lower response rates) in the first-line setting, targeted therapy is better tolerated, and these patients are less likely to respond to single-agent ICIs.^{184,371-374}

TMB

TMB is an approximate measure of the total number of somatic mutations.³⁷⁵ Theoretically, high TMB levels will correlate with high neoantigen levels that will activate an antitumor immune response.³⁷⁶ TMB levels are typically high in patients with NSCLC who currently or previously smoked cigarettes. Low TMB is more commonly detected in individuals who have never smoked cigarettes.^{329,377} Preliminary data for PFS from CHECKMATE 227, a phase 3 randomized trial with a complex design, suggested that TMB might be a useful immune biomarker for deciding whether to use immunotherapy in patients with metastatic NSCLC.³⁷⁸ However, updated data from CHECKMATE 227 showed that overall survival was improved with nivolumab plus ipilimumab regardless of TMB or PD-L1 expression levels.³⁷⁹ In addition, combining TMB with PD-L1 expression level also did not correlate with overall survival. Several trials have shown that high TMB levels do not correlate with PD-L1 expression levels in patients with NSCLC.³⁷⁸⁻³⁸¹ KEYNOTE 158, a phase 2 trial, assessed TMB levels in patients with solid tumors who received pembrolizumab as second-line therapy; however, none of the patients had



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

NSCLC.³⁸² TMB does not identify patients who will respond to chemotherapy; therefore, TMB has limited value for assessing combination immunotherapy plus chemotherapy regimens.³⁷⁶ TMB is also not an ideal immune biomarker because some patients with low TMB levels respond to immunotherapy and others with high levels do not respond to immunotherapy.³⁷⁶

In addition to the lack of clinical data to support use of TMB as an immune biomarker, there are technical problems with measuring TMB.³⁷⁵ These problems include: 1) lack of agreement on the definition of a cut off for designating high TMB levels; and 2) lack of standardization of TMB measurements across laboratories.³⁷⁵ PD-L1 expression level is a more useful immune biomarker than TMB for deciding how to use immunotherapy, because test results are obtained more quickly, less tissue is needed for testing, and data demonstrate relative reproducibility across platforms and individuals. In 2020, the NCCN Panel removed TMB as an emerging immune biomarker for patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data, concerns about variable TMB measurements, and other issues as described here.^{171,375,379} The NCCN Guidelines do not recommend measurement of TMB levels before deciding whether to use nivolumab plus ipilimumab regimens or to use other ICIs, such as pembrolizumab.¹⁷¹

Treatment Approaches

Surgery, RT, and systemic therapy are the three modalities most commonly used to treat patients with NSCLC. They can be used either alone or in combination depending on the disease status. In the following sections, the clinical trials are described that have led to the recommended treatments. For tools to aid optimal assessment and care of older adults, see the NCCN Guidelines for Older Adult Oncology (available at www.NCCN.org). Older adults may be at risk for treatment-related adverse events.³⁸³

Surgery

In general, surgery provides the best chance for cure in patients with stage I or II disease.³⁸⁴ Thoracic surgical oncology consultation should be part of the evaluation of any patient being considered for curative local therapy. The overall plan of treatment and the necessary imaging studies should be determined before any nonemergency treatment is initiated. It is essential to determine whether patients can tolerate surgery or whether they are medically inoperable; some patients deemed inoperable may be able to tolerate minimally invasive surgery and/or sublobar resection.³⁸⁴⁻³⁹⁰ Although frailty is an increasingly recognized predictor of surgical and other treatment morbidity, a preferred frailty assessment system has not been established.³⁹¹⁻³⁹³

The *Principles of Surgical Therapy* are described in the NSCLC algorithm and are summarized here. Determination of resectability, surgical staging, and pulmonary resection should be performed by thoracic surgeons who should participate in multidisciplinary clinics and/or tumor boards for patients with lung cancer. Surgery may be appropriate for select patients with uncommon types of lung cancer (eg, superior sulcus, chest wall involvement) (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).³⁹⁴ Patients with clinical stage IB or greater disease, or high-risk factors, should be referred to a medical oncologist for evaluation. For patients with stage IIIA NSCLC that is deemed resectable, consider referral to a radiation oncologist. Treatment delays, because of poor coordination among specialists, should be avoided.

The surgical procedure used depends on the extent of disease and on the cardiopulmonary reserve of the patient. A preoperative or intraoperative tissue diagnosis of lung cancer should be established before doing a lobectomy, bilobectomy, or pneumonectomy. If a preoperative or intraoperative tissue diagnosis appears risky or unreliable, multidisciplinary evaluation is recommended to determine the safest and



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

most efficient approach, or to provide consensus that a biopsy is too risky or difficult and that anatomic resection can occur without prior tissue confirmation of lung cancer.

Lung-sparing anatomic resection (sleeve lobectomy [also known as sleeve resection]) is preferred over pneumonectomy, if anatomically appropriate and if margin-negative resection can be achieved; lobectomy or pneumonectomy should be done if physiologically feasible.^{384,395,396} Sublobar resection, either segmentectomy (preferred) or wedge resection, is appropriate in select patients: 1) those who are not eligible for lobectomy; and 2) those with a peripheral nodule 2 cm or less with very low-risk features (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{385,397-402} Segmentectomy (preferred) or wedge resection should achieve parenchymal resection margins that are: 1) 2 cm or more; or 2) the size of the nodule or larger. Resection (including wedge resection) is preferred over ablation.^{384,396} Wide wedge resection may improve outcomes.⁴⁰³

Patients with medically inoperable early-stage NSCLC may be candidates for definitive RT, preferably SABR, also known as stereotactic body RT (SBRT).^{404,405} If SABR is considered for patients at high risk for surgical morbidity, a multidisciplinary evaluation is recommended (see *Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy* in this Discussion).^{404,406-408}

Lymph Node Dissection

ACOSOG Z0030, a randomized phase 3 trial, compared systematic mediastinal lymph node sampling versus complete lymphadenectomy during pulmonary resection in patients with NSCLC who had either N0 (no demonstrable metastasis to regional lymph nodes) or N1 (metastasis to lymph nodes in the ipsilateral peribronchial and/or hilar region, including direct extension) disease. In patients with early-stage NSCLC who had negative nodes by systematic lymph node dissection, complete mediastinal lymph node dissection did not improve survival.^{409,410} Thus,

systematic lymph node sampling is appropriate during pulmonary resection; one or more nodes should be sampled from all mediastinal stations. For right-sided cancers, an adequate mediastinal lymphadenectomy should include stations 2R, 4R, 7, 8, and 9. For left-sided cancers, stations 4L, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sampled.⁴⁰⁹ Patients should have N1 and N2 node resection and mapping (American Thoracic Society map) with a minimum of three N2 stations sampled or a complete lymph node dissection.¹⁵² The lymph node map from the IASLC may be useful.⁴¹¹ Formal ipsilateral mediastinal lymph node dissection is indicated for patients undergoing resection for stage IIIA (N2) disease. For patients undergoing sublobar resection, the appropriate N1 and N2 lymph node stations should be sampled unless not technically feasible because sampling would substantially increase the surgical risk.

Thoracoscopic Lobectomy

Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS), which is also known as thoracoscopic lobectomy, is a minimally invasive surgical treatment (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{412,413} Published studies suggest that thoracoscopic lobectomy has several advantages over lobectomy by thoracotomy.⁴¹⁴⁻⁴¹⁸ Acute and chronic pain associated with thoracoscopic lobectomy is minimal; thus, this procedure requires a shorter length of hospitalization.^{419,420} Thoracoscopic lobectomy is also associated with low postoperative morbidity and mortality, minimal risk of intraoperative bleeding, or minimal locoregional recurrence.⁴²¹⁻⁴²⁵ Thoracoscopic lobectomy is associated with less morbidity, fewer complications, and more rapid return to function than lobectomy by thoracotomy.⁴²⁶⁻⁴²⁹

In patients with stage I NSCLC who had thoracoscopic lobectomy with lymph node dissection, the 5-year survival rate, long-term survival, and local recurrence rate were comparable to those achieved by routine open lung resection.⁴³⁰⁻⁴³⁴ Thoracoscopic lobectomy has also been shown to



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

improve discharge independence in older populations and patients at high risk.^{435,436} Data show that thoracoscopic lobectomy improves the ability of patients to complete postoperative chemotherapy regimens.^{437,438} Based on its favorable effects on postoperative recovery and morbidity, thoracoscopic lobectomy (including robotic-assisted approaches) is recommended in the NSCLC algorithm as an acceptable approach for patients who are surgically resectable (and have no anatomic or surgical contraindications) as long as principles of thoracic surgery are not compromised (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁴³⁹⁻⁴⁴² Robotic VATS seems to be more expensive with longer operating times than conventional VATS.^{443,444}

Stage IIIA N2 Disease

The role of surgery in patients with pathologically documented stage IIIA (N2) disease is described in the NSCLC algorithm (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC) and summarized here. Before treatment, it is essential to carefully evaluate for N2 disease using radiologic and invasive staging (ie, EBUS-guided procedures, mediastinoscopy, thoracoscopic procedures) and to discuss whether surgery is appropriate in a multidisciplinary team, which should include a thoracic surgeon.^{445,446} Randomized controlled trials suggest that surgery does not increase survival in these patients.^{447,448} However, one of these trials (EORTC) only enrolled patients with unresectable disease.⁴⁴⁸ Most clinicians agree that resection is appropriate for patients with negative preoperative mediastinal nodes and with a single positive node (<3 cm) found at thoracotomy.⁴⁴⁹ Neoadjuvant (also known as preoperative or induction) systemic therapy is recommended for select patients with resectable NSCLC (see *Combined Modality Therapy* in this Discussion).

The optimal timing of RT in trimodality therapy (preoperative with chemotherapy or postoperative) is not established and is controversial.⁴⁵⁰⁻⁴⁵² Adding RT to induction regimens for patients with

stage IIIA (N2) disease has been associated with higher pathological response but similar overall survival when compared with using preoperative chemotherapy (generally followed by postoperative RT).⁴⁵² For patients with completely resected stage IIIA (N2) NSCLC who received neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy, data from the LungART and PORT-C trials show that postoperative RT (also known as PORT) did not improve survival compared with no postoperative RT, although locoregional control was significantly improved.^{450,453} Postoperative RT may be considered for select patients with negative margins and high-risk N2 disease (see *Chemoradiation* in this Discussion and *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the algorithm). It is controversial whether pneumonectomy after preoperative chemoradiotherapy is appropriate.^{447,454-460} Clinicians also agree that resection is not appropriate for patients with multiple pathologically proven malignant lymph nodes greater than 3 cm; definitive chemoradiotherapy is recommended for these patients. Patients with resectable stage IIIA (N2) disease should not be excluded from surgery, because some of them may have long-term survival or may be cured.^{455,461}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel believes that surgery may be appropriate for select patients with N2 disease.^{445,455,462} The NCCN Member Institutions were surveyed in 2021 regarding their approach to patients with N2 disease (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For example, more institutions now use neoadjuvant chemotherapy compared with neoadjuvant chemoradiation in patients with N2 disease. Many (66%) of the NCCN Member Institutions use induction chemotherapy, whereas 33% use induction chemoradiation.^{463,464} Before surgery, most institutions require at least stable disease after induction therapy but do not require radiologic or pathologic response. All NCCN institutions consider surgery for single-station non-bulky N2 disease. However, 50% consider surgery for single-station bulky disease, 39% for multi-station non-bulky disease, and 21% for multi-station bulky disease.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Radiation Therapy

The *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NSCLC algorithm include the following: 1) general principles for early-stage, locally advanced, and advanced/metastatic NSCLC; 2) target volumes, prescription doses, and normal tissue dose constraints for early-stage, locally advanced, and advanced/metastatic NSCLC; and 3) RT simulation, planning, and delivery.⁴⁶⁵⁻⁴⁷⁵ These RT principles are summarized in this section. Whole brain RT and SRS for brain metastases are also discussed in this section. The RT abbreviations are defined in the NSCLC algorithm (see Table 1 in *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN NSCLC Panel revised some of the RT recommendations in the algorithm (see *Summary of the Guidelines Updates and Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For example, recommendations about postoperative RT have been revised based on clinical trial data.^{450,453,471-475}

General Principles

Treatment recommendations should be made by a multidisciplinary team. Because RT has a potential role in all stages of NSCLC, as either definitive or palliative therapy, input from radiation oncologists who perform lung cancer RT as a prominent part of their practice should be part of the multidisciplinary evaluation for all patients with NSCLC. RT recommendations for NSCLC include: 1) definitive therapy for locally advanced NSCLC, generally combined with chemotherapy; 2) definitive therapy for early-stage NSCLC in patients with contraindications for surgery; 3) neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy (also known as preoperative or postoperative therapy) for selected patients treated with surgery; 4) therapy for limited progression; and/or 5) palliative therapy for patients with incurable NSCLC.^{408,450,453,476-483} The goals of RT are to maximize tumor control and to minimize treatment toxicity. Advanced technologies such as 4D-CT simulation, intensity-modulated RT/volumetric modulated arc therapy (IMRT/VMAT), image-guided RT (IGRT), motion management

strategies, and proton therapy have been shown to reduce toxicity and increase survival in nonrandomized trials.^{472,484-490} A secondary analysis of the RTOG 0617 randomized trial reported that 2-year overall survival, PFS, local failure, and distant metastasis-free survival were not significantly different for IMRT when compared with older 3D-conformal RT (3D-CRT) technique despite higher tumor burden in patients treated with IMRT. However, IMRT yielded lower rates of severe pneumonitis compared with 3D-CRT (3.5% vs. 7.9%; $P = .039$).⁴⁹¹ CT-planned 3D-CRT is now considered to be the minimum technological standard, with IMRT preferred.

Radiation Simulation, Planning, and Delivery

Simulation should be performed using CT scans obtained in the RT treatment position. Intravenous contrast CT scans, with or without oral contrast, are recommended for better target delineation whenever possible, especially in patients with central tumors or nodal involvement. FDG PET/CT can significantly improve target delineation accuracy, especially when there is atelectasis or contraindications to intravenous CT contrast.^{492,493} Ideally, target delineation should be based on PET/CT that is obtained no more than 4 weeks before treatment because of the potential for rapid progression of NSCLC.^{494,495} In the NSCLC algorithm, recommendations are provided for patients receiving chemoradiation (including those with compromised lung or cardiac function), photon beams, or IMRT (see the *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{489,496-499} Respiratory motion should be managed. The report from the AAPM Task Group 76 is a useful reference for implementing a broad range of motion management strategies as described in the NSCLC algorithm.⁵⁰⁰

Target Volumes, Prescription Doses, and Normal Tissue Dose Constraints

Commonly used prescription RT (or SABR) doses and normal tissue dose constraints are summarized in the *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

NSCLC algorithm (see Tables 2–5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{466,468,480,501–506} Reports 50, 62, and 83 from the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements provide a formalism for defining RT target volumes based on grossly visible disease, potential microscopic extension, and margins for target motion and daily positioning uncertainty;^{507,508} the ACR Practice Parameters and Technical Standards are also a helpful reference.^{486,509,510} It is essential to evaluate the dose-volume histogram (DVH) of critical structures and to limit the doses to the organs at risk (such as spinal cord, lungs, heart, esophagus, and brachial plexus) to minimize normal tissue toxicity (see Table 5 in *Principles of Radiation Therapy*).⁵¹¹ For patients receiving postoperative RT (also known as PORT), stricter DVH parameters should be considered for the lungs. The QUANTEC review provides the most comprehensive estimates from clinical data of dose-response relationships for normal tissue complications.^{512–516}

The normal tissue dose constraints for conventionally fractionated RT are based on a survey of radiation oncologists at NCCN Member Institutions (see Table 5 in *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{473,517–522} These constraints are mainly empirical and have not, for the most part, been validated rigorously.^{501,521,523–528} Therefore, the doses and constraints provided in the tables are not specific prescriptive recommendations; they are useful reference doses that have been commonly used or are from previous clinical trials. A caveat was also added that these constraints represent doses that generally should not be exceeded. Because the risk of toxicity increases progressively with dose to normal tissues, a key principle of radiation treatment planning is to keep normal tissue doses "as low as reasonably achievable" while adequately covering the target. The doses to any given organ at risk should typically be lower than these constraints, approaching them only when there is close proximity to the target volume. After surgery, lung tolerance to RT is

much less than for patients with intact lungs; therefore, more conservative constraints should be used for postoperative RT.

For definitive RT, the commonly prescribed dose is 60 to 70 Gy in 2 Gy fractions over 6 to 7 weeks (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{529,530} RTOG 0617, a phase 3 randomized trial, suggests that high-dose radiation using 74 Gy with concurrent chemotherapy does not improve survival, and might be harmful, when compared with a dose of 60 Gy.^{518,531–535} In this trial and subsequent retrospective analyses, higher dose to the heart and specific cardiac substructures, such as the coronary arteries, was associated with increased mortality.^{535–541} Although optimal RT dose intensification remains a valid question, the NCCN Panel does not currently recommend a high dose of 74 Gy for routine use.^{532,534,535,537–545}

General Treatment Information

The RT recommendations for patients with stages I to IV are described in the NSCLC algorithm (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Definitive RT, preferably SABR, is recommended for patients with early-stage NSCLC (ie, stage I–II, N0) who are medically inoperable or those who refuse surgery (see *Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy* in this Discussion).^{404,405,408,483,546,547} SABR is also an option for patients at high surgical risk who cannot tolerate a lobectomy because of a major medical comorbidity and/or severely limited lung function. After definitive RT (preferably SABR), adjuvant chemotherapy may be considered in patients with high-risk factors for recurrence (eg, large tumor size), similar to the postoperative setting.^{406,548–550} Image-guided thermal ablation (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency ablation [RFA]) is an option for selected patients who are medically inoperable and will not receive SABR or definitive RT (see *Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{384,551–557} Resection is recommended for patients with early-stage NSCLC who are medically fit



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

(see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁵⁵⁸ The indications for using preoperative or postoperative chemoradiation, systemic therapy, or RT alone are described in the NSCLC algorithm (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). In patients with clinical stage I or II NSCLC who are upstaged to N2+ after surgery, postoperative chemotherapy can be administered, with concurrent postoperative RT for patients with positive margins, or followed by postoperative RT in selected patients with high-risk features.

Definitive chemoradiation is recommended for patients with stage II to III disease who are not appropriate surgical candidates.⁵⁵⁹ For patients with locally advanced NSCLC (stage III), the most commonly prescribed conventionally fractionated doses for definitive RT are 60 to 70 Gy in 2 Gy fractions. Doses of at least 60 Gy should be given.⁵⁶⁰ Involved-field RT (also known as involved-field irradiation or IFI) is recommended for treating nodal disease in patients with locally advanced NSCLC (over the older standard of elective nodal irradiation, or ENI).⁵⁶¹⁻⁵⁶⁸

The optimal care of patients with potentially operable stage IIIA (N2) NSCLC is controversial and is discussed in detail in the algorithm (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{445,447,452,459,569} Before surgical resection of stage IIIA NSCLC, induction systemic therapy or induction chemoradiotherapy is recommended to potentially shrink the tumor(s).^{452,463} Preoperative systemic therapy and postoperative RT is an option for patients with resectable stage IIIA NSCLC with minimal N2 disease who can be treated with lobectomy.^{451,464} Preoperative concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for resectable superior sulcus tumors and is an option for other resectable stage IIA to IIIA NSCLC.⁵⁰³ In a 2021 survey of the NCCN Member Institutions, we found that 66% use induction chemotherapy, whereas 33% use induction chemoradiation before surgery

for patients with stage IIIA N2 disease.^{463,464} The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends a preoperative RT dose of 45 to 54 Gy in 1.8 to 2 Gy fractions over 5 weeks.^{451,570} Definitive RT doses delivered as preoperative chemo/RT can safely be administered and achieve promising nodal clearance and survival rates;^{504-506,571} the risk of surgical complications after high-dose RT can be minimized with expert thoracic surgical techniques. About 50% of NCCN Member Institutions would consider pneumonectomy after preoperative chemotherapy, whereas only 25% do not consider pneumonectomy absolutely contraindicated after preoperative induction chemoradiation.

Surgery is associated with potentially greater risk of complications, particularly stump breakdown and bronchopleural fistula, in a field that has had high-dose RT (eg, 60 Gy). Thus, surgeons are often wary of resection in areas that have previously received RT doses of more than 45 to 50 Gy, especially in patients who have received definitive doses of preoperative concurrent chemoradiation (ie, ≥ 60 Gy). Soft tissue flap coverage and reduced intraoperative fluid administration and ventilator pressures can reduce the risk of these complications.⁵⁰⁴⁻⁵⁰⁶ When giving preoperative RT to less than definitive doses (eg, 45 Gy), one should be prepared up front to continue to a full definitive dose of RT without interruption if the patient does not proceed to surgery for some reason. For these reasons, when considering trimodality therapy, the treatment plan—including assessment for resectability and the type of resection—should be decided before initiation of any therapy. In postoperative RT, the clinical target volume (CTV) includes the bronchial stump and high-risk draining lymph node stations.⁵⁷² Standard RT doses after complete resection are 50 to 54 Gy in 1.8 to 2 Gy fractions over 5 to 6 weeks, but a boost may be considered to high-risk regions including areas of nodal extracapsular extension or microscopic positive margins.^{467,573,574} Lung dose constraints should be more conservative, because tolerance appears to be reduced after surgery. The LungART



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

and PORT-C trials provide useful guidelines for postoperative RT technique.^{450,453,575} Highly conformal techniques (such as IMRT or proton therapy) to minimize lung and heart doses are preferred.

For patients with advanced lung cancer (ie, stage IV) with extensive metastases, systemic therapy is recommended; palliative RT can be used for symptom relief and potentially for prophylaxis at primary or distant sites (such as pain, bleeding, or obstruction) (see *Therapy for Recurrence and Metastases* in the algorithm).^{483,576-578} Shorter courses of palliative RT are preferred for patients with symptomatic chest disease who have poor PS and/or shorter life expectancy (eg, 17 Gy in 8.5 Gy fractions in 1–2 weeks), because they provide similar pain relief as longer courses, although there is a higher potential need for retreatment (see Table 4 in the *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁵⁷⁹⁻⁵⁸² Higher dose and longer course thoracic RT (eg, ≥30 Gy in 10 fractions) are associated with modestly improved survival and symptoms, especially in patients with good PS.^{576,583} When higher doses (>30 Gy) are warranted, technologies to reduce normal tissue irradiation may be used (at least 3D-CRT and including IMRT or proton therapy as appropriate).

Oligometastatic disease is heterogeneous and refers to limited metastatic sites or disease burden; management is evolving. Definitive local therapy to oligometastases (including brain and lung) achieves prolonged survival in a small proportion of well-selected patients with PS 0 to 2 who have also received radical therapy to the intrathoracic disease.⁵⁸⁴ Definitive RT to oligometastases, particularly SABR, is an appropriate option in such cases if it can be delivered safely to the involved sites.^{585,586} In two randomized phase II trials, significantly longer PFS was found for local consolidative therapy (RT or surgery) to primary and oligometastatic lesions versus maintenance systemic therapy or observation for patients not progressing on systemic therapy.^{587,588} Updated data from one of the

trials also show that median overall survival was longer for patients with oligometastatic NSCLC who received local consolidative therapy (median, 41.2 months; 95% CI, 18.9 months—not reached) compared with those receiving maintenance therapy or observation (median, 17.0 months; 95% CI, 10.1–39.8 months; $P = .017$).⁵⁸⁹ A phase 2 trial of consolidative RT for oligometastatic NSCLC ($n = 29$) reported median overall survival of 28.4 months (95% CI, 14.5–45.8 months).⁵⁹⁰ The NCCN Guidelines recommend that local therapy (RT, SABR, or surgery) to primary and oligometastatic lesions should be considered for patients without progression on systemic therapy.⁵⁸⁷⁻⁵⁸⁹

Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy

SABR (also known as SBRT) uses short courses of highly conformal and dose-intensive (ablative) RT precisely delivered to limited-size targets.^{404,591-594} SABR has achieved good primary tumor control rates and overall survival that is higher than conventionally fractionated RT.⁴⁰⁴ Studies, including prospective multi-institutional trials, have demonstrated the efficacy of SABR for patients with inoperable stage I NSCLC or for those who refuse surgery.^{408,595-599} With conventionally fractionated RT, 3-year survival is only about 20% to 35% in these patients, with local failure rates of about 40% to 60%.⁴⁰⁵ In prospective clinical trials, local control and overall survival appear to be considerably increased with SABR, generally more than 85%, and about 60% at 3 years (median survival, 4 years), respectively, in patients who are medically inoperable.^{384,405,499,557,558,598,600-605} A 7-year follow-up of 65 patients with medically inoperable stage I NSCLC reported that overall survival rates were 55.7% at 5 years and 47.5% at 7 years.⁵⁴⁶ In 12 patients (18.5%), a second primary lung carcinoma developed after SABR at a median of 35 months (range, 5–67 months); 27% (18/65) had disease recurrence a median of 14.5 months (range, 4.3–71.5 months) after SABR.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Although SABR is not proven equivalent to lobectomy for patients with operable early-stage NSCLC, some prospective series have shown similar overall survival and cancer-specific survival.^{471,595,597,606} A combined analysis of two randomized trials (that individually did not complete accrual) compared SABR to lobectomy, with 3-year overall survival of 95% and 79%, respectively.⁶⁰⁶ A single-arm SABR expansion cohort of one of the trials with longer follow-up compared non-randomly to a propensity-matched contemporary cohort treated with VATS lobectomy with mediastinal lymph node dissection and found 5-year overall survival of 87% and 84%, respectively.⁴⁷¹ These analyses do not provide sufficient data to change the standard of care for good surgical candidates but help to confirm the indication for SABR in patients with relative contraindications to surgery or those who refuse surgery. SABR can also be used for patients with limited lung metastases or limited metastases to other body sites.^{592,599,607-613}

SABR is recommended in the NSCLC algorithm for patients with stage I and II (T1–3,N0,M0) NSCLC who are medically inoperable; SABR is a reasonable alternative to surgery for patients with potentially operable disease who are high risk, older, or refuse surgery after appropriate consultation (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{384,599,601,606,614} If possible, biopsy should confirm NSCLC before use of SABR.^{404,615,616} Decisions about whether to recommend SABR should be based on multidisciplinary discussion. If therapy is contemplated based on a clinical diagnosis without tissue confirmation of NSCLC, then multidisciplinary evaluation is required to provide consensus on the risk-benefit ratio of biopsy and/or the clinical diagnosis.^{617,618} By analogy with surgical treatment, adjuvant chemotherapy may be considered after definitive RT, preferably SABR, in patients with high-risk factors for recurrence (eg, large tumor size).^{406,548-550}

Locoregional recurrences can occur after SABR.^{558,597,619-624} Late recurrences have been reported more than 5 years after SABR, highlighting the need for careful surveillance.^{625,626} After SABR, assessment of recurrences by imaging can be challenging because of benign inflammatory/fibrotic changes that can remain FDG-PET avid for 2 or more years after treatment, emphasizing the importance of follow-up by a team with experience interpreting such post-treatment effects.^{627,628} This careful follow-up is particularly relevant, because selected patients with recurrences after SABR may benefit from surgery or re-treatment with SABR.^{625,629-633}

SABR fractionation regimens and a limited subset of historically used maximum dose constraints are provided in the NSCLC algorithm; 1 to 5 fractions are generally used (see Tables 2 and 3 in the *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{404,596,598,605,634-644} In the United States, only regimens of 5 fractions or less meet the arbitrary billing code definition for SBRT; however, slightly more protracted ablative regimens are also appropriate.^{644,645} Prescription doses do not completely describe the actual delivered doses.^{646,647} These maximum dose constraints are for reference and are not intended to be prescriptive; they are used commonly or have been used in clinical trials. Although none of these dose constraints has been validated as a maximally tolerated dose, outcomes of clinical trials to date suggest that they are safe constraints. The bronchial tree, esophagus, and brachial plexus are critical structures for SABR. For centrally located tumors—defined variably as within 2 cm of the proximal bronchial tree and/or abutting mediastinal pleura—regimens of 54 to 60 Gy in 3 fractions are not safe and should be avoided; 4- to 10-fraction SABR regimens appear to be effective and safe (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{406,637,648-650} The RTOG 0813 trial evaluated 5-fraction regimens and found no high-grade toxicities at 50 Gy in 5 fractions.^{651,652}



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

SRS or SABR for limited oligometastases to the brain or other body sites, respectively, is recommended for patients with good PS if their thoracic disease can be treated with definitive therapy (see *Stage IVA, M1b* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{394,585,586,599,653-656} SRS or SABR can be considered for select patients with stage M1c disease who have limited metastases that are amenable to treatment with definitive local therapy; clinical trials have included up to 3 to 5 metastatic sites.^{653,654} For patients with disease progression on targeted therapy for ALK rearrangements, ROS1 rearrangements, or the common EGFR mutations (ie, exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R), consideration of local therapy (eg, surgery or SABR [or SRS]) is recommended for limited progression.⁶⁵⁷⁻⁶⁶⁰ Hypofractionated or dose-intensified conventional 3D-CRT is a less preferred option if an established SABR program is not available.⁶⁶¹⁻⁶⁶³ Nonrandomized clinical data indicate that local tumor control with SABR is higher than with image-guided thermal ablation techniques. Image-guided thermal ablation (ie, cryotherapy, microwave, radiofrequency) may be an option for selected patients who will not be receiving SABR or definitive RT.^{384,408,557}

Whole Brain RT and Stereotactic Radiosurgery

Many patients with NSCLC have brain metastases (30%–50%), which substantially affect their quality of life.^{664,665} Control of brain metastases preserves neurocognitive function.^{666,667} However, whole brain RT is itself associated with measurable declines in neurocognitive function in clinical trials, particularly with increasing dose and advanced age of the patient.⁶⁶⁸⁻⁶⁷⁰ For limited brain metastases, randomized trials have found that the addition of whole brain RT to SRS decreases intracranial recurrence but does not improve survival and may increase the risk of cognitive decline.^{667,671} Thus, SRS alone is recommended for patients with limited brain metastases.²³⁷ A randomized trial assessed cognitive function in 213 patients with 1 to 3 brain metastases who received SRS alone versus SRS with whole brain RT; most patients had lung cancer.²³⁶

At 3 months after SRS alone, patients had less cognitive deterioration (40/63 patients [63.5%]) than those receiving SRS plus whole brain RT (44/48 patients [91.7%]; difference, -28.2%; 90% CI, -41.9% to -14.4%; $P < .001$). Resection followed by SRS to the cavity (instead of resection followed by whole brain RT) may decrease the risk of neurocognitive impairment.^{672,673} A randomized trial demonstrated that using IMRT to avoid the hippocampus decreases memory impairment after whole brain RT.⁶⁷⁴ A phase 3 randomized trial assessed optimal supportive care (including dexamethasone) with whole brain RT versus optimal supportive care alone in patients with NSCLC and brain metastases who were not eligible for brain surgery or SRS.⁶⁷⁵ Overall survival was similar between the groups (HR, 1.06; 95% CI, 0.90–1.26). Overall quality of life, use of dexamethasone, and reported adverse events were also similar between the arms. Two retrospective analyses have reported increased survival in patients with brain metastases who received SRS and concurrent ICI therapy.^{676,677}

Treatment options for limited brain metastases in patients with NSCLC include: 1) SRS alone; and 2) surgical resection for selected patients followed by SRS or whole brain RT (see the NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers, available at www.NCCN.org). Selected patients include those with symptomatic lesions or whose tumor tissue is needed for diagnosis.^{236,610,665,678-684} Decisions about whether to recommend SRS alone or brain surgery followed by whole brain RT or SRS for limited brain metastases should be based on multidisciplinary discussion, weighing the potential benefit over the risk for each individual patient.^{678,685-687} Treatment should be individualized for patients with recurrent or progressive brain lesions.⁶⁸⁸ For extensive brain metastases, whole brain RT (with hippocampal avoidance if eligible) and memantine are recommended (see the NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers, available at www.NCCN.org).²³⁷⁻²⁴⁰



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Combined Modality Therapy

As previously mentioned, surgery provides the best chance for cure for patients with stage I or II disease who are medically fit and can tolerate surgery. SABR can be considered for patients with medically inoperable or high-risk stage I or II (T1–3,N0) disease or those who refuse surgery if their disease is node negative (see *Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy* in this Discussion and see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). In patients with completely resected NSCLC, adjuvant (postoperative) chemotherapy has been shown to improve survival in patients with early-stage disease.^{689–692} Some studies suggest that preoperative chemotherapy (also referred to as neoadjuvant chemotherapy or induction chemotherapy) is as effective as and better tolerated than postoperative chemotherapy (see *Preoperative Chemotherapy With or Without Immunotherapy Followed by Surgery* in this Discussion).^{445,693–699} A randomized trial found no difference in survival with preoperative versus postoperative chemotherapy.⁷⁰⁰ The NCCN Guidelines state that patients with stage II or IIIA (T3,N1) disease may be treated with induction systemic therapy before surgery if they would have been candidates for adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery.^{384,701} Concurrent chemoradiation is more efficacious than sequential chemoradiation for patients with unresectable stage III disease.^{702–705} Cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents can cause hair loss, which is distressing for patients. Hair loss varies depending on the systemic regimen and other factors. Data in women with non-metastatic breast cancer suggest that a scalp cooling device may help reduce hair loss in patients receiving cytotoxic chemotherapy regimens.^{706–710}

For patients with stage IV disease who have a good PS, platinum-based chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy is beneficial.^{711–718} Data show that early palliative care combined with systemic therapy improved quality of life, mood, and survival in patients with metastatic NSCLC, even if these patients had less aggressive end-of-life care, when compared with those receiving systemic therapy alone.^{719,720} Patients should receive

treatment for debilitating symptoms.^{664,721,722} A study also suggests that social support, such as being married, is as effective as systemic therapy.⁷²³ Data suggest that systematic symptom monitoring during outpatient chemotherapy treatment increases overall survival when compared with usual care.^{724–726} Surgery is rarely recommended for patients with stage IV disease. However, surgical resection of limited brain progression may improve survival in selected patients with stage IV disease and is recommended for selected patients in the NCCN Guidelines (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁷²⁷ Definitive local therapy with surgical resection or RT is recommended for limited single-organ progression located in sites other than the brain if definitive thoracic therapy is feasible (see *Stage IVA, M1b* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{394,584,587,589,599,653,654} The trials supporting the recommendations for combined modality therapy are discussed in the following sections.

Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy

Chemotherapy

The International Adjuvant Lung Cancer Trial (IALT) assessed cisplatin-based postoperative therapy in patients with completely resected stage I, II, or III NSCLC.⁶⁹⁰ The study included 1867 patients with surgically resected lung cancer who were randomly assigned either to cisplatin-based postoperative chemotherapy or to observation, with a median follow-up duration of 56 months. The survival rate at 5 years was 45% for cisplatin-based therapy versus 40% for observation (HR for death, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.76–0.98; $P < .03$); the disease-free survival rate was 39% versus 34% at 5 years (HR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.74–0.94; $P < .003$). However, after 7.5 years of follow-up, there were more deaths in the chemotherapy group and the benefit of chemotherapy decreased over time.⁷²⁸ Data show that postoperative chemotherapy prevents recurrences.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

The NCIC CTG JBR.10 trial and the ANITA trial compared the effectiveness of postoperative vinorelbine plus cisplatin versus observation in early-stage NSCLC. In the JBR.10 trial, 482 patients (ECOG PS of 0–1) with completely resected stage IB (T2a,N0) or stage II (T1,N1, or T2,N1) NSCLC were randomly assigned either to vinorelbine plus cisplatin or to observation.⁶⁹¹ Postoperative chemotherapy significantly prolonged overall survival compared with observation alone (94 vs. 73 months; HR for death, 0.69; $P = .04$) and relapse-free survival (not reached vs. 47 months, HR for recurrence, 0.60; $P < .001$). The 5-year survival rates were 69% and 54%, respectively ($P = .03$). When compared with observation alone, postoperative chemotherapy was beneficial for patients with stage II disease but not for stage IB disease as shown by updated data from JBR.10 after 9 years of follow-up.⁷²⁹ In patients with stage II disease receiving postoperative chemotherapy, median survival was 6.8 versus 3.6 years in those who were only observed. Of note, patients receiving chemotherapy did not have an increased death rate.

In the ANITA trial, 840 patients with stage IB (T2a,N0), II, or IIIA NSCLC were randomly assigned either to postoperative vinorelbine plus cisplatin or to observation.⁶⁹² Grade 3 and 4 toxicities were manageable in the chemotherapy group; seven toxic deaths were reported. After a median follow-up of 76 months, median survival was 66 months in the chemotherapy group and 44 months in the observation group.⁶⁹² Postoperative chemotherapy significantly improved (8.6%) the 5-year overall survival in patients with completely resected stage II and IIIA disease, although no benefit was observed in stage I. Some clinicians consider vinorelbine plus cisplatin to be the preferred regimen for completely resected early-stage NSCLC based on the number of trials and the amount of use;⁷³⁰ however, most clinicians in the United States prefer to use regimens with less toxicity.^{731,732}

A meta-analysis of 4584 patients (LACE) found that postoperative cisplatin-based chemotherapy increased survival over 5 years (absolute benefit of 5.4%); there was no difference among the chemotherapy regimens (vinorelbine, etoposide, and others).⁷³³ A subgroup analysis found that cisplatin plus vinorelbine also increased survival.⁷³⁰ The benefit was greater in patients with stage II and III disease and with good PS. Postoperative chemotherapy benefited older patients up to 80 years of age.^{389,734}

The CALGB 9633 trial assessed paclitaxel plus carboplatin in patients with stage IB (T2a,N0,M0) lung cancer.^{735–737} In this trial, 344 patients were randomly assigned either to paclitaxel plus carboplatin or to observation (within 4–8 weeks of resection) with a median follow-up duration of 74 months. Postoperative chemotherapy was well tolerated with no chemotherapy-related toxic deaths. Overall survival at 6 years was not significantly different (however, a subset analysis showed a benefit for tumors ≥ 4 cm), although 3-year survival was significant (80% vs. 73%, $P=.02$).^{736,737} Thus, the carboplatin and paclitaxel regimen is only recommended for early-stage disease if patients cannot tolerate cisplatin (see *Perioperative Systemic Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁷³⁸ It is important to note that the CALGB trial was underpowered for patients with stage 1B disease.⁷³⁹

TREAT, a phase 2 randomized study, assessed cisplatin plus pemetrexed versus cisplatin plus vinorelbine as postoperative therapy for patients with completely resected stages IB to III NSCLC.⁷³¹ Data showed that cisplatin plus pemetrexed was an effective, less toxic regimen compared with cisplatin plus vinorelbine; in addition, patients were able to receive more cycles of cisplatin plus pemetrexed compared with cisplatin plus vinorelbine.⁷³¹ Overall survival at 3 years was similar between the arms (75% vs. 77%; $P = .858$).⁷⁴⁰



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

The NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend postoperative chemotherapy for resected stage IA disease based on the trials described in the previous paragraphs.⁷⁴¹ Postoperative chemotherapy is recommended for high-risk, margin-negative, stage IB disease.

Recommended chemotherapy regimens for preoperative and postoperative (perioperative) chemotherapy for patients with completely resected stages IB to III NSCLC are provided in the NCCN Guidelines; the regimens also include specific dosing (see *Perioperative Systemic Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{689,741}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified all the systemic therapy regimens and decided that cisplatin plus pemetrexed is the preferred neoadjuvant or adjuvant option for nonsquamous NSCLC if patients are not candidates for ICIs (see *Perioperative Systemic Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{731,740} Cisplatin plus gemcitabine or cisplatin plus docetaxel are the preferred perioperative chemotherapy options for patients with squamous cell NSCLC.^{742,743} Other recommended options include cisplatin plus vinorelbine or cisplatin plus etoposide.⁶⁹⁰⁻⁶⁹² Perioperative therapy options for patients who are not candidates for cisplatin-based therapy are preference stratified as useful in certain circumstances and include: 1) carboplatin plus paclitaxel; 2) carboplatin plus gemcitabine; and 3) carboplatin plus pemetrexed (but only for nonsquamous NSCLC).⁷⁴⁴⁻⁷⁴⁷ Neoadjuvant therapy is also known as preoperative (or induction) therapy; adjuvant therapy is also known as postoperative therapy.

Targeted Therapy

ADAURA, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed adjuvant therapy with osimertinib versus placebo in 682 patients with resected stage IB to IIIA *EGFR* mutation-positive NSCLC.⁷⁴⁸ At 24 months, 89% (95% CI, 85%-92%) of the osimertinib group and 52% (95% CI, 46%-58%) of the placebo group were alive and disease-free (overall HR for disease

recurrence or death, 0.20; 99.12% CI, 0.14–0.30; $P < .001$). At 24 months, 98% (95% CI, 95%-99%) of the osimertinib group and 85% (95% CI, 80%-89%) of the placebo group were alive and did not have CNS disease (overall HR for disease recurrence or death, 0.18; 95% CI, 0.10–0.33). For patients with stage IB NSCLC, 88% (95% CI, 78%-94%) of the osimertinib group and 71% (95% CI, 60%-80%) of the placebo group were alive and disease-free at 24 months (overall HR for disease recurrence or death, 0.39; 95% CI, 0.18–0.76). For patients with stage II NSCLC, 91% (95% CI, 82%-95%) of the osimertinib group and 56% (95% CI, 45%-65%) of the placebo group were alive and disease-free at 24 months (overall HR, 0.17; 95% CI, 0.08–0.31). For those with stage IIIA NSCLC, 88% (95% CI, 79%-94%) of the osimertinib group and 32% (95% CI, 23%-41%) of the placebo group were alive and disease-free at 24 months (overall HR, 0.12; 95% CI, 0.07–0.20). Data were also reported for those who received adjuvant chemotherapy and those who did not; 60% (410/682) of patients received adjuvant chemotherapy.⁷⁴⁹ Overall survival data are not yet available. Serious adverse events were reported in 16% (54/339) of patients receiving osimertinib versus 12% (42/343) receiving placebo. Ten patients (3%) receiving osimertinib had interstitial lung disease versus no patients in the placebo group. There were no deaths in the osimertinib group versus one in the placebo group.

The NCCN Panel recommends osimertinib as an adjuvant therapy option for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) stage IB to IIIA, and stage IIIB (only T3,N2) *EGFR* mutation-positive NSCLC who have previously received adjuvant chemotherapy or are ineligible to receive platinum-based chemotherapy based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.⁷⁴⁸ Osimertinib is recommended in this setting for *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, which are the most common *EGFR* mutations. Although it is technically easier to use a resected specimen to do molecular testing, it is also acceptable to use initial diagnostic biopsy specimens. For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Panel expanded the criteria to include patients with stage IIIB (only T3,N2) NSCLC based on differences between the AJCC staging systems for the 7th and 8th editions (see Table 3 in the algorithm).¹⁵⁹ Although the 8th edition of the AJCC staging manual is currently being used, the clinical trial used the 7th edition.

Immunotherapy

Trial Data

IMpower010, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed adjuvant therapy with atezolizumab versus best supportive care in 1005 patients with resected early-stage NSCLC and various PD-L1 levels who had received adjuvant chemotherapy.⁷⁵⁰ In patients with resected stage II to IIIA NSCLC and PD-L1 of 1% or more, disease-free survival was improved in those receiving adjuvant atezolizumab compared with best supportive care (HR, 0.66; 95% CI, 0.5–0.88; $P = .0039$). Treatment-related grade 3 and 4 adverse events were reported in 11% (53/495) of patients; 4 deaths occurred (1%, 4/495). Atezolizumab is an ICI that inhibits PD-L1 receptors.

PEARLS/KEYNOTE 091, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed adjuvant therapy with pembrolizumab versus placebo in 1177 patients with completely resected stage IB to IIIA NSCLC (based on AJCC 7th edition).⁷⁵¹ Most patients (86%) received adjuvant platinum-based chemotherapy after resection but had not received neoadjuvant chemotherapy or radiotherapy. In patients who received adjuvant chemotherapy after resection, the median disease-free survival was 53.6 months (95% CI, 39.2–not reached) in those receiving adjuvant pembrolizumab compared with 42.0 months (95% CI, 31.3–not reached) in those receiving placebo (HR, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.63–0.91). Grade 3 or worse events included hypertension (6%) and pneumonia (2%). In patients receiving pembrolizumab, there were four fatal (1%) treatment-related adverse reactions, including myocarditis and cardiogenic shock, septic

shock and myocarditis, pneumonia, and sudden death. Pembrolizumab is an ICI that inhibits PD-1 receptors.

NCCN Recommendations

The NCCN Panel recommends atezolizumab as an adjuvant therapy option for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) stage IIB to IIIA, stage IIIB (only T3,N2), or high-risk stage IIA NSCLC and with PD-L1 of 1% or more who are negative for certain biomarkers—*EGFR* exon 19 deletions, *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, and *ALK* rearrangements—and who have previously received adjuvant chemotherapy based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.⁷⁵⁰ For the 2023 update (Version 2), the NCCN Panel added a recommendation for adjuvant pembrolizumab for eligible patients with completely resected stage IIB to IIIA, stage IIIB (only T3,N2), or high-risk stage IIA NSCLC who are negative for *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, or *ALK* fusions and who have previously received adjuvant chemotherapy.⁷⁵¹ The panel added a caveat that the benefit of adjuvant pembrolizumab is unclear for patients with PD-L1 levels less than 1%.

For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel expanded the molecular testing criteria to include *ALK* rearrangements because patients with *ALK* rearrangements, *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations have less benefit from ICIs.¹⁸⁴ Clinical trials are assessing whether *ALK* inhibitors are effective in this setting.^{752–758} The NSCLC Panel also clarified that single-agent therapy with osimertinib is recommended if patients have both *EGFR* mutations and PD-L1 of 1% or more; the panel does not recommend using single-agent therapy with atezolizumab or combination therapy with osimertinib plus atezolizumab in this setting. The NCCN Panel also added a recommendation that patients should be evaluated for perioperative (neoadjuvant or adjuvant) therapy before surgery. For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

expanded the criteria to include patients with stage IIIB (only T3,N2) disease as previously described.

Preoperative Chemotherapy With or Without Immunotherapy Followed by Surgery

Trial Data

Data from clinical trials in patients with resected NSCLCs indicate that delivery of chemotherapy is an important problem. In the postoperative setting, significant comorbidities and incomplete recovery after surgery often make it difficult for patients to tolerate systemic therapy. This problem was demonstrated in NATCH, a phase 3 randomized trial—which compared surgery alone to preoperative or postoperative chemotherapy with paclitaxel/carboplatin—because 90% of the preoperative cohort completed 3 cycles of chemotherapy but only 61% of the postoperative cohort completed chemotherapy; however, survival was equivalent among all three arms.⁶⁹⁸ IFCT 0002, a randomized trial, found no difference in 3-year overall survival (67.4% vs. 67.7%) with preoperative versus postoperative chemotherapy in patients with early-stage NSCLC; response rate and quality of life were similar in both arms.⁷⁰⁰

Several trials suggest that preoperative therapy is beneficial in patients with N2 disease.^{445,452,697} Other trials suggest that preoperative therapy is beneficial in patients with earlier stage disease.^{694,695,699} A randomized intergroup trial (SWOG 9900) evaluated preoperative paclitaxel plus carboplatin in 354 patients with stage IB to IIIA (but not N2) disease versus surgery alone. The trial closed prematurely because of practice changes and was therefore not appropriately powered. This SWOG trial did show a trend toward improved PFS (33 vs. 20 months) and overall survival (62 vs. 41 months) with preoperative chemotherapy, and no difference in resection rates between the two arms.⁶⁹⁹

Scagliotti et al published a phase 3 trial of preoperative cisplatin plus gemcitabine versus surgery alone in 270 patients with stage IB to IIIA disease. Although the trial closed early, a significant survival benefit was seen in patients with stages IIB and IIIA disease who received preoperative chemotherapy (HR, 0.63).⁶⁹⁴ Song et al published a meta-analysis of 13 randomized clinical trials evaluating preoperative chemotherapy followed by surgery versus surgery alone in resectable NSCLCs (overall survival: HR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.77–0.92; $P = .0001$).⁶⁹³ These results are similar to those reported in another meta-analysis (HR, 0.89; 95% CI, 0.81–0.98; $P = .02$).⁶⁹⁴ The benefit from preoperative chemotherapy is similar to that attained with postoperative chemotherapy.^{694,698,700,733}

CheckMate 816, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed neoadjuvant therapy with nivolumab plus platinum-doublet chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in 358 patients with resectable (tumors ≥ 4 cm or node positive) NSCLC (stage IB–IIIA resectable NSCLC using AJCC staging, 7th edition).¹⁰⁷ Chemotherapy regimens included 1) cisplatin plus either pemetrexed (nonsquamous only) or gemcitabine (squamous only); or 2) carboplatin plus paclitaxel (any histology). If their patients could not tolerate cisplatin, clinicians could substitute carboplatin-based regimens. Patients had good PS (0–1) and did not have EGFR or ALK alterations. The median event-free survival was 31.6 months (95% CI, 30.2—not reached) for nivolumab plus chemotherapy versus 20.8 months (95% CI, 14.0–26.7) for chemotherapy alone (HR, 0.63; 97% CI, 0.43–0.91; $P=.005$). The pathologic complete response was 24% (95% CI, 18–31%) with nivolumab plus chemotherapy versus 2.2% (95% CI, 0.6–5.6%) with chemotherapy alone (odds ratio 13.9; 99% CI, 3.49–55.7; $P<.001$). The major pathologic response was 36.9% with nivolumab plus chemotherapy versus 8.9% with chemotherapy alone (major pathologic response, $\leq 10\%$ viable tumor in lung and lymph nodes). The overall response rate was 53.6% for nivolumab plus chemotherapy versus 37.4%



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

with chemotherapy alone. Surgery was done for 83% of patients receiving nivolumab plus chemotherapy versus 75% of those receiving chemotherapy alone. Grade 3 to 4 treatment-related adverse events occurred in 33.5% of patients receiving nivolumab plus chemotherapy versus 36.9% of those receiving chemotherapy alone.

NADIM, a single-arm phase 2 study, assessed neoadjuvant therapy with nivolumab plus paclitaxel plus carboplatin in 46 patients with surgically resectable stage IIIA NSCLC; 41 patients had resection.^{759,760} At 36 months, updated results show that overall survival was 81.9% (95% CI, 66.8%–90.6%).⁷⁵⁹ TMB and PD-L1 levels were not predictive of survival. Grade 3 or higher adverse events were reported in 30% (14/46) of patients including increased lipase (3/46, 7%) and febrile neutropenia (3/46, 7%). None of the adverse events were associated with death or delays in surgery.

NCCN Recommendations

Based on clinical trial data, the NCCN Panel recommends that certain patients who are likely to receive adjuvant chemotherapy may instead be treated with preoperative (also known as induction or neoadjuvant) systemic therapy after surgical evaluation.^{694,698,700,733} The NCCN Panel recommends nivolumab plus platinum-doublet chemotherapy as a neoadjuvant systemic therapy option for eligible patients with resectable (tumors ≥4 cm or node positive) NSCLC and no contraindications to treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{107,760} For the 2023 update (Version 1), the panel added a recommendation that all patients should be evaluated for neoadjuvant therapy with strong consideration for those with node-positive disease or tumors 4 cm or more and no contraindications for ICIs. However, neoadjuvant therapy should not be used to attempt to induce resectability in patients who do not already meet criteria for resectability on initial evaluation. Some oncogenic drivers—such as *EGFR* exon 19

deletions, *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, or *ALK* rearrangements—have been shown to be associated with less benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.¹⁸⁴ Testing for PD-L1 status, *EGFR* mutations, and *ALK* rearrangements is recommended before administering neoadjuvant nivolumab plus platinum-doublet chemotherapy in eligible patients with stage IB (only tumors = 4 cm) to IIIA, or stage IIIB (only T3, N2) NSCLC. For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel expanded the criteria to include patients with stage IIIB (only T3,N2) NSCLC as previously described. The chemotherapy regimens that may be used with neoadjuvant nivolumab include: 1) cisplatin plus either pemetrexed (nonsquamous only), gemcitabine (squamous only), or paclitaxel (any histology); or 2) carboplatin plus either pemetrexed (nonsquamous only), gemcitabine (squamous only), or paclitaxel (any histology).¹⁰⁷

Chemoradiation

The major controversies in NSCLC relate to the care of patients with stage IIIA disease (see the *Role of Surgery in Patients with Stage IIIA (N2) NSCLC* in *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). All three treatment modalities—surgical resection, chemotherapy, and radiation—may be used when treating stage III disease. The ongoing debate centers on which modalities to use and in what sequence.⁷⁶¹⁻⁷⁶⁶

Two randomized trials assessed postoperative RT in patients with clinical stage I or II disease that was upstaged surgically to N2.^{450,453} LungART, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed postoperative RT versus no postoperative RT in 501 patients with completely resected stage IIIA (N2) NSCLC who had received either neoadjuvant (14%) or adjuvant chemotherapy (75%).⁴⁵⁰ The median disease-free survival was 30.5 months (95% CI, 24–49) in the postoperative RT group versus 22.8 months (95% CI, 17–37) in the control group (HR, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.68–1.08; *P* = .18). Common grade 3 to 4 adverse events included pneumonitis



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

(postoperative RT: 5% [13/241]; control: <1% [1/246]); lymphopenia (postoperative RT: 4% [9/241]; control: 0); and fatigue (postoperative RT: 3% [6/241]; control: <1%). Late-grade 3 to 4 cardiopulmonary toxicity occurred in 11% (26/241) of patients in the postoperative RT group versus 5% (12/246) in the control group. Three patients died in the postoperative RT group (2, pneumonitis; 1, sepsis).

PORT-C, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed postoperative RT versus no postoperative RT in 394 patients with completely resected stage IIIA (N2) NSCLC who had received adjuvant chemotherapy.⁴⁵³ The 3-year disease-free survival rates were 40.5% with postoperative RT versus 32.7% with no RT (median, 22.1 vs. 18.6 months) (HR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.65–1.09; $P = .20$). The 3-year overall survival rates were 78.3% in patients receiving postoperative RT versus 82.8% with no RT (HR, 1.02; $P = .93$). The 3-year local recurrence only rates were 9.5% and 18.3%, respectively (Fine-Gray HR, 0.55; Gray test $P = .04$). No radiotherapy-related grade 4 or 5 adverse events were reported.

Data from the LungART and PORT-C trials show that postoperative RT (also known as PORT) did not improve survival compared with no postoperative RT, although locoregional control was significantly improved.^{450,453} For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel clarified that postoperative RT may be considered for select patients with high-risk N2 disease such as extracapsular extension, multi-station involvement, inadequate lymph node dissection or sampling, and/or refusal of or intolerance to adjuvant systemic therapy.^{450,453,761,767} To minimize potential lung and heart toxicities, highly conformal RT techniques such as IMRT or proton therapy are preferred.^{466,530,768,769}

For patients with unresectable stage IIIA or stage IIIB disease, combined modality therapy (chemoradiation) is more efficacious than RT alone.^{762,763,765,766,770} Concurrent chemoradiation is more efficacious than sequential chemoradiation.^{702-705,771} However, concurrent chemoradiation

has a higher rate of grade 3 or 4 esophagitis than sequential chemoradiation. Selection of patients should be based not only on the anticipated response to therapy but also on how well the patient is anticipated to tolerate therapy. Accelerated RT regimens may be useful if concurrent chemoradiation would not be tolerated.^{772,773} Sequential chemoradiation or RT alone is recommended for frail patients who cannot tolerate concurrent chemoradiation.^{387,774}

JCOG0301, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed chemoradiation using low-dose carboplatin versus RT alone in patients (>70 years) with unresectable NSCLC.⁷⁷⁵ Median overall survival was 22.4 months (95% CI, 16.5–33.6) for chemoradiotherapy with carboplatin and 16.9 months (95% CI, 13.4–20.3) for RT alone (HR, 0.68; 95.4% CI, 0.47–0.98; $P = .0179$). In the chemoradiation group, 3% (3/100) of patients died, whereas 4% (4/100) of patients died in the RT group. Grade 3 to 4 hematologic effects occurred at a greater rate in the chemoradiation arm than in the RT alone arm, including leucopenia (61 [63.5%] vs. none), neutropenia (55 [57.3%] vs. none), and thrombocytopenia (28 [29.2%] vs. 2 [2.0%]). In older patients receiving chemoradiation versus RT alone, long-term follow-up data for overall survival continue to support using chemoradiation (HR, 0.74; 95% CI, 0.55–0.99; $P = .024$).⁷⁷⁶ Although the optimal sequence is not established, postoperative RT is generally administered after adjuvant chemotherapy or concurrently for positive resection margins.^{466,468,469,768}

Concurrent chemoradiation regimens recommended for all histologies for initial treatment include 1) cisplatin plus etoposide; and 2) carboplatin plus paclitaxel (see *Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{532,702,704,777-782} For nonsquamous NSCLC, additional recommended concurrent chemoradiation regimens include pemetrexed plus either carboplatin or cisplatin.⁷⁸³⁻⁷⁸⁵ A weekly paclitaxel plus carboplatin regimen is another chemoradiation option.⁵³² The different



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

options for preoperative, definitive, and postoperative chemotherapy/RT are described in detail in the algorithm. The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified all the systemic therapy regimens and decided that the following concurrent chemoradiation options are preferred for patients with NSCLC: 1) pemetrexed plus either carboplatin or cisplatin for nonsquamous NSCLC only; 2) carboplatin plus paclitaxel for all histologies; and 3) cisplatin plus etoposide for all histologies. The cisplatin plus vinblastine concurrent regimen is rarely used in the United States; therefore, it is not recommended in the NCCN Guidelines.

The recommended sequential chemoradiation options include cisplatin combined with pemetrexed (nonsquamous only), docetaxel, etoposide, gemcitabine, or vinorelbine. Carboplatin regimens are recommended for patients with comorbidities or those not able to tolerate cisplatin, including 1) carboplatin plus gemcitabine; 2) carboplatin plus paclitaxel; and 3) carboplatin plus pemetrexed (nonsquamous only). The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified all the systemic therapy regimens and decided that the following sequential chemoradiation options are preferred for patients with NSCLC: 1) pemetrexed plus cisplatin for nonsquamous NSCLC only; 2) cisplatin plus gemcitabine for squamous histology; and 3) cisplatin plus docetaxel for squamous histology.

Durvalumab

Durvalumab is a human ICI antibody that inhibits PD-L1 (see *PD-L1 Expression Levels and Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors* in this Discussion).^{358-360,363} PACIFIC, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared adjuvant treatment with durvalumab (also known as consolidation immunotherapy in this setting) versus placebo in eligible patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC (PS 0–1) with disease progression after treatment with 2 or more cycles of definitive concurrent platinum-based chemoradiation.^{363,786} Eligible patients received adjuvant durvalumab after treatment with concurrent chemoradiation (1–42 days).

Most patients either currently or previously smoked cigarettes and did not have *EGFR* mutations; their PD-L1 status was typically less than 25% or unknown. Grade 3 or 4 adverse events occurred at a similar rate in both groups of patients (durvalumab, 30.5% vs. placebo, 26.1%). Pneumonia was the most common grade 3 or 4 adverse event (durvalumab, 4.4% vs. placebo, 3.8%). Durvalumab did not compromise patient-reported outcomes.⁷⁸⁷ An updated analysis of this trial reported that overall survival was increased after durvalumab consolidation (47.5 months; 95% CI, 38.4–52.6) compared with placebo (29.1 months; 95% CI, 22.1–35.1) (stratified HR for death, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.45–0.68).^{16,786} After 5 years, 42.9% of patients who received durvalumab were alive versus 33.4% of those who received placebo.¹³ In addition, 42.9% were alive after 5 years if they had received durvalumab and 33% were alive and free of disease progression compared with 19% of those who received placebo. The subgroup analyses were limited by small sample size and were not powered to assess efficacy. Patients receiving durvalumab received less subsequent immunotherapy (11.6%) compared with those who received placebo (28.3%).

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends durvalumab (category 1) as a consolidation immunotherapy option (regardless of PD-L1 status) for eligible patients (PS 0–1) with unresectable stage III NSCLC and without disease progression after treatment with definitive concurrent platinum-based chemoradiation based on this trial and FDA approval.^{363,786} It is important to note that durvalumab is used as an adjuvant treatment option in this setting; it is not used as second-line therapy. Durvalumab may be used as a consolidation immunotherapy option after treatment with any of the concurrent chemoradiation regimens described in the algorithm (eg, cisplatin plus etoposide, carboplatin plus paclitaxel) (see *Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Ten patients with stage II NSCLC were included in the PACIFIC trial, which used the older AJCC staging criteria (7th edition). Therefore, the NCCN



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

NSCLC Panel also recommends durvalumab as a consolidation immunotherapy option (regardless of PD-L1 status) for eligible patients (PS 0–1) with unresectable stage II NSCLC and without disease progression after treatment with definitive concurrent platinum-based chemoradiation.

A few of the recommended concurrent chemoradiation regimens have an option for additional cycles (2 or 4) of chemotherapy after radiation, which is termed consolidation chemotherapy (see *Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{503,532,778,783} If patients will be receiving durvalumab, the NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend consolidation chemotherapy based on concerns that adding consolidation chemotherapy will increase the risk of pneumonitis if patients are also receiving durvalumab. Durvalumab should be discontinued for patients with severe or life-threatening pneumonitis and should be withheld or discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information). If patients will not be receiving durvalumab because of medical contraindications or other reasons, consolidation chemotherapy is an option after concurrent chemoradiation, depending on the initial regimen.

Systemic Therapy

Chemotherapy

Patients with metastatic (stage IV) NSCLC (who have a good PS) benefit from chemotherapy, usually with a platinum-based regimen, which was the only treatment option for many years before the advent of targeted therapy and immunotherapy regimens.^{715–717} If patients are not eligible for the targeted therapy or immunotherapy regimens, then chemotherapy regimens are recommended. Combination chemotherapy regimens produce 1-year survival rates of 30% to 40% and are more efficacious than single agents.^{738,743,788–790} However, survival rates are higher for patients with stage IV NSCLC who are eligible for either the newer

targeted therapy or immunotherapy regimens.^{9,14–27} Phase 3 randomized trials have shown that many of the platinum-doublet combinations yield similar objective response rates and survival.^{791,792} The platinum-doublet regimens differ slightly for toxicity, convenience, and cost; thus, clinicians can individualize therapy for their patients.^{743,793–799} Non–platinum-based regimens are also options, such as 1) gemcitabine plus vinorelbine, or 2) gemcitabine plus docetaxel.^{800–803} The prognosis for stage IV inoperable lung cancer remains poor if patients are not candidates for targeted therapy or immunotherapy regimens.

In the United States, frequently used initial cytotoxic regimens for stage IV nonsquamous NSCLC include: 1) cisplatin (or carboplatin) plus pemetrexed; or 2) carboplatin plus paclitaxel with (or without) bevacizumab.^{777,804,805} Gemcitabine plus cisplatin (or carboplatin) is often used for patients with stage IV squamous cell NSCLC.^{790,795,804,805} These chemotherapy regimens are recommended based on phase 3 randomized trials (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{790,806} A phase 3 randomized trial suggests that conventional cytotoxic agents should not be continued beyond 4 to 6 cycles of therapy; however, many patients assigned to a longer duration of therapy did not receive the planned number of cycles (see *Maintenance Therapy* in this Discussion).^{807,808}

A phase 3 randomized trial assessed cisplatin plus pemetrexed versus cisplatin plus gemcitabine as first-line therapy in patients with stage IIIB or IV NSCLC.⁷⁹⁰ For patients with adenocarcinoma who received cisplatin plus pemetrexed, median overall survival was 12.6 months compared with 10.9 months for those receiving cisplatin plus gemcitabine (HR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.71–0.99; $P = .03$). In contrast, for patients with squamous cell NSCLC who received cisplatin plus pemetrexed, overall survival was 9.4 versus 10.8 months for those receiving cisplatin plus gemcitabine (HR, 1.23; 95% CI, 1.00–1.51; $P = .05$). Patients with nonsquamous NSCLC



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

receiving cisplatin plus pemetrexed had less toxicity when compared with those receiving cisplatin plus gemcitabine.⁸⁰⁹ Median overall survival was similar for both regimens when histologies were combined (8.6 vs. 9.2 months, respectively; HR, 1.08; 95% CI, 0.81–1.45; $P = .586$).

TAX 326, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed docetaxel plus cisplatin (or carboplatin) versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin as first-line therapy for patients with stage IIIB or IV NSCLC.⁷⁴³ Docetaxel plus cisplatin was associated with similar overall survival (11.3 vs. 10.1 months; $P = .044$; HR, 1.183; 97.2% CI, 0.989–1.416) and better response rate (31.6%) when compared with cisplatin plus vinorelbine (24.5%; $P = .029$); docetaxel plus cisplatin was associated with better quality of life and was better tolerated.

Many oncologists use pemetrexed-based regimens for stage IV adenocarcinomas (if patients are not candidates for targeted therapy or PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors), because taxane-based regimens are associated with more toxicity (eg, neurotoxicity).^{790,810} There are no agents for the prevention of peripheral neuropathy, and few agents are useful for treatment.⁸¹¹ The POINTBREAK trial showed that carboplatin plus pemetrexed plus bevacizumab is a reasonable option for patients with metastatic NSCLC and confirmed that taxane-based regimens are more toxic than pemetrexed-based regimens.⁸¹² The POINTBREAK trial also showed that both regimens are similar in regard to overall survival rates; therefore, oncologists may return to using taxane-based regimens, which are well established. A retrospective cohort study suggests that the addition of bevacizumab to carboplatin plus paclitaxel does not increase survival in patients ≥ 65 years with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC.⁸¹³ However, another retrospective cohort study reported increased survival in older patients.⁸¹⁴ A combined analysis of the ECOG 4599 and POINTBREAK trials found a survival benefit with the addition of

bevacizumab to carboplatin plus paclitaxel in patients < 75 years but no benefit in those > 75 years.⁸¹⁵

Albumin-bound paclitaxel (also known as nab-paclitaxel) can be substituted for paclitaxel or docetaxel for patients: 1) who have experienced hypersensitivity reactions after receiving paclitaxel or docetaxel despite premedication; or 2) in whom premedications (ie, dexamethasone, H2 blockers, H1 blockers) to prevent hypersensitivity are contraindicated.^{816,817} A phase 3 randomized trial in patients with advanced NSCLC reported that an albumin-bound paclitaxel plus carboplatin regimen is associated with less neurotoxicity and improved response rate, when compared with the control arm of paclitaxel plus carboplatin.⁸¹⁸ Based on the trial and FDA approval, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends an albumin-bound paclitaxel plus carboplatin regimen as initial cytotoxic therapy for patients with advanced NSCLC and good PS.

Chemotherapy is recommended for patients with stage IV NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations (ie, *ALK*, *BRAF* p.V600E, *ERBB2*, *EGFR*, *KRAS*, *MET* exon 14 skipping, *NTRK1/2/3*, *RET*, and *ROS1*), PD-L1 expression less than 1%, and contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors. Chemotherapy regimens may be used as first-line or subsequent therapy options in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm, although they are generally not preferred options. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations. Recommended chemotherapy regimens are based on PS and include platinum agents (eg, cisplatin, carboplatin), taxanes (eg, paclitaxel, albumin-bound paclitaxel, docetaxel), vinorelbine, etoposide, pemetrexed, and gemcitabine. To clarify use of systemic therapy, the NCCN Guidelines list all the combination systemic therapy regimens and single agents that are



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

recommended for patients with metastatic NSCLC based on histology and PS (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

For patients with advanced NSCLC who have a PS of 2, platinum-based combinations and a few single-agent chemotherapy agents are recommended in the NCCN Guidelines; cisplatin-based regimens are not recommended in this setting.⁸¹⁹ For nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS, single-agent chemotherapy includes gemcitabine, pemetrexed, or taxanes; combination chemotherapy regimens include carboplatin plus paclitaxel or carboplatin plus pemetrexed.⁸²⁰⁻⁸²² Patients with a PS of 2 are often just treated with single-agent chemotherapy because of concerns about toxicity.⁸²³ Treatment with carboplatin plus pemetrexed increased median overall survival when compared with pemetrexed alone (9.3 vs. 5.3 months, $P = .001$) in patients with a PS of 2; however, 4 treatment-related deaths occurred in the carboplatin plus pemetrexed arm.^{820,824}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified all the systemic therapy regimens for patients with NSCLC. The newer chemotherapy plus pembrolizumab regimens are preferred for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC who do not have contraindications to immunotherapy and are not candidates for targeted therapy (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC and *Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors* in this Discussion). For patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC and PS 0 to 1 who have contraindications to immunotherapy, the panel decided that the following chemotherapy regimens are “useful in certain circumstances,” including 1) carboplatin with paclitaxel (or albumin-bound paclitaxel), docetaxel, etoposide, gemcitabine, or pemetrexed; all are category 1; 2) cisplatin with paclitaxel (or albumin-bound paclitaxel), docetaxel, etoposide, gemcitabine, or pemetrexed; all are category 1; 3) bevacizumab with

carboplatin and either paclitaxel or pemetrexed; and 4) gemcitabine with either docetaxel or vinorelbine. The panel also preference stratified the regimens for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC and PS 2; carboplatin plus pemetrexed is preferred for patients with adenocarcinoma. The regimens for patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC have also been preference stratified.

The initial cytotoxic systemic therapy regimens do not include options that are less effective, more toxic, and/or infrequently used in the United States based on each panel member’s experience and data generated by surveying the NCCN NSCLC Panel (see the NCCN Guidelines with Evidence Blocks™ for NSCLC, available at www.NCCN.org). For patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC and NSCLC NOS, the following regimens are not recommended in the NCCN Guidelines: carboplatin plus vinorelbine, cisplatin plus vinorelbine, etoposide, irinotecan, and vinorelbine. For patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC, the following regimens are not recommended in the NCCN Guidelines: carboplatin plus vinorelbine, cisplatin plus gemcitabine plus necitumumab, cisplatin plus vinorelbine, etoposide, irinotecan, and vinorelbine.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel voted unanimously to not recommend the necitumumab plus cisplatin plus gemcitabine regimen for patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC. The NCCN NSCLC Panel feels the addition of necitumumab to the regimen is not beneficial based on toxicity, cost, and limited improvement in efficacy when compared with cisplatin plus gemcitabine. A phase 3 randomized trial only showed a slight improvement in overall survival (11.5 months; 95% CI, 10.4–12.6; vs. 9.9 months; 95% CI, 8.9–11.1).⁸²⁵ The stratified HR was 0.84 (95% CI, 0.74–0.96; $P = .01$). In addition, there were more grade 3 or higher adverse events in patients receiving the necitumumab regimen (388 [72%] of 538 patients) than in patients receiving only gemcitabine plus cisplatin (333 [62%] of 541). Although it has been suggested that adding necitumumab



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

to cisplatin plus gemcitabine adds value and is cost-effective, the NCCN NSCLC Panel does not agree.⁸²⁶

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Human ICI antibodies inhibit the PD-1 receptor or PD-L1, which improves antitumor immunity; PD-1 receptors are expressed on activated cytotoxic T cells.³⁵⁸⁻³⁶⁰ Cemiplimab-rwlc, nivolumab, and pembrolizumab inhibit PD-1 receptors;^{361,362,138} atezolizumab and durvalumab inhibit PD-L1.^{363,364} The single-agent immunotherapy or combination immunotherapy plus chemotherapy regimens are not recommended if patients have contraindications to immunotherapy, which may include active or previously documented autoimmune disease and/or current use of immunosuppressive agents. PD-L1 inhibitors are less beneficial in patients with some oncogenic drivers (ie, *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, *ALK* rearrangements).¹⁸⁴ Monitoring is recommended during initial therapy with response assessment with CT, with or without contrast, of known or high-risk sites of disease after 2 cycles and then every 2 to 4 cycles. During maintenance or subsequent therapy, monitoring is also recommended with CT, with or without contrast, every 6 to 12 weeks. ICIs (also known as immunotherapy or IO agents) are associated with a delay in benefit when compared with targeted therapy or cytotoxic chemotherapy.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends IHC testing for PD-L1 expression (category 1) before first-line treatment in all patients with metastatic NSCLC, regardless of histology, based on the efficacy of pembrolizumab with or without chemotherapy.³⁶⁵ Ideally, PD-L1 expression levels are assessed before first-line therapy in patients with metastatic NSCLC, if clinically feasible. Every effort also needs to be made to assess for oncogenic driver variants for which targeted therapies are available (eg, *EGFR* mutations, *ALK* rearrangements). Plasma-based ctDNA testing can be used to evaluate for genomic alterations if the assay has been

validated and if the patient is unfit for invasive tissue sampling or if there is insufficient tissue for molecular analyses; however, plasma-based ctDNA testing is less sensitive than tissue assays.

It is important to note that targeted therapies are recommended for patients with metastatic NSCLC and specific oncogenic drivers, independent of PD-L1 levels. Patients with metastatic NSCLC and PD-L1 expression levels of 1% or more—but who also have a targetable driver oncogene molecular variant (eg, *EGFR*, *ALK*, *ROS1*)—should receive first-line targeted therapy for that oncogene and not first-line ICIs, because targeted therapies yield higher response rates (eg, osimertinib, 80%) than ICIs (lower response rates) in the first-line setting, targeted therapy is better tolerated, and these patients are less likely to respond to single-agent ICIs.^{184,371-373,827} For patients receiving first-line ICIs with or without chemotherapy, oncologists should be aware of the long half-life of the ICIs and potential adverse effects when using osimertinib in combination with or following ICIs.^{828,829} A few case reports suggest that patients treated with ICIs who have acquired resistance may have transformation to SCLC.⁸³⁰

In 2020, the NCCN Panel removed TMB as an emerging immune biomarker for patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data, concerns about variable TMB measurements, and other issues as previously described (see *TMB* in this Discussion).^{171,375,379} The NCCN Guidelines do not recommend measurement of TMB levels before deciding whether to use nivolumab plus ipilimumab regimens or other ICIs, such as pembrolizumab.¹⁷¹

The following content briefly summarizes the use of ICIs as first-line or subsequent therapy options in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC; detailed information, including clinical trial data, is provided in subsequent sections.⁸³¹ ICIs may also be used in other settings; clinical trial data and appropriate use are described in greater detail elsewhere. For example,



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

adjuvant atezolizumab or pembrolizumab are recommended following adjuvant chemotherapy for eligible patients with completely resected early-stage NSCLC (see *Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy: Trial Data and NCCN Recommendations* in this Discussion).^{750,751} Durvalumab is recommended as a consolidation immunotherapy option for eligible patients with unresectable stage II or III NSCLC and without disease progression after treatment with definitive concurrent chemoradiation (see *Chemoradiation* in this Discussion).³⁶³

Single-agent pembrolizumab, atezolizumab, or cemiplimab-rwlc are recommended (category 1; preferred) as first-line therapy options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC regardless of histology, PD-L1 expression levels of 50% or more, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations that have recommended first-line targeted therapies (ie, *ALK*, *BRAF* p.V600E, *EGFR*, *MET* exon 14 skipping, *NTRK1/2/3*, *RET*, *ROS1*). The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends single-agent pembrolizumab as a first-line therapy option in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC regardless of histology, PD-L1 levels of 1% to 49% (category 2B; useful in certain circumstances), and negative test results for actionable driver mutations.³⁵²

Combination therapy with pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy is recommended (category 1; preferred) as a first-line therapy option in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, regardless of PD-L1 expression levels. Combination therapy with the ABCP regimen is recommended (category 1; other recommended intervention) as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, regardless of PD-L1 expression levels. Combination therapy with pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy or with ABCP may be used as first-line or subsequent therapy options, although they are not preferred options, in eligible patients with actionable driver

mutations as shown in the algorithm. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations. Continuation maintenance immunotherapy is recommended for 2 years, if tolerated, for all first-line immunotherapy (± chemotherapy) regimens.

If patients have disease progression on PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor therapy (± chemotherapy), then using a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor is not recommended for subsequent therapy.⁸³³ Single-agent pembrolizumab is recommended (category 1; preferred) as a subsequent therapy option for select patients with metastatic NSCLC and PD-L1 levels greater than 1%; nivolumab or atezolizumab is recommended (category 1; preferred) as a subsequent monotherapy option for select patients with metastatic NSCLC regardless of PD-L1 levels. Based on data in the second-line setting, PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy appears to be less effective in patients with *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, or *ALK* rearrangements, regardless of PD-L1 expression levels.^{358,362,827,834,835} A small study suggests that single-agent pembrolizumab is not effective as first-line therapy in patients with metastatic NSCLC and *EGFR* mutations, even those with PD-L1 levels more than 50%.³⁷² Patients with *ALK*-positive NSCLC and very high PD-L1 expression levels do not respond to pembrolizumab.^{184,827} In the trials assessing the efficacy of first-line therapy with pembrolizumab with (or without) chemotherapy, most of the patients were wild type for *EGFR* or *ALK* variants. Maintenance immunotherapy is recommended, if tolerated, until progression for all the subsequent therapy regimens.

ICIs are associated with unique immune-mediated adverse events, such as endocrine disorders, that are not seen with traditional cytotoxic chemotherapy; therefore, health care providers should be aware of the spectrum of potential immune-mediated adverse events, know how to manage the adverse events, and educate their patients about possible



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

side effects (see the NCCN Guidelines for the Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities, available at www.NCCN.org).^{836,837} Atezolizumab, cemiplimab-rwlc, durvalumab, nivolumab, or pembrolizumab should be discontinued for patients with severe or life-threatening pneumonitis or myocarditis and should be withheld or discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information). Pseudoprogression has been reported; therefore, traditional RECIST criteria may not be applicable.⁸³⁸⁻⁸⁴⁰

Atezolizumab

Atezolizumab is a humanized monoclonal immunoglobulin G1 antibody that inhibits PD-L1, which improves antitumor immune response.³⁶⁴ Immune-mediated adverse events may occur with ICIs, including atezolizumab.^{834,841} For patients with immune-mediated adverse events, intravenous high-dose corticosteroids should be administered based on the severity of the reaction (see the NCCN Guidelines for the Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities, available at www.NCCN.org). Atezolizumab should also be permanently discontinued for patients with severe or life-threatening pneumonitis or myocarditis and should be discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information). The following sections describe the use of atezolizumab in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC. The use of adjuvant atezolizumab following adjuvant chemotherapy for eligible patients with completely resected early-stage NSCLC is described in a different section (see *Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy* in this Discussion).⁷⁵⁰

First-Line Therapy

IMpower110, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared first-line therapy with single-agent atezolizumab versus platinum-based chemotherapy in three different subgroups of patients with metastatic NSCLC, including those

with high PD-L1 expression (PD-L1 stained ≥50% of TC [TC ≥50%] or PD-L1 stained tumor-infiltrating cells [IC] covering ≥10% of the tumor area [IC ≥ 10%]); patients were wild type for EGFR or ALK variants and most either currently or previously smoked cigarettes.^{842,843} Patients receiving first-line atezolizumab monotherapy also received maintenance therapy with atezolizumab. Chemotherapy regimens for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC included cisplatin (or carboplatin) plus pemetrexed and maintenance therapy with pemetrexed; patients with squamous cell NSCLC received cisplatin plus gemcitabine and best supportive care as maintenance therapy. Atezolizumab monotherapy was associated with fatal adverse reactions in 3.8% of all patients (11/286, all 3 groups), including aspiration, COPD, pulmonary embolism, acute myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, mechanical ileus, sepsis, cerebral infarction, and device occlusion; 4.2% of patients (11/263) receiving chemotherapy also died. Grade 3 to 4 treatment-related adverse events occurred in 12.9% of patients receiving atezolizumab monotherapy versus 44.1% with chemotherapy. The most frequent serious adverse reactions with atezolizumab monotherapy were pneumonia (2.8%), COPD (2.1%), and pneumonitis (2.1%); 28% of patients had serious adverse reactions.

It is important to note that a different IHC assay was used to test for PD-L1 levels in IMpower110 (SP142 PD-L1 IHC assay) compared with IHC assays used for pembrolizumab monotherapy in KEYNOTE-024 (PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx assay); however, the results were similar regardless of which PD-L1 IHC assay was used.^{842,844} Data suggest that different methods of testing for PD-L1 levels are not equivalent.^{368,369} Based on an

analysis using the SP142 PD-L1 IHC assay, median OS was 20.2 months (95% CI, 16.5—not estimable) with atezolizumab monotherapy (n = 107) versus 13.1 months (95% CI, 7.4–16.5 months) with chemotherapy (n = 98) (HR, 0.59; 95% CI, 0.40–0.89; *P*=.0106) in patients with high PD-L1 expression. Based on an analysis using the 22C3 pharmDx assay, median



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

OS was 20.2 months with atezolizumab monotherapy (n = 134) versus 11.0 months with chemotherapy (n = 126) (HR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.41–0.86).^{842,844} There was no survival advantage in the other two subgroups of patients with lower PD-L1 expression (ie, TC ≥ 5% or IC ≥ 5%; TC ≥ 1% or IC ≥ 1%).

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends atezolizumab monotherapy (category 1; preferred) as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.

^{842,843} Atezolizumab monotherapy is recommended as a first-line therapy option for patients with metastatic NSCLC, PD-L1 levels of 50% or more, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, regardless of histology; maintenance therapy with atezolizumab is also recommended in this setting. Cemiplimab-rwlc and pembrolizumab are also recommended first-line therapy options in this setting (category 1; preferred). The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified the ICI regimens and decided that atezolizumab, cemiplimab-rwlc, and pembrolizumab (all are category 1) are preferred first-line therapy options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data.^{138,361,832,842}

IMpower150, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared first-line therapy with the ABCP regimen versus bevacizumab plus chemotherapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC.⁸⁴¹ Median overall survival was 19.2 months (95% CI, 17.0–23.8) in the ABCP arm versus 14.7 months (95% CI, 13.3–16.9) in the carboplatin plus paclitaxel plus bevacizumab arm; the HR for death was 0.78 (95% CI, 0.64–0.96; P = .02). PFS was longer in the ABCP arm versus chemotherapy plus bevacizumab (8.3 vs. 6.8 months; HR, 0.62; 95% CI, 0.52–0.74; P < .001). Some patients with EGFR mutations or ALK rearrangements (n = 108) and disease progression on (or were intolerant of) prior TKI were enrolled in this trial, although most patients (87%) did not have these genetic variants. In these patients with EGFR mutations or ALK rearrangements, PFS was also

increased with ABCP compared with chemotherapy plus bevacizumab (9.7 vs. 6.1 months; HR, 0.59; 95% CI, 0.37–0.94). A subgroup analysis of IMpower150 reported that subsequent therapy with the ABCP regimen increased median overall survival in a few patients with EGFR mutation-positive metastatic NSCLC (n = 34) compared with those receiving carboplatin plus paclitaxel plus bevacizumab (n = 45).⁸⁴⁵ Therefore, the ABCP regimen may be an option for patients with EGFR mutations or ALK rearrangements and disease progression after initial therapy with TKIs.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends the ABCP regimen (category 1; other recommended intervention) as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (including adenocarcinoma) based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.⁸⁴¹ The ABCP regimen (also known as the quadruplicate regimen) is recommended as a first-line therapy option for patients with negative test results for actionable driver mutations (ie, ALK, BRAF p.V600E, EGFR, METex14 skipping, NTRK1/2/3, RET, and ROS1), regardless of PD-L1 expression levels. Combination therapy with the ABCP regimen may be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option, although it is not a preferred option, in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for EGFR exon 20 mutations or KRAS mutations. Maintenance therapy with atezolizumab and bevacizumab is also recommended in this setting (category 1) (see *Maintenance Therapy* in this Discussion). The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified the systemic therapy regimens and decided that the ABCP regimen is an other recommended intervention, because the NCCN NSCLC Panel prefers the pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy regimens based on tolerability and experience with these regimens. The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends that bevacizumab biosimilars may be used in any of the systemic therapy regimens containing bevacizumab, such as



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ABCP, that are used for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical data and FDA approvals.^{833,846-849}

IMpower130, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared atezolizumab plus carboplatin plus albumin-bound paclitaxel versus chemotherapy alone as first-line therapy in patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC with no *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements.⁸⁵⁰ Median overall survival was 18.6 months (95% CI, 16.0–21.2) in the atezolizumab plus chemotherapy arm versus 13.9 months (95% CI, 12.0–18.7) in carboplatin plus albumin-bound paclitaxel arm (HR, 0.79; 95% CI, 0.64–0.98; $P = .033$). Treatment-related deaths were reported in 2% (8/473) of patients in the atezolizumab plus chemotherapy arm and in less than 1% (1/232) of patients in the chemotherapy-only arm.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends atezolizumab plus carboplatin plus albumin-bound paclitaxel (other recommended intervention) as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC based on clinical trial data.⁸⁵⁰ Atezolizumab plus carboplatin plus albumin-bound paclitaxel is recommended as a first-line therapy option for patients with metastatic NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, regardless of PD-L1 levels. The atezolizumab plus carboplatin plus albumin-bound paclitaxel regimen may be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option, although it is not a preferred option, in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm. Maintenance therapy with atezolizumab is also recommended in these settings. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations.

Subsequent Therapy

OAK, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared atezolizumab versus docetaxel in patients with metastatic NSCLC and disease progression

during or after systemic therapy.^{834,851} Most patients either currently or previously smoked cigarettes and had received platinum-based chemotherapy; 10% of patients were not reported because they had *EGFR* mutations and *ALK* rearrangements.^{834,851} Patients with nonsquamous NSCLC who received atezolizumab had longer overall survival (15.6 months; 95% CI, 13.3–17.6) when compared with those receiving docetaxel (11.2 months; 95% CI, 9.3–12.6; HR, 0.73; 0.6–0.89; $P = .0015$). In patients with squamous cell NSCLC, overall survival was 8.9 months (95% CI, 7.4–12.8) in patients receiving atezolizumab versus 7.7 months (95% CI, 6.3–8.9) with docetaxel (HR, 0.73; 0.54–0.98; $P = .038$). Fewer patients were in the squamous group compared with the nonsquamous group (222 vs. 628). Fewer treatment-related severe adverse events (grades 3–4) were reported for atezolizumab versus docetaxel (15% vs. 43% [90/609 vs. 247/578]).

If patients have not previously received a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends atezolizumab (category 1; preferred) as a subsequent therapy option for patients with metastatic nonsquamous or squamous cell NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{364,834,851} Nivolumab and pembrolizumab are also recommended subsequent therapy options in this setting (category 1; preferred). Testing for PD-L1 expression levels is not required for prescribing subsequent therapy with atezolizumab or nivolumab but may provide useful information. If patients have progressed on a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, then using a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor is not recommended.

Cemiplimab-rwlc

Cemiplimab-rwlc is a recombinant human immunoglobulin G4 monoclonal antibody that inhibits PD-1 receptors, which improves antitumor immune response.³⁶¹ Immune-mediated adverse events may occur with ICIs, including cemiplimab-rwlc.³⁶¹ For patients with immune-mediated adverse events, intravenous high-dose corticosteroids should be administered



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

based on the severity of the reaction. Cemiplimab-rwlc should also be permanently discontinued for patients with grades 2, 3, or 4 myocarditis and should be discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information).

EMPOWER-Lung 1, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared first-line therapy with single-agent cemiplimab versus platinum-based chemotherapy for patients with metastatic squamous or nonsquamous NSCLC, PD-L1 levels of 50% or more, and negative test results for *EGFR* mutations, *ALK* rearrangements, or *ROS1* rearrangements.³⁶¹ Patients receiving first-line cemiplimab also received maintenance therapy with cemiplimab. Median overall survival was not reached for patients receiving cemiplimab (95% CI, 17.9—not evaluable) versus 14.2 months (95% CI, 11.2–17.5) for chemotherapy (HR, 0.57; 95% CI, 0.42–0.77; $P=.0002$). The response rate was 39% (95% CI, 34%–45%) for those receiving cemiplimab versus 20% (95% CI, 16%–26%) for chemotherapy. Of patients treated with cemiplimab, 28% (98/355) had grade 3 to 4 adverse events compared with 39% (135/342) for those treated with chemotherapy. Treated-related deaths occurred in 2.5% (9/355) of patients receiving cemiplimab versus 2.0% (7/342) with chemotherapy. The cemiplimab-related deaths were due to autoimmune myocarditis, cardiac failure, cardiopulmonary failure, cardiorespiratory arrest, nephritis, respiratory failure, septic shock, tumor hyperprogression, and unknown reasons.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends cemiplimab-rwlc monotherapy (category 1; preferred) as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC regardless of histology, PD-L1 levels of 50% or more, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations based on clinical trial data and FDA approval; maintenance therapy with cemiplimab-rwlc is also recommended.³⁶¹ Atezolizumab and

pembrolizumab are also recommended first-line therapy options in this setting (category 1; preferred). The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified the ICI regimens and decided that atezolizumab, cemiplimab-rwlc, and pembrolizumab (all are category 1) are preferred first-line therapy options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data.^{138,361,832,842}

EMPOWER-Lung 3, a randomized phase 3 trial, assessed first-line therapy with cemiplimab plus platinum-based chemotherapy versus platinum-based chemotherapy alone in 466 patients with advanced NSCLC, regardless of PD-L1 levels or histology. The chemotherapy regimens included 1) cemiplimab plus paclitaxel plus either cisplatin or carboplatin for either nonsquamous NSCLC or squamous cell histology; or 2) cemiplimab plus pemetrexed plus either cisplatin or carboplatin for nonsquamous NSCLC.⁸⁵² Patients received maintenance therapy if indicated. Most patients (85%) had stage IV NSCLC and 57% had nonsquamous NSCLC. Most patients either currently smoked cigarettes (55%) or had previously smoked (31%). Patients did not have *EGFR*, *ALK*, or *ROS1* mutations. The median overall survival was 21.9 months (95% CI, 15.5—not evaluable) with cemiplimab plus chemotherapy versus 13.0 months (95% CI, 11.9–16.1) with chemotherapy alone (HR, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.53–0.93; $P = .01$). Subgroup analysis showed that overall survival was similar between the groups for PD-L1 levels less than 1%, nonsquamous NSCLC, and other subgroups; however, the trial was not powered to detect differences in efficacy within the subgroups. Grade 3 or higher treatment-related adverse events occurred in 44% (136/312) of patients receiving cemiplimab plus chemotherapy, and 31% (48/153) of patients receiving chemotherapy alone. Immune-related adverse events occurred in 19% of patients receiving cemiplimab plus chemotherapy. Death occurred in 6.1% (19/312) of patients receiving cemiplimab plus chemotherapy versus 7.8% (12/153) of patients receiving chemotherapy alone. One patient died from immune-mediated pneumonitis.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends cemiplimab-rwlc plus platinum-based chemotherapy regimens as first-line therapy options (category 1; other recommended) for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC—regardless of histology or PD-L1 levels and with negative test results for actionable driver mutations—based on clinical trial data and FDA approval; maintenance therapy with cemiplimab-rwlc with or without pemtrexed is also recommended.⁸⁵² Combination therapy with cemiplimab-rwlc plus platinum-based chemotherapy may be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option, although it is not a preferred option, in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations. The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the cemiplimab-rwlc plus chemotherapy regimens and decided that they are other recommended first-line therapy options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data.⁸⁵²

Nivolumab with or Without Ipilimumab

Nivolumab and ipilimumab are ICIs that have complementary mechanisms of action on T cells; nivolumab is used either with or without ipilimumab, depending on the setting. Nivolumab is a human immunoglobulin G4 monoclonal antibody that inhibits PD-1 receptors, which improves antitumor immune response.^{358,362,138} PD-1 receptors are expressed on activated cytotoxic T cells.³⁵⁸⁻³⁶⁰ Ipilimumab is a human cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4)-blocking antibody that binds to CTLA-4 and prevents the interactions with CD80/CD86, which induces de novo T-cell responses against tumors; CTLA-4 inhibits T-cell activation.⁸⁵³ Immune-mediated adverse events may occur with ICIs, including nivolumab or nivolumab plus ipilimumab.³⁷⁹ For patients with immune-mediated adverse events, intravenous high-dose corticosteroids should be administered based on the severity of the reaction (see the NCCN Guidelines for the Management of Immunotherapy-Related

Toxicities, available at www.NCCN.org). Nivolumab either with or without ipilimumab should also be permanently discontinued for patients with severe or life-threatening pneumonitis or myocarditis and should be discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information). If patients are receiving nivolumab plus ipilimumab and have treatment-related adverse events, it may be reasonable to discontinue ipilimumab and continue nivolumab.³⁷⁹

First-Line Therapy

CheckMate 227, a phase 3 randomized trial with a complex design, compared first-line therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab, nivolumab monotherapy, or chemotherapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous or squamous NSCLC who had PD-L1 expression levels of 1% or more, PS 0 to 1, and no *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements. First-line therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab, nivolumab plus chemotherapy, or chemotherapy alone was also compared for patients with PD-L1 expression levels less than 1%. In addition, first-line therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab or chemotherapy was compared as one of the co-primary analyses in patients who had high TMB levels (≥ 10 mutations/megabase).³⁷⁸ Preliminary data for PFS from CHECKMATE 227 suggested that TMB might be a useful immune biomarker for deciding whether to use immunotherapy in patients with metastatic NSCLC.³⁷⁸ However, updated data from CHECKMATE 227 showed that overall survival was improved with nivolumab plus ipilimumab regardless of TMB or PD-L1 expression levels.³⁷⁹

The PFS rate at 1 year was 42.6% for nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus 13.2% for chemotherapy alone. The median PFS for nivolumab plus ipilimumab was 7.2 months (95% CI, 5.5–13.2) compared with 5.5 months for chemotherapy alone (95% CI, 4.4–5.8) (HR for disease progression or death, 0.58; 97.5% CI, 0.41–0.81; $P < .001$). The objective response rate



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

for nivolumab plus ipilimumab was 45.3% versus 26.9% with chemotherapy alone; nivolumab plus ipilimumab was beneficial regardless of PD-L1 expression levels or histology. The rate of grade 3 or 4 adverse events was similar for nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus chemotherapy alone (31% vs. 36%). The median PFS was not significantly different when comparing nivolumab monotherapy ($N = 71$) (4.2 months; 95% CI, 2.7–8.3) versus chemotherapy ($N = 79$) (5.6 months; 95% CI, 4.5–7.0). Updated results from CheckMate 227 for patients with PD-L1 expression of 1% or more, reported that the median overall survival was 17.1 months (95% CI, 15.0–20.1) for nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus 14.9 months (95% CI, 12.7–16.7) for chemotherapy (HR, 0.79; 95% CI, 0.65–0.96; $P = .007$).³⁷⁹ For patients with PD-L1 levels of 1% or more, the 4-year overall survival rate was 29% with nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus 18% for those receiving chemotherapy (HR, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.65–0.90).⁸⁵⁴ For patients with PD-L1 levels less than 1%, the 4-year overall survival rate was 24% with nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus 10% for those receiving chemotherapy (HR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.51–0.81).

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends nivolumab plus ipilimumab as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{378,379,381} Nivolumab plus ipilimumab is recommended for patients with metastatic NSCLC, regardless of PD-L1 levels or histology, negative test results for actionable driver mutations (ie, *ALK*, *BRAF* p.V600E, *EGFR*, *MET* exon 14 skipping, *NTRK* 1/2/3, *RET*, *ROS1*), and no contraindications to immunotherapy. For patients with PD-L1 levels of 1% or more, the NCCN recommendation is category 1 for nivolumab plus ipilimumab. Nivolumab plus ipilimumab is also a recommended option for patients with PD-L1 levels less than 1%. Maintenance therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab is also recommended. Combination therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab may be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option, although it is not a preferred option, in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as

shown in the algorithm. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified the systemic therapy regimens and decided that first-line therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab is “useful in certain circumstances” (eg, renal impairment) for patients with PD-L1 levels of 50% or more and is an “other recommended” first-line therapy option for patients with PD-L1 levels less than 50%. For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel revised the preference stratification for first-line therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab to an “other recommended” option from useful in certain circumstances in patients with PD-L1 levels of 1% to 49%. Previously, the NCCN Panel deleted TMB as an emerging immune biomarker based on clinical trial data and other issues (see *TMB* in this Discussion).¹⁷¹ The NCCN Guidelines do not recommend measurement of TMB levels before deciding whether to use nivolumab plus ipilimumab regimens or to use other ICIs, such as pembrolizumab.¹⁷¹

CheckMate 9LA, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared first-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab and 2 cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy versus 4 cycles of chemotherapy alone in patients with metastatic nonsquamous or squamous NSCLC, regardless of PD-L1 expression levels, who had PS 0 to 1 and no *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements.⁸⁵⁵ For metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC, the chemotherapy was pemetrexed with either cisplatin or carboplatin; for metastatic squamous NSCLC, the chemotherapy was paclitaxel with carboplatin. Updated data show that the median overall survival with nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy was 15.8 months (95% CI, 13.9–19.7) versus 11.0 months (95% CI, 9.5–12.7) with chemotherapy alone regardless of histology or PD-L1 expression levels (HR, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.61–0.86).⁸⁵⁶ In patients receiving nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

chemotherapy, the 2-year overall survival rate was 38% versus 26% in those receiving chemotherapy alone. Based on histology or PD-1 levels, overall survival was also significantly different in patients receiving nivolumab plus chemotherapy compared with chemotherapy alone. The overall response rate was 38% with nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy versus 25% with chemotherapy alone.

Serious grade 3 or 4 adverse events occurred in 25.4% of patients receiving nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy versus 15% in those receiving chemotherapy alone. The death rate was 2% in each arm (nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy: 7/358; chemotherapy alone: 6/349). In the nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy arm, treatment-related deaths were from acute renal failure due to chemotherapy, thrombocytopenia, pneumonitis, hepatic toxicity, hepatitis, diarrhea, sepsis, and acute renal insufficiency; treatment-related deaths in the chemotherapy arm were from anemia, pancytopenia, febrile neutropenia, respiratory failure, pulmonary sepsis, and sepsis. The most common treatment-related adverse events ($\geq 15\%$) were nausea, anemia, asthenia, and diarrhea.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy (category 1; other recommended) as first-line therapy options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{855,857} For metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC, the recommended chemotherapy is pemetrexed with either cisplatin or carboplatin; for metastatic squamous NSCLC, the recommended chemotherapy is paclitaxel with carboplatin. Nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy is recommended for patients with metastatic NSCLC, regardless of PD-L1 levels; negative test results for actionable driver mutations; and no contraindications to PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.

Maintenance therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab is also recommended. Combination therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab may

be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option, although it is not a preferred option, in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations. The panel has preference stratified the systemic therapy regimens and voted that first-line therapy with nivolumab plus ipilimumab plus chemotherapy is an “other recommended” first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC regardless of PD-L1 expression levels or histology.

Subsequent Therapy

CheckMate-057, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared nivolumab versus docetaxel as subsequent therapy for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC and disease progression on or after first-line chemotherapy.³⁵⁸ Median overall survival was 12.2 months (95% CI, 9.7–15.0) for patients receiving nivolumab compared with 9.4 months (95% CI, 8.1–10.7) for docetaxel (HR, 0.73; 95% CI, 0.59–0.89; $P = .002$).³⁵⁸ The median duration of response was 17.2 months with nivolumab compared with 5.6 months for docetaxel. At 18 months, the overall survival rate was 39% (95% CI, 34%–45%) with nivolumab compared with 23% (95% CI, 19%–28%) for docetaxel. Fewer grade 3 to 5 adverse events were reported for nivolumab (10%) when compared with docetaxel (54%). Although many patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC benefit from nivolumab, those whose tumors have PD-L1 staining of 1% to 10% or more have an overall survival of 17 to 19 months compared with 8 to 9 months for docetaxel. For patients who did not have PD-L1 expression, there was no difference in overall survival for nivolumab versus docetaxel; however, nivolumab was associated with a longer duration of response and fewer side effects.

CheckMate-017, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared nivolumab versus docetaxel as subsequent therapy for patients with metastatic NSCLC



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

squamous cell and disease progression on or after first-line chemotherapy.³⁶² Median overall survival was 9.2 months (95% CI, 7.3–13.3) for nivolumab compared with 6.0 months (95% CI, 5.1–7.3) for docetaxel (HR, 0.59; 95% CI, 0.44–0.79; $P < .001$).³⁶² Patients had a response rate of 20% with nivolumab compared with 9% for docetaxel ($P = .008$). PD-L1 expression was not associated with response to nivolumab in patients with squamous cell NSCLC. Fewer grade 3 to 4 adverse events were reported with nivolumab (7%) compared with docetaxel (55%). No patients died in the nivolumab arm versus three deaths in the docetaxel arm.

In a long-term analysis of CheckMate-057 and CheckMate-017, 2-year survival and durable responses were increased in patients with advanced NSCLC receiving nivolumab when compared with docetaxel.⁸⁵⁸ For patients with nonsquamous NSCLC, 2-year survival was 29% (95% CI, 24%–34%) with nivolumab versus 16% (95% CI, 12%–20%) with docetaxel. For those with squamous NSCLC, 2-year survival was 23% (95% CI, 16%–30%) with nivolumab versus 8% (95% CI, 4%–13%) with docetaxel. Fewer severe treatment-related adverse events were reported with nivolumab compared with docetaxel (grade 3–4, 10% vs. 55%). At 5 years, overall survival was 13.4% for patients receiving nivolumab versus 2.6% for those receiving docetaxel.¹⁷

If patients have not previously received a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends single-agent nivolumab (category 1; preferred) as a subsequent therapy option for patients with metastatic nonsquamous or squamous NSCLC and disease progression on or after first-line chemotherapy based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{358,362,858,859} Testing for PD-L1 is not required for prescribing nivolumab but may provide useful information.³⁷⁰ The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends nivolumab, atezolizumab, or pembrolizumab as preferred subsequent therapy options (category 1 for all) based on

improved overall survival rates, longer duration of response, and fewer adverse events when compared with cytotoxic chemotherapy.^{358,362,835,860} If patients have progressed on a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, then using a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor is not recommended.

Immune-related adverse events, such as pneumonitis, may occur with nivolumab.^{360,861–867} Intravenous high-dose corticosteroids should be administered for patients with immune-mediated adverse events based on the severity of the reaction (see the NCCN Guidelines for the Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities, available at www.NCCN.org).

Nivolumab should be discontinued for patients with severe or life-threatening pneumonitis or myocarditis and should be withheld or discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information).

Pembrolizumab

Pembrolizumab is a humanized immunoglobulin G4 monoclonal antibody that inhibits PD-1 receptors, which improves antitumor immune response.^{362,138} The FDA has approved a companion diagnostic biomarker test for assessing PD-L1 expression and determining which patients are eligible for pembrolizumab therapy. Although it is not an optimal biomarker, PD-L1 expression is currently the best available biomarker to assess whether patients are candidates for pembrolizumab.^{366,367} PD-L1 expression is continuously variable and dynamic; thus, a cutoff value for a positive result is artificial. Patients with PD-L1 expression levels just below and just above 50% will probably have similar responses.³⁶⁶ Unique anti-PD-L1 IHC assays have been developed for each one of the different ICIs currently available.^{366,370} The definition of a positive PD-L1 test result varies depending on which biomarker assay is used.³⁷⁰

Immune-mediated adverse events may occur with ICIs, including pembrolizumab.^{861,863,868} For patients with immune-mediated adverse



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

events, intravenous high-dose corticosteroids should be administered based on the severity of the reaction (see the NCCN Guidelines for the Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities, available at www.NCCN.org). Pembrolizumab should also be discontinued for patients with severe or life-threatening pneumonitis or myocarditis and should be withheld or discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information). The following sections describe the use of pembrolizumab in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC. The use of adjuvant pembrolizumab following adjuvant chemotherapy in eligible patients with completely resected NSCLC is described in a different section (see *Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy* in this Discussion).⁷⁵¹

First-Line Monotherapy

KEYNOTE-024, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared single-agent pembrolizumab versus platinum-based chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with advanced nonsquamous or squamous NSCLC and PD-L1 expression levels of 50% or more, but without *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements.^{9,12,138} At 6 months, the rate of overall survival was 80.2% with pembrolizumab monotherapy versus 72.4% with chemotherapy (HR for death, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.41–0.89; $P = .005$). Responses were higher for pembrolizumab than for chemotherapy (44.8% vs. 27.8%).¹³⁸ An updated analysis of KEYNOTE-024 showed that median overall survival was 26.3 months (95% CI, 18.3 months–40.4) with pembrolizumab monotherapy compared with 13.4 months (95% CI, 9.4–18.3 months) with chemotherapy (HR, 0.62; 95% CI, 0.48–0.81).¹² The 5-year overall survival rate was 31.9% for pembrolizumab and 16.3% for chemotherapy. Fewer severe treatment-related adverse events (grades 3–5) were reported in patients receiving pembrolizumab monotherapy compared with those receiving chemotherapy (31.2% vs. 53.3%).⁹ Treatment-related deaths occurred in 1.3% (2/154) of patients receiving

pembrolizumab monotherapy versus 2% (3/150) of patients receiving chemotherapy alone.

KEYNOTE-042, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared single-agent pembrolizumab versus platinum-based chemotherapy as first-line therapy for patients with advanced nonsquamous or squamous NSCLC and PD-L1 expression levels of 1% or more, but without *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* rearrangements.⁸³² Overall survival was 20.0 months (95% CI, 15.4–24.9) in patients with PD-L1 levels of 50% or more who received single-agent pembrolizumab compared with 12.2 months (95% CI, 10.4–14.2) with chemotherapy (HR, 0.69; 95% CI, 0.56–0.85; $P = .0003$). In a subgroup analysis, overall survival was similar in patients with PD-L1 levels of 1% to 49% who received single-agent pembrolizumab (13.4 months; 95% CI, 10.7–18.2) compared with chemotherapy (12.1 months; 95% CI, 11.0–14.0) (HR, 0.92; 95% CI, 0.77–1.11).

Long-term data from KEYNOTE-001 show that 5-year survival for patients with metastatic NSCLC is approximately 23% for patients who received first-line pembrolizumab monotherapy; for patients with PD-L1 levels of 50% or more, 5-year overall survival is about 29.6%.¹⁹ Median overall survival was 22.3 months (95% CI, 17.1–32.3) for treatment-naïve patients. For patients with metastatic NSCLC receiving chemotherapy alone, 5-year overall survival is approximately 6%.¹⁹

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends IHC testing for PD-L1 expression (category 1) before first-line treatment in all patients with metastatic NSCLC based on the efficacy of pembrolizumab (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).³⁶⁵ The panel recommends single-agent pembrolizumab (category 1; preferred) as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with advanced nonsquamous or squamous NSCLC, PD-L1 expression levels of 50% or more, no contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations based on clinical trial data and FDA



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

approval.^{138,832,869} Maintenance therapy with pembrolizumab is also a recommended option in this setting (category 1). The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified the ICI regimens and decided that pembrolizumab, atezolizumab, and cemiplimab-rwlc (all are category 1) are all preferred single-agent options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC.^{138,361,832,842} For patients who have disease progression on first-line therapy with single-agent pembrolizumab, subsequent therapy with initial cytotoxic systemic therapy regimens (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel) is recommended by the NCCN NSCLC Panel.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel also recommends single-agent pembrolizumab as a first-line therapy option (category 2B; useful in certain circumstances) for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC, PD-L1 expression levels of 1% to 49%, no contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{832,869} The NCCN NSCLC Panel decided that single-agent pembrolizumab is a useful intervention in patients with PD-L1 levels of 1% to 49% when there are contradictions to combination chemotherapy (category 2B; useful in certain circumstances). In patients with PD-L1 levels of 1% to 49%, the HR of 0.92 is not statistically or clinically significant for pembrolizumab monotherapy versus chemotherapy; therefore, pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy is recommended (category 1; preferred) if patients can tolerate the therapy.

First-Line Combination Therapy

KEYNOTE-189, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared pembrolizumab added to carboplatin (or cisplatin) plus pemetrexed versus chemotherapy in patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC.⁷¹¹ Most patients received pembrolizumab plus carboplatin plus pemetrexed (72% [445/616]) in this trial, but some received pembrolizumab plus cisplatin plus pemetrexed (28% [171/616]); patients did not have EGFR mutations

or ALK rearrangements. The estimated rate of overall survival at one year was 69.2% (95% CI, 64.1%–73.8%) in patients receiving pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy versus 49.4% (95% CI, 42.1%–56.2%) for chemotherapy alone (HR for death, 0.49; 95% CI, 0.38–0.64; $P < .001$) after a median follow-up of 10.5 months. Overall survival was improved regardless of PD-L1 expression levels; TMB did not predict for response.⁸⁷⁰ For the pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy group, median PFS was 8.8 months (95% CI, 7.6–9.2) compared with 4.9 months (95% CI, 4.7–5.5) for chemotherapy alone (HR for disease progression or death, 0.52; 95% CI, 0.43–0.64; $P < .001$). Grade 3 or higher adverse events occurred at a similar rate in both arms (pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy, 67.2% vs. chemotherapy, 65.8%).

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends pembrolizumab plus pemetrexed and either carboplatin or cisplatin (category 1; preferred) as a first-line therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (ie, adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma) or NSCLC NOS based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{711,712} The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified the systemic therapy regimens and decided that these pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy regimens are preferred first-line options for eligible patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC. These pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy regimens are recommended (category 1; preferred) as first-line therapy options for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC, no contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, regardless of their PD-L1 expression levels. Maintenance therapy with pembrolizumab plus pemetrexed is also a recommended option (category 1) in this setting. Combination therapy with pembrolizumab plus pemetrexed and either carboplatin or cisplatin may be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm. However, targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for EGFR exon 20



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

mutations or *KRAS* mutations. For patients with metastatic NSCLC and disease progression on combination therapy with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors plus chemotherapy, subsequent therapy with docetaxel (with or without ramucirumab), pemetrexed (nonsquamous only), albumin-bound paclitaxel, or gemcitabine is recommended if not previously given.

KEYNOTE-407, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared pembrolizumab added to carboplatin and either paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel in patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC; 32% of patients received albumin-bound paclitaxel (also known as nab-paclitaxel).⁸⁷¹ Median overall survival was 15.9 months (95% CI, 13.2–not reached) with pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy versus 11.3 months (95% CI, 9.5–14.8) with chemotherapy alone (HR for death, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.49–0.85; $P < .001$). Patients receiving pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy had an overall response rate of 57.9% compared to 38.4% for those receiving chemotherapy alone. Only 38% of patients had a PD-L1 tumor proportion score (TPS) less than 1%. Grade 3 or higher adverse events were similar in both groups (pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy, 69.8% vs. chemotherapy alone, 68.2%). Because of adverse events, more patients discontinued treatment with pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy than with chemotherapy (13.3% vs. 6.4%, respectively). A pooled analysis of three randomized trials (ie, KEYNOTE-189, KEYNOTE-407, KEYNOTE-021) in patients with metastatic NSCLC and PD-L1 levels less than 1% showed that overall survival was improved in those receiving pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone (HR, 0.63; 95% CI, 0.50–0.79).⁸⁷²

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends pembrolizumab plus carboplatin and either paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 1; preferred) as a first-line therapy option for patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{871,873} Maintenance therapy with pembrolizumab is also a recommended option in this setting

(category 1). The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified the systemic therapy regimens and decided that these pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy regimens are preferred for eligible patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC. These pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy regimens are recommended (category 1; preferred) as first-line therapy options for patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC, no contraindications to PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, regardless of their PD-L1 expression levels. The panel does not recommend pembrolizumab plus cisplatin with either paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel, because there are fewer data for this regimen. Combination therapy with pembrolizumab plus carboplatin and either paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel may be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm. However, targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations.

Subsequent Therapy

KEYNOTE-010, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed single-agent pembrolizumab in patients with previously treated advanced nonsquamous and squamous NSCLC who were PD-L1 positive ($\geq 1\%$); most patients either currently or previously smoked cigarettes.⁸³⁵ There were three arms in this trial: pembrolizumab at 2 mg/kg, pembrolizumab at 10 mg/kg, and docetaxel at 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks. The median overall survival was 10.4 months for the lower dose of pembrolizumab, 12.7 months for the higher dose, and 8.5 months for docetaxel. Overall survival was significantly longer for both doses of pembrolizumab versus docetaxel (pembrolizumab 2 mg/kg: HR, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.58–0.88; $P = .0008$) (pembrolizumab 10 mg/kg: HR, 0.61; CI, 0.49–0.75; $P < .0001$). For those patients with at least 50% PD-L1 expression in tumor cells, overall survival was also significantly longer at either dose of pembrolizumab when compared with docetaxel (pembrolizumab 2 mg/kg: 14.9 vs. 8.2 months;



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

HR, 0.54; 95% CI, 0.38–0.77; $P = .0002$) (pembrolizumab 10 mg/kg: 17.3 vs. 8.2 months; HR, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.36–0.70; $P < .0001$). When compared with docetaxel, there were fewer grade 3 to 5 treatment-related adverse events at either dose of pembrolizumab (pembrolizumab 2 mg/kg: 13% [43/339] of patients, pembrolizumab 10 mg/kg: 16% [55/343] of patients; and docetaxel: 35% [109/309] of patients). A total of six treatment-related deaths occurred in patients receiving pembrolizumab (three at each dose) and five treatment-related deaths occurred in the docetaxel arm.

Long-term data from KEYNOTE-010 show that 5-year survival for patients with metastatic NSCLC is approximately 15.6% for patients who received subsequent pembrolizumab monotherapy versus 6.5% for those receiving docetaxel. For patients with PD-L1 levels of 50% or more, 5-year overall survival was about 25% for patients receiving pembrolizumab versus 8.2% for those receiving docetaxel, respectively.¹¹

If patients have not previously received a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends single-agent pembrolizumab (category 1; preferred) as a subsequent therapy option for patients with metastatic nonsquamous or squamous NSCLC and PD-L1 expression levels of 1% or more based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{835,874,875} Nivolumab and atezolizumab are also recommended subsequent therapy options in this setting (category 1; preferred). Testing for PD-L1 expression levels is recommended before prescribing pembrolizumab monotherapy (see *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

Tremelimumab-actl and Durvalumab

Tremelimumab-actl is a monoclonal IgG2 antibody that enhances immune function by inhibiting CTLA-4 and preventing interactions with CD80/CD86; CTLA-4 inhibits T-cell activation.⁸⁷⁶ Durvalumab is a human immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody that inhibits PD-L1 binding to

PD-1 and CD80, thus increasing immune function (see *Durvalumab* in this Discussion). Immune-mediated adverse events may occur with ICI, including tremelimumab-actl and durvalumab.⁸⁷⁶ For patients with immune-mediated adverse events, intravenous high-dose corticosteroids should be administered based on the severity of the reaction. Tremelimumab-actl and durvalumab should be permanently discontinued for patients with grades 2, 3, or 4 myocarditis and should be discontinued for other severe or life-threatening immune-mediated adverse events when indicated (see prescribing information).

POSEIDON, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed three different first-line treatment arms in 1013 patients with metastatic NSCLC who did not have EGFR or ALK mutations.⁸⁷⁷ The treatment arms included 1) tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy; 2) durvalumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy; and 3) platinum-based chemotherapy alone; there were 675 patients in arms 1 and 3. The chemotherapy regimens included 1) tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus albumin-bound paclitaxel plus carboplatin for either nonsquamous NSCLC or squamous cell histology; 2) tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus pemetrexed plus either cisplatin or carboplatin for nonsquamous NSCLC; or 3) tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus gemcitabine plus either cisplatin or carboplatin for squamous cell histology. Most patients received the pemetrexed regimen. Most patients either currently smoked cigarettes (25%) or had previously smoked (57%). The median overall survival was 14 months (95% CI, 11.7–16.1) in patients receiving tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus chemotherapy versus 11.7 months (95% CI, 10.5–13.1) in patients receiving chemotherapy alone (HR, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.65–0.92; $P=.003$). Subgroup analysis showed that overall survival was similar between the groups for squamous cell histology and other subgroups.

In patients receiving tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus chemotherapy, grade 3 or 4 adverse events included neutropenia, anemia, leukopenia,



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

lymphocytopenia, increased lipase levels, hyponatremia, and thrombocytopenia.⁸⁷⁷ Common serious adverse events in patients receiving tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus chemotherapy included pneumonia (11%), anemia (5%), diarrhea (2.4%), thrombocytopenia (2.4%), pyrexia (2.4%), and febrile neutropenia (2.1%). Grade 3 to 4 immune-related adverse events occurred in 10% of patients receiving tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus chemotherapy versus 1.5% of those receiving chemotherapy alone. Treatment-related deaths occurred in 3.3% (11/330) of patients receiving tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus chemotherapy and 2.4% (8/333) receiving chemotherapy alone. An exploratory analysis suggests that tremelimumab plus durvalumab plus chemotherapy may be beneficial in patients with metastatic NSCLC who have *STK11*, *KEAP1*, or *KRAS* mutations; however, the sample size was too small to yield definitive conclusions.⁸⁷⁸

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends tremelimumab-actl plus durvalumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy regimens as first-line therapy options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC—regardless of histology or PD-L1 levels, and with negative test results for actionable driver mutations—based on clinical trial data and FDA approval; maintenance therapy with durvalumab with or without pemetrexed is also recommended.⁸⁷⁷ Combination therapy with tremelimumab-actl plus durvalumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy may be used as a first-line or subsequent therapy option, although it is not a preferred option, in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for *EGFR* exon 20 mutations or *KRAS* mutations. The category assignment (ie, category 1, 2A, or 2B) for the tremelimumab-actl plus durvalumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy regimens varies depending on the histology, chemotherapy, and PD-L1 levels. The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the tremelimumab-actl plus durvalumab plus chemotherapy

regimens and decided that they are other recommended first-line therapy options for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data.⁸⁷⁷

Maintenance Therapy

Maintenance therapy refers to therapy given for patients with advanced NSCLC after 4 to 6 cycles of first-line therapy.⁸⁷⁹ Patients are only candidates for maintenance therapy if their tumors have responded to their previous treatment or they have stable disease and their tumors have not progressed. *Continuation maintenance* therapy refers to the use of at least one of the agents that was given in the first-line regimen. *Switch maintenance* therapy refers to the initiation of a different agent that was not included as part of the first-line regimen. Selection of appropriate maintenance therapy depends on several factors, such as histologic type, presence of mutations or gene fusions, and PS. Maintenance therapy is recommended in the NCCN Guidelines for select patients with tumor response or stable disease and is not recommended for all patients; it is not recommended for patients with PS 3 to 4 or those with progression (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁸⁸⁰ Monitoring is recommended during maintenance therapy with response assessment with CT, with or without contrast, of known or high-risk sites of disease every 6 to 12 weeks.

Continuation Maintenance Therapy

For continuation maintenance therapy, select agents (which were initially given with first-line therapy) may be continued until evidence of disease progression or unacceptable toxicity based on the design of the clinical trials that led to their approval. This section mainly discusses continuation maintenance with chemotherapy; continuation maintenance with ICIs is discussed in another section (see *Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors* in this Discussion). Use of continuation maintenance therapy depends on several factors, such as whether the patient had minimal toxicity during treatment.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

A drug vacation may be more appropriate for some patients.⁸¹⁰ Some clinicians feel that continuation maintenance therapy is only appropriate for select patients, because it has only been shown to improve overall survival or quality of life for a few agents and not all agents, although it has been shown to improve PFS.^{808,810} In addition, maintenance therapy has not been shown to be superior to subsequent therapy, which is initiated at disease progression. A phase 3 randomized trial suggests that conventional cytotoxic agents should not be continued beyond 4 to 6 cycles of therapy; however, many patients assigned to a longer duration of therapy did not receive the planned number of cycles (see *Maintenance Therapy* in this Discussion).^{807,808}

PARAMOUNT, a phase 3 randomized trial, reported that continuation maintenance therapy with pemetrexed slightly increased PFS when compared with placebo (4.1 vs. 2.8 months).⁸⁸¹ Updated results from PARAMOUNT reported that continuation maintenance therapy with pemetrexed also improves overall survival (13.9 vs. 11.0 months).⁸⁸² The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends single-agent pemetrexed as continuation maintenance therapy (category 1) in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.⁸⁸¹⁻⁸⁸³

POINTBREAK, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed bevacizumab plus carboplatin plus pemetrexed compared with bevacizumab plus carboplatin plus paclitaxel in patients with metastatic NSCLC; patients received maintenance therapy with either bevacizumab plus pemetrexed or bevacizumab alone.⁸¹² PFS was 6 months with pemetrexed plus carboplatin plus bevacizumab versus 5.6 months with paclitaxel plus carboplatin plus bevacizumab.⁸¹² It is important to note that the pemetrexed-based arm was associated with less toxicity (eg, less neurotoxicity, less neutropenia, less hair loss) than the paclitaxel-based arm. AVAPERL, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed maintenance therapy with bevacizumab plus pemetrexed versus bevacizumab alone in

patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC; the initial regimen was bevacizumab plus cisplatin plus pemetrexed.^{884,885} An updated analysis reported that overall survival was 17.1 months with bevacizumab plus pemetrexed maintenance versus 13.2 months with bevacizumab alone (HR, 0.87; 95% CI, 0.63–1.21; $P = .29$).⁸⁸⁴

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends continuation maintenance therapy with bevacizumab plus pemetrexed in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC who initially received bevacizumab plus pemetrexed plus platinum regimen based on clinical trial data.^{884,885} Single-agent bevacizumab (category 1) may be continued beyond 4 to 6 cycles of initial therapy (ie, platinum-doublet chemotherapy given with bevacizumab) in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC.^{806,883,886} The Panel recommends that bevacizumab biosimilars may be used in any of the systemic therapy regimens containing bevacizumab (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel plus bevacizumab) that are used for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical data and FDA approvals.^{833,846-849} Therefore, if a bevacizumab biosimilar was initially used as part of first-line combination therapy, the biosimilar should be continued as maintenance therapy in eligible patients.

IFCT-GFPC 0502, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared using maintenance therapy with either gemcitabine or erlotinib after first-line therapy with cisplatin-gemcitabine in patients with advanced NSCLC. Continuation maintenance therapy with single-agent gemcitabine was reported to increase PFS to a greater extent (3.8 months) than switch maintenance therapy with erlotinib (2.9 months) when compared with observation (1.9 months).^{742,887} A phase 3 randomized trial from the CECOG assessed continuation maintenance therapy with gemcitabine versus best supportive care after an initial regimen of cisplatin plus gemcitabine.⁸⁸⁸ The data showed a slight difference in PFS but no difference in overall survival (13 vs. 11 months, respectively; $P = .195$).



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends gemcitabine (category 2B) as continuation maintenance therapy regardless of histology in patients with metastatic NSCLC, negative test results for actionable driver mutations, and PD-L1 expression less than 1%.

Switch Maintenance Therapy

Issues have been raised about switch maintenance therapy, including the design of the trials, modest survival benefits, quality of life, and toxicity.^{810,889} Two phase 3 randomized trials reported a benefit in PFS and overall survival with the initiation of pemetrexed after first-line chemotherapy (4–6 cycles) in patients with nonsquamous NSCLC and no apparent disease progression.^{890,891} The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends switch maintenance therapy with pemetrexed in eligible patients with nonsquamous cell carcinoma; negative test results for actionable driver mutations, and PD-L1 expression less than 1% based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.^{891,892}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend erlotinib as switch maintenance therapy (or as subsequent therapy) for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC, good PS, and negative test results for actionable driver mutations based on results from IUNO, a randomized trial, and a revised indication from the FDA.⁸⁹³ The NCCN NSCLC Panel also does not recommend switch maintenance therapy with erlotinib in patients with squamous cell NSCLC, because overall survival and quality of life were not improved.^{742,894} A phase 3 trial assessed switch maintenance therapy with docetaxel given either immediately after gemcitabine plus carboplatin or delayed until progression in patients with advanced NSCLC; however, many patients in the delayed chemotherapy arm did not receive docetaxel.⁸⁹⁵ Previously, the panel deleted the recommendation for switch maintenance therapy with docetaxel for patients with squamous cell NSCLC because there are better options.^{895,896}



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Targeted Therapy

Targeted therapies are available for the treatment of eligible patients with NSCLC.^{182,897,898} For information about the use of targeted therapy in early-stage resectable NSCLC, see the *Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy* and the *Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant Therapy* sections in this Discussion.

For information about targeted therapies for advanced or metastatic NSCLC with clinically actionable biomarkers, see the *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC* section in this Discussion.

Discussion
update in
progress



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Clinical Evaluation

The workup and evaluation of incidental lung nodules—that are detected on imaging for other conditions—are described in the NSCLC algorithm (see *Incidental Lung Nodules* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). The cutoff thresholds are 6 mm for a positive scan result for incidental solid and subsolid lung nodules detected on chest CT based on the Fleischner criteria (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁹¹⁻⁹⁵ As previously described, low-dose CT screening is recommended for asymptomatic select patients who are at high risk for lung cancer and management of any nodules detected in these patients is described elsewhere (see the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening, available at www.NCCN.org).

After patients are confirmed to have NSCLC based on a pathologic diagnosis, a clinical evaluation needs to be done (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). In patients with symptoms, the clinical stage is initially determined from disease history (ie, cough, dyspnea, chest pain, weight loss) and physical examination together with a limited battery of tests (see *Initial Evaluation* and *Clinical Stage* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). The NCCN NSCLC Panel also recommends that smoking cessation advice, counseling, and pharmacotherapy be provided to patients.^{49,899-901} After the clinical stage is determined, the patient is assigned to one of the pathways that are defined by the stage, specific subdivision of the particular stage, and location of the tumor. Note that for some patients, diagnosis, staging, and surgical resection are done during the same operative procedure. A multidisciplinary evaluation should be done before treatment.

Additional Pretreatment Evaluation

As previously noted, evaluation of the mediastinal nodes is a key step in further staging of the patient. FDG PET/CT scans can be used as an

initial assessment of the hilar and mediastinal nodes (ie, to determine whether the N1, N2, or N3 nodes are positive for cancer, which is a key determinant of stage II and stage III disease); however, CT scans have known limitations for evaluating the extent of lymph node involvement in lung cancer.^{109,902-904} When compared with noninvasive staging methods (EBUS, EUS), surgical staging with mediastinoscopy is more appropriate for certain settings when evaluating mediastinal nodes; however, clinicians use both methods when staging patients.¹⁰⁹ Thus, mediastinoscopy is encouraged as part of the initial evaluation, particularly if the results of imaging are not conclusive and the probability of mediastinal involvement is high (based on tumor size and location). Therefore, mediastinoscopy is appropriate for patients with T2 to T3 lesions even if the FDG PET/CT scan does not suggest mediastinal node involvement.

Mediastinoscopy may also be appropriate to confirm mediastinal node involvement in patients with a positive FDG PET/CT scan. Although mediastinal biopsy is generally preferred, the risks in selected patients may outweigh the benefits, such as patients who are medically inoperable. In patients with peripheral tumors (outer one third of the lung) less than 3 cm, pathologic mediastinal lymph node evaluation is optional if the nodes are FDG PET/CT negative because there is a low likelihood of positive mediastinal nodes.⁹⁰⁵ Invasive mediastinal staging is recommended for central tumors. Mediastinal evaluation can be considered in patients with clinical stage IA disease (T1abc,N0). In patients with peripheral T2a, central T1abc, or T2a lesions with negative FDG PET/CT scans, the risk for mediastinal lymph node involvement is higher and mediastinoscopy and/or EUS-FNA and EBUS-TBNA are recommended. Dillemans et al have reported a selective mediastinoscopy strategy, proceeding straight to thoracotomy without mediastinoscopy for T1 peripheral tumors without enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes on preoperative CT.⁹⁰⁶ This strategy



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

resulted in a 16% incidence of positive N2 nodes discovered only at the time of thoracotomy.

For identifying N2 disease, chest CT scans had sensitivity and specificity rates of 69% and 71%, respectively. Using a chest CT scan plus mediastinoscopy was significantly more accurate (89% vs. 71%) than using a chest CT scan alone for identifying N2 disease. When using CT scans, node positivity is based on the size of the lymph nodes. Therefore, a CT scan will miss small metastases that do not result in node enlargement. To address this issue, Arita et al specifically examined lung cancer metastases in normal size mediastinal lymph nodes in 90 patients and found an incidence of 16% (14/90) false-negative chest CT scans with histologic identification of occult N2 or N3 disease.⁹⁰⁷ Bronchoscopy is used in diagnosis and local staging of both central and peripheral lung lesions and is recommended for pretreatment evaluation of stage I to IIIA tumors. In patients who present with a solitary pulmonary nodule where the suspicion of malignancy is high, surgical resection without prior invasive testing may be reasonable.

As previously mentioned, CT scans have known limitations for evaluating the extent of lymph node involvement in lung cancer.⁹⁰² PET scans have been used to help evaluate the extent of disease and to provide more accurate staging. The NCCN NSCLC Panel reviewed the diagnostic performance of CT and PET scans. The panel assessed studies that examined the sensitivity and specificity of chest CT scans for mediastinal lymph node staging.⁹⁰⁸ Depending on the clinical scenario, a sensitivity of 40% to 65% and a specificity of 45% to 90% were reported.⁹⁰⁹ Because they detect tumor physiology, as opposed to anatomy, PET scans may be more sensitive than CT scans. Moreover, if postobstructive pneumonitis is present, there is little correlation between the size of the mediastinal lymph nodes and tumor involvement.⁹¹⁰ Chin et al found that PET, when used to stage the mediastinal nodes, was 78% sensitive and 81% specific with a

negative predictive value of 89%.⁹¹¹ Kernstine et al compared PET scan to CT scan for identifying N2 and N3 disease in NSCLC.⁹¹² The PET scan was found to be more sensitive than the CT scan in identifying mediastinal node disease (70% vs. 65%). FDG PET/CT has been shown to be useful in restaging patients after adjuvant therapy.^{913,914} When patients with early-stage disease are accurately staged using FDG PET/CT, inappropriate surgery is avoided.⁹¹⁵

The NCCN NSCLC Panel believes that PET scans can play a role in the evaluation and more accurate staging of NSCLC, for example, in identifying stage I (peripheral and central T1–2,N0), stage II, stage III, and stage IV diseases.^{109,916,917} However, FDG PET/CT is even more sensitive and is recommended by the panel.^{915,918,919} PET/CT is typically done from the skull base to the knees; whole body PET/CT may also be done.

Positive FDG PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation (eg, MRI of bone). If the FDG PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, the lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation.^{109,920} Transesophageal EUS-FNA and EBUS-TBNA have proven useful to stage patients or to diagnose mediastinal lesions; these techniques can be used instead of invasive staging procedures in select patients.^{921–924} When compared with CT and PET, EBUS-TBNA has a high sensitivity and specificity for staging mediastinal and hilar lymph nodes in patients with lung cancer.⁹²⁵ In patients with positive nodes on CT or PET, EBUS-TNBA can be used to clarify the results.^{926,927} In patients with negative findings on EBUS-TNBA, conventional mediastinoscopy can be done to confirm the results.^{922,927–929} Note that EBUS is also known as endosonography.

The routine use of bone scans (to exclude bone metastases) is not recommended. Brain MRI with contrast is recommended to rule out asymptomatic brain metastases in patients with stage II, III, and IV disease if aggressive combined-modality therapy is being considered.⁹³⁰



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Patients with stage IB NSCLC are less likely to have brain metastases; therefore, brain MRI is optional in this setting and can be considered for select patients at high risk (eg, tumors >5 cm, central location). If brain MRI cannot be done, then CT of the head with contrast is an option. Note that PET scans are not recommended for assessing whether brain metastases are present (see the NCCN Guidelines for Central Nervous System Cancers, available at www.NCCN.org).

Initial Therapy

As previously mentioned, accurate pathologic assessment and staging are essential before treatment for NSCLC, because management varies depending on the stage, histology, presence of genetic variants, and PS. Before treatment, it is strongly recommended that determination of tumor resectability be made by thoracic surgeons who perform lung cancer surgery as a prominent part of their practice (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). RT doses are provided in the algorithm (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). In addition, the NCCN Guidelines also recommend regimens for targeted therapy, immunotherapy, chemotherapy, and chemoradiation (see *Perioperative Systemic Therapy*, *Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens*, *Molecular and Biomarker-Directed Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease*, and *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). First-line targeted therapy options are recommended for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC and positive test results for actionable driver mutations such as *ALK*, *BRAF* p.V600E, *EGFR*, *MET* exon 14 skipping, *NTRK1/2/3*, *RET*, and *ROS1*. Second-line targeted therapy options are recommended for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC and positive test results for *EGFR* exon 20 insertions or *KRAS* p.G12C mutations. First-line immunotherapy options are recommended for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations. Immunotherapy options may be used as first-line or

subsequent therapy options in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm, although they are generally not preferred options.

Stage I, Stage II, and Stage IIIA Disease

Depending on the extent and type of comorbidity present, patients with stage I or a subset of stage II (T1–2,N1) tumors are generally candidates for surgical resection and mediastinal lymph node dissection. Definitive RT, preferably SABR, is recommended for patients with early-stage NSCLC who are medically inoperable or refuse surgery; RT can be considered as an alternative to surgery in patients at high risk of complications (see *Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy* in this Discussion and see *Initial Treatment* for Stage I and II in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{384,405,408,483,547,931} Image-guided thermal ablation (eg, cryotherapy, microwave, RFA) is an option for selected patients who are medically inoperable and not receiving SABR or definitive RT (see *Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{384,551-557} In some instances, positive mediastinal nodes (N2) are discovered at surgery; in this setting, an additional assessment of staging and tumor resectability must be made, and the treatment (ie, inclusion of systematic mediastinal lymph node dissection) must be modified accordingly. Therefore, the NCCN Guidelines include two different tracks for T1–2,N2 disease (ie, stage IIIA disease): 1) T1–2,N2 disease discovered unexpectedly at surgical exploration; and 2) T1–2,N2 disease confirmed before thoracotomy. In the second case, an initial brain MRI with contrast and FDG PET/CT scan (if not previously done) are recommended to rule out metastatic disease.

For patients with clinical stage IIB (T3,N0) and stage IIIA tumors who have different treatment options (surgery, RT, or chemotherapy), a multidisciplinary evaluation is recommended before treatment. For the subsets of stage IIB (T3,N0) and stage IIIA (T4,N0–1) tumors, treatment



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

options are organized according to the location of the tumor, such as the superior sulcus, chest wall, proximal airway, or mediastinum.³⁹⁴ For each location, a thoracic surgeon needs to determine whether the tumor is resectable (see *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Preoperative concurrent chemoradiation followed by surgical resection of a superior sulcus tumor has shown 2-year survival in the 50% to 70% range.^{394,503,505,932-934} The overall 5-year survival rate is approximately 40%.⁵⁰³ For patients with resectable tumors (T3 invasion, N0–1) in the superior sulcus, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends preoperative concurrent chemoradiation followed by surgical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy plus either atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, or osimertinib, if patients have certain EGFR mutations or PD-L1 levels of 1% or more (see *Initial Treatment* for Superior Sulcus Tumors in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Patients with possibly resectable superior sulcus tumors should undergo preoperative concurrent chemoradiation before surgical re-evaluation (including CT with or without contrast ± PET/CT). For patients with unresectable tumors (T4 extension, N0–1) in the superior sulcus, definitive concurrent chemoradiation is recommended followed by durvalumab (category 1).^{781,935}

Definitive concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for patients with medically inoperable stage II or III NSCLC. The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends durvalumab (category 1) as a consolidation immunotherapy option for eligible patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC and without disease progression after treatment with definitive concurrent chemoradiation based on clinical trial data and FDA approval (see *Chemoradiation* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{16,363,786} The panel also recommends durvalumab as a consolidation immunotherapy option (regardless of PD-L1 status) for eligible patients (PS 0–1) with unresectable stage II NSCLC but without disease progression after definitive concurrent platinum-based

chemoradiation. The recommendation for consolidation immunotherapy with durvalumab occurs in multiple places in the NCCN Guidelines.

Surgical resection is the preferred treatment option for patients with tumors of the chest wall, proximal airway, or mediastinum (T3–4, N0–1). Other treatment options include preoperative systemic therapy or concurrent chemoradiation before surgical resection. For unresectable tumors (T4, N0–1) without pleural effusion, definitive concurrent chemoradiation (category 1) is recommended followed by consolidation immunotherapy with durvalumab (category 1).^{16,447,702,786} Additional chemotherapy (ie, consolidation chemotherapy) is an option if patients will not be receiving durvalumab.^{532,778} However, consolidation chemotherapy is not recommended if patients will be receiving durvalumab, based on concerns that consolidation chemotherapy will increase the risk of pneumonitis if patients are also receiving durvalumab.

Multimodality therapy is recommended for most patients with stage III NSCLC.⁷⁷⁴ For patients with stage IIIA disease and positive mediastinal nodes (T1–2, N2), treatment is based on the findings of pathologic mediastinal lymph node evaluation (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Patients with negative mediastinal biopsy findings are candidates for surgery. For those patients with resectable lesions, mediastinal lymph node dissection or lymph node sampling should be performed during the operation. Those individuals who are medically inoperable should be treated according to their clinical stage. For patients with (T1–2) N2 node-positive disease, a brain MRI with contrast and FDG PET/CT scan (if not done previously) are recommended to search for distant metastases. When distant metastases are not present, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends that the patient be treated with definitive concurrent chemoradiation therapy.^{482,703} Recommended therapy for



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

metastatic disease depends on whether disease is in a solitary site or is widespread.

When a lung metastasis is present, it usually occurs in a patient with other systemic metastases; the prognosis is poor. Therefore, many of these patients are not candidates for surgery; however, systemic therapy is recommended. Although uncommon, patients with lung metastases but without systemic metastases have a better prognosis and are candidates for surgery (see *Multiple Lung Cancers* in this Discussion).⁹³⁶ Patients with separate pulmonary nodule(s) in the same lobe (T3,N0–1) or ipsilateral non-primary lobe (T4,N0–1), without other systemic metastases, are potentially curable by surgery; 5-year survival rates are about 30%.⁹³⁷ For those with N2 nodes after surgery, concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for those with positive margins and an R2 resection; either sequential or concurrent chemoradiation is recommended after an R1 resection. Most NCCN Member Institutions favor concurrent chemoradiation for positive margins, but sequential chemoradiation is reasonable in frailer patients.⁷⁶⁸ For those with N2 nodes and negative margins, I chemotherapy (category 1) or sequential chemotherapy with RT is recommended. Adjuvant chemotherapy followed by adjuvant atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, or osimertinib is recommended for those with N0–1, depending on EGFR mutation levels and PD-L1 levels (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). In patients with synchronous solitary nodules (contralateral lung), the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends treating them as two primary lung tumors if both are curable, even if the histology of the two tumors is similar.⁹³⁸

Multiple Lung Cancers

Patients with a history of lung cancer or those with biopsy-proven synchronous lesions may be suspected of or confirmed with having multiple lung cancers.^{939,940} It is important to determine whether the multiple lung cancers are metastases or separate lung primaries

(synchronous or metachronous); most multiple lung tumors are metastases.^{86,394,941,942} Lesions with different cell types, such as squamous cell or adenocarcinoma, are usually different primary tumors. However, lesions of the same cell type may not be metastases. Therefore, it is essential to determine the histology of the lung tumor (see *Principles of Pathologic Review* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Infection and other benign diseases also need to be ruled out (eg, inflammatory granulomas).^{943,944} Although criteria have been established for diagnosing multiple lung cancers, no definitive method has been established before treatment.^{944–947} The Martini and Melamed criteria are often used to diagnose multiple lung cancers as follows: 1) the histologies are different; or 2) the histologies are the same, but there is no lymph node involvement and no extrathoracic metastases.⁹⁴⁷ Data suggest that NGS testing may help determine whether separate lung nodules are clonally related.^{948–950}

Broad molecular profiling can be used to assess multiple lung lesions (see *Summary of the Guidelines Updates* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For example, tumors with non-overlapping, unique mutations are considered to be clonally unrelated, separate primary lung cancers even if they are histologically similar. Therefore, these tumors can be treated with local therapy (see *Multiple Lung Cancers* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Treatment of multiple lung cancers depends on the status of the lymph nodes (eg, N0–1) and on whether patients are asymptomatic, symptomatic, or at high or low risk of becoming symptomatic.^{941,951–953} Patients should be evaluated in a multidisciplinary setting by thoracic surgeons, pulmonary medicine, radiation oncologists, and medical oncologists. In patients eligible for definitive local therapy, parenchymal-sparing resection is preferred (see the *Principles of Surgical Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{940,941} VATS or SABR are reasonable options depending on the number and distribution of the tumors requiring local treatment.⁹⁵⁴ Multiple lung nodules (eg, solid, subsolid nodules) may also be detected on CT scans; some of these



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

nodules can be followed with imaging, whereas others need to be biopsied or excised (see *Incidental Lung Nodules* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening, available at www.NCCN.org).⁹⁵⁵

For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN NSCLC Panel revised the algorithm for multiple lung cancers. For example, the NCCN Panel added an initial recommendation for multidisciplinary evaluation for patients suspected of or confirmed with having multiple lung cancers. One of the goals during multidisciplinary evaluation for multiple lung cancers is to assess whether patients have lung nodules that can be observed instead of erroneously assuming that patients have stage IV NSCLC. The panel added the following caveats: lesions at low risk of becoming symptomatic can be observed, such as small subsolid nodules with slow growth. However, treatment should be considered if the lesion(s) show accelerating growth, increasing solid component, or increasing FDG uptake, even if the lesions are small.

Stage IIIB and IIIC NSCLC

Stage IIIB NSCLC comprises two unresectable groups, including: 1) T1–2,N3 tumors; and 2) T3–4,N2 tumors; stage IIIC NSCLC includes T3,N3 and contralateral mediastinal nodes (T4,N3), which are also unresectable. Surgical resection is not recommended in patients with T1–2,N3 disease. However, in patients with suspected N3 disease, the NCCN Guidelines recommend pathologic confirmation of nodal status (see *Pretreatment Evaluation* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{956,957} In addition, FDG PET/CT scans (if not previously done) and brain MRI with contrast should also be included in the pretreatment evaluation. If these imaging tests are negative, then treatment options for the appropriate nodal status should be followed (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). If N3 disease is confirmed, definitive concurrent chemoradiation (category 1) is recommended followed by durvalumab (category 1).^{447,702,781,786,958–960}

Durvalumab is recommended (category 1) as a consolidation immunotherapy option for eligible patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC and without disease progression after treatment with definitive concurrent chemoradiation (see *Chemoradiation* in this Discussion and the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{16,363,786} If patients will be receiving durvalumab, additional f chemotherapy (ie, consolidation chemotherapy) is not recommended based on concerns that adding consolidation chemotherapy will increase the risk of pneumonitis if patients are also receiving durvalumab. If patients will not be receiving durvalumab because of medical contraindications or other reasons, consolidation chemotherapy is an option after concurrent chemoradiation.^{532,778} For metastatic disease that is confirmed by FDG PET/CT scan and brain MRI with contrast, treatment is described in the NCCN Guidelines for limited or metastatic disease.

For patients with T4,N2–3 disease (stages IIIB and IIIC), surgical resection is not recommended. The initial workup includes biopsies of the N3 and N2 nodes. If these biopsies are negative, the same treatment options may be used as for stage IIIA (T4,N0–1) disease (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). If either the contralateral or ipsilateral mediastinal node is positive, definitive concurrent chemoradiation therapy is recommended (category 1) followed by durvalumab (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{447,702,781,786,958–961} Again, durvalumab is recommended (category 1) as a consolidation immunotherapy option for eligible patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC and without disease progression after treatment with definitive concurrent chemoradiation.^{16,363,786} Consolidation chemotherapy is an option for eligible patients.^{532,778} However, consolidation chemotherapy is not recommended if patients will be receiving durvalumab.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Limited Metastatic Disease

In general, systemic therapy is recommended for patients with metastatic disease (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁹⁶² In addition, palliative treatment, including RT, may be needed during the disease course to treat localized symptoms, diffuse brain metastases, or bone metastases (see *Therapy for Recurrence and Metastasis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). This section focuses on patients with limited metastatic disease; management of widespread distant metastases is described in another section (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Biomarker testing is recommended for patients with stage IVA disease (see *Predictive and Prognostic Biomarkers* in this Discussion).

Pleural or pericardial effusion is a criterion for stage IV, M1a disease. T4 with pleural effusion is classified as stage IV, M1a (see Table 3 in *Staging* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).¹⁵⁸ Pleural or pericardial effusions are malignant in 90% to 95% of patients; however, they may be related to obstructive pneumonitis, atelectasis, lymphatic or venous obstruction, or a pulmonary embolus. Therefore, pathologic confirmation of a malignant effusion by using thoracentesis or pericardiocentesis is recommended. In certain cases where thoracentesis is inconclusive, thoracoscopy may be performed. In the absence of nonmalignant causes (eg, obstructive pneumonia), an exudate or sanguineous effusion is considered malignant regardless of the results of cytologic examination. If the pleural or pericardial effusion is considered negative for malignancy (M0), recommended treatment is based on the confirmed T and N stage (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Data suggest that most pleural or pericardial effusions are associated with unresectable disease in 95% of cases.⁹⁶³ In patients with effusions that are positive for malignancy, the tumor is defined as M1a and is treated with local therapy (ie, ambulatory

small catheter drainage, pleurodesis, and pericardial window) in addition to treatment as for stage IV disease.^{964,965}

Care of patients with distant metastases in limited sites (ie, stage IVA,M1b) and good PS depends on the location and number of the metastases; the diagnosis is aided by mediastinoscopy, bronchoscopy, FDG PET/CT scan, and brain MRI with contrast. The increased sensitivity of FDG PET/CT scans, compared with other imaging methods, may identify additional metastases and, thus, spare some patients from unnecessary futile surgery. Positive FDG PET/CT scan findings for distant disease need pathologic or other radiologic confirmation. If the FDG PET/CT scan is positive in the mediastinum, the lymph node status needs pathologic confirmation. Patients with oligometastatic disease (eg, brain metastases) and otherwise limited disease in the chest may benefit from aggressive local therapy to both the primary chest and metastatic sites.^{584,966} Aggressive local therapy may comprise surgery and/or definitive RT, including SRS and SABR, and may be preceded or followed by chemotherapy. After progression on TKIs, patients with EGFR mutation-positive metastatic NSCLC may be able to continue with their current TKIs; local therapy can be considered to treat their limited progression (eg, SRS to brain metastases or other sites, SABR for limited thoracic or other metastatic disease; surgery).^{967,968}

Neoadjuvant or Adjuvant Therapy

Chemotherapy, Chemoradiation, Immunotherapy, and Targeted Therapy

On the basis of clinical studies,⁶⁹⁰⁻⁶⁹² the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends cisplatin combined with docetaxel, etoposide, gemcitabine, or vinorelbine as neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy options (also known as perioperative therapy) for all histologies in eligible patients with locally advanced disease. The NCCN NSCLC Panel has preference stratified all the systemic therapy regimens and decided that cisplatin plus



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

pemetrexed is a preferred neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy option (also known as preoperative and postoperative therapy) for nonsquamous NSCLC, whereas cisplatin plus either gemcitabine or docetaxel is preferred for squamous cell NSCLC (see *Perioperative Systemic Therapy* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{738,743,790} Cisplatin combined with either vinorelbine or etoposide are “other recommended” options. For patients with comorbidities or those who cannot tolerate cisplatin, carboplatin may be combined with pemetrexed (nonsquamous only), paclitaxel, or gemcitabine; thus, these regimens are useful in certain circumstances.^{738,969} These neoadjuvant or adjuvant regimens may also be used for sequential chemoradiation.⁷⁴⁴⁻⁷⁴⁷

Because patients with stage III disease have both local and distant failures, theoretically, the use of chemotherapy may eradicate micrometastatic disease obviously present but undetectable at diagnosis. The timing of this chemotherapy varies (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Such chemotherapy may be given alone, sequentially, or concurrently with RT. In addition, chemotherapy could be given preoperatively or postoperatively in appropriate patients. Three phase 3 trials have assessed preoperative chemotherapy followed by surgery compared with surgery alone in the treatment of stage III NSCLC.^{697,970-972} All three studies showed a survival advantage for patients who received preoperative chemotherapy. SWOG S9900—one of the largest randomized trials examining preoperative chemotherapy in early-stage NSCLC—assessed surgery alone compared with surgery plus preoperative paclitaxel plus carboplatin in patients with stage IB/IIA and stage IIB/IIIA NSCLC (excluding superior sulcus tumors). PFS and overall survival were improved with preoperative chemotherapy.^{971,972} The two earlier phase 3 studies had a small number of patients, while the SWOG study was stopped early because of the positive results of the IALT study. A number of phase 2 studies have evaluated preoperative chemotherapy for stage III NSCLC, with (or without) RT, followed by surgery.⁹⁷³⁻⁹⁷⁵

Post-surgical treatment options for patients with stage IA tumors (T1abc,N0) and with positive surgical margins (R1, R2) include re-resection (preferred) or RT (category 2B); observation is recommended for patients with negative surgical margins (R0). Postoperative chemotherapy is a recommended option for patients with T2ab,N0 tumors and negative surgical margins who have high-risk features, including poorly differentiated tumors, vascular invasion, wedge resection, visceral pleural involvement, and unknown lymph node status (Nx) (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{737,976} If the surgical margins are positive in patients with T2ab,N0 tumors, options include: 1) re-resection (preferred) with (or without) chemotherapy; or 2) RT with (or without) chemotherapy (chemotherapy is an option for T2b,N0).^{467,737}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends atezolizumab as an adjuvant therapy option for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) stage IIB to IIIA, stage IIIB (only T3,N2), or high-risk stage IIA NSCLC and PD-L1 of 1% or more, and negative for *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, *EGFR L858R* mutations, or *ALK* rearrangements, who have previously received adjuvant chemotherapy based on clinical trial data and FDA approval (see *Surgery Followed by Adjuvant Therapy: Trial Data and NCCN Recommendations* in this Discussion).⁷⁵⁰ For the 2023 update (Version 2), the NCCN Panel also recommends pembrolizumab as an adjuvant therapy option following adjuvant chemotherapy for eligible patients with completely resected early-stage NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.⁷⁵¹ The panel recommends osimertinib as an adjuvant therapy option for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) stage IB to IIIA or stage IIIB (only T3,N2) NSCLC and *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or *EGFR L858R* mutations who have previously received adjuvant chemotherapy or are ineligible to receive platinum-based chemotherapy based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.⁷⁴⁸ For patients who have these *EGFR* mutations and PD-L1 levels of 1% or more, the panel only recommends osimertinib; the panel does not recommend using 1)



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

single-agent therapy with either atezolizumab or pembrolizumab; or 2) combination therapy with osimertinib plus atezolizumab or pembrolizumab.

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends adjuvant chemotherapy (category 1) followed by atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, or osimertinib for eligible patients with the appropriate biomarkers, negative surgical margins, and stage IIB disease, including 1) T1abc–T2a,N1; 2) T2b,N1; or 3) T3,N0 disease.^{733,977} If surgical margins are positive in these patients, options after an R1 resection include: 1) re-resection and chemotherapy; or 2) chemoradiation (either sequential or concurrent). After an R2 resection, options include: 1) re-resection and chemotherapy; or 2) concurrent chemoradiation. Most NCCN Member Institutions favor concurrent chemoradiation for positive margins, but sequential chemoradiation is reasonable in frailer patients.⁷⁶⁸ Postoperative chemotherapy or chemoradiation can also be used in patients with stage III NSCLC who have had surgery (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Patients with T1–3,N2 or T3,N1 disease (discovered only at surgical exploration and mediastinal lymph node dissection) and positive margins may be treated with chemoradiation; either sequential or concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for an R1 resection, whereas concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for an R2 resection. For patients with negative margins (R0), treatment options include either 1) chemotherapy (category 1) followed by atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, or osimertinib for eligible patients with the appropriate biomarkers; or 2) sequential chemotherapy and consider RT.⁷³³

For stage IIIA superior sulcus tumors (T4 extension,N0–1) that become resectable after preoperative concurrent chemoradiation, resection followed by chemotherapy is recommended and then atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, or osimertinib, depending on biomarker status (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Surgical reevaluation (including chest CT

with or without contrast and with or without PET/CT) is done to determine whether the tumor is resectable after treatment. If the lesion remains unresectable after preoperative concurrent chemoradiation, then completion of definitive dose chemoradiation without interruption, followed by consolidation immunotherapy with durvalumab (category 1) is recommended for eligible patients. Among patients with chest wall lesions with T3 invasion–T4 extension, N0–1 disease, those who are initially treated with surgery (preferred) may receive chemotherapy and then either atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, or osimertinib depending on biomarker status, if the surgical margins are negative. For patients with positive margins, options include either 1) sequential or concurrent chemoradiation; or 2) re-resection and chemotherapy. As previously mentioned, most NCCN Member Institutions favor concurrent chemoradiation for positive margins, but sequential is reasonable in frailer patients.⁷⁶⁸ Similar treatment plans are recommended for resectable tumors of the proximal airway or mediastinum (T3–4,N0–1).

For patients with stage III disease and positive mediastinal nodes (T1–3,N2) and no apparent disease progression after initial treatment with induction systemic therapy with or without RT, surgery is recommended (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁴⁵⁰ Alternatively, if the disease progresses, treatment options include either 1) local therapy using RT (if feasible) with (or without) chemotherapy; or 2) systemic therapy. In patients with separate pulmonary nodules in the same lobe (T3,N0–1) or ipsilateral non-primary lobe (T4,N0–1), surgery is recommended; neoadjuvant systemic therapy with nivolumab plus chemotherapy is an option before surgery. In patients with N2 disease and negative margins, options include 1) chemotherapy (category 1); or 2) sequential chemotherapy with radiation. If the resection margins are positive in patients with N2 disease, concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for an R2 resection, whereas either concurrent or sequential chemoradiation



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

is recommended for an R1 resection. Concurrent chemoradiation is often used for positive margins, but sequential is reasonable in frailer patients.

Radiation Therapy

After complete resection of clinical early-stage NSCLC, postoperative RT has been found to be detrimental for pathologic N0 or N1 stage disease in a meta-analysis (population-based analysis of data from SEER) of small randomized trials using older techniques and dosing regimens.⁹⁷⁸ Data from two randomized phase 3 trials, the LungART and PORT-C trials, show that postoperative RT (also known as PORT) did not improve survival compared with no postoperative RT, although locoregional control was significantly improved in patients with completely resected stage IIIA (N2) NSCLC who received neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy.^{450,453} Postoperative RT may be considered for select patients with negative margins and high-risk N2 disease (see *Chemoradiation* in this Discussion and *Principles of Radiation Therapy* in the algorithm). Previous trials and meta-analyses had suggested that there was an apparent survival benefit of postoperative RT in patients with N2 nodal stage diagnosed surgically.^{467,574,977,979,980}

PROCLAIM, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed concurrent thoracic RT with cisplatin plus pemetrexed versus cisplatin plus etoposide followed by consolidation chemotherapy in patients with unresectable stage III nonsquamous NSCLC.⁷⁷⁸ Both regimens were equivalent in terms of survival, but the cisplatin plus pemetrexed regimen was associated with less neutropenia (24.4% vs. 44.5%; $P < .001$) and fewer grade 3 to 4 adverse events (64.0% vs. 76.8%; $P = .001$). The NCCN Panel has preference stratified the concurrent chemoradiation regimens and decided that pemetrexed with either carboplatin or cisplatin are preferred concurrent chemoradiation regimens for eligible patients with nonsquamous NSCLC.^{783,981,982} Other preferred concurrent chemoradiation regimens include 1) paclitaxel plus carboplatin; and 2) cisplatin plus

etoposide;; these regimens may be used regardless of histology.^{532,780} The NCCN NSCLC Panel deleted the cisplatin plus etoposide consolidation regimen based on the PROCLAIM trial.⁷⁷⁸ Other consolidation chemotherapy regimens are an option for eligible patients receiving definitive chemoradiation; however, consolidation chemotherapy is not recommended if the patient will be receiving durvalumab.

Postoperative chemotherapy (category 1) followed by adjuvant atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, or osimertinib, depending on the biomarker status, is recommended for patients with T1–3, N2 disease and negative margins (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Postoperative sequential chemotherapy with consideration of postoperative RT is recommended for select patients with negative margins and high-risk N2 disease such as extracapsular extension, multistation involvement, inadequate lymph node dissection or sampling, and/or refusal or intolerance of adjuvant systemic therapy.^{450,453,767} Either concurrent or sequential chemoradiation may be used for postoperative therapy and positive margins, depending on the type of resection and the setting (eg, N2 disease). Concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for R2 resections, whereas either sequential or concurrent chemoradiation is recommended for R1 resections. Concurrent chemoradiation is often used for positive margins, but sequential is reasonable in frailer patients.⁷⁶⁸ Cisplatin plus etoposide and carboplatin plus paclitaxel are chemoradiation regimens recommended by the NCCN NSCLC Panel for all histologies (see *Concurrent Chemoradiation Regimens* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁷⁸⁰ When chemoradiation is recommended in the NCCN Guidelines, these regimens may be used for stage II to III disease.^{468,469,702,703,781,784,785}

Surveillance

Because recurrence is common after treatment for NSCLC, surveillance is recommended in the NCCN Guidelines for eligible patients with no



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

evidence of clinical or radiographic disease after definitive therapy. Data from randomized phase 3 trials are not available to clarify surveillance recommendations; therefore, the most appropriate schedules are controversial.⁹⁸³⁻⁹⁸⁸ The surveillance recommendations were compiled by polling the NCCN NSCLC Panel regarding their practice patterns. Details regarding the specific surveillance schedules are outlined in the algorithm based on stage and the definitive treatment (see *Surveillance After Completion of Definitive Therapy* in the algorithm). Surveillance schedules for most patients with metastatic disease are individualized for each patient, although the NCCN Guidelines provide a surveillance schedule for certain patients with stage IV oligometastatic disease.

NLST, a large randomized trial, assessed lung screening with low-dose CT screening versus chest radiography in individuals at high risk for lung cancer.⁷³ Low-dose CT screening decreased mortality from lung cancer (mainly adenocarcinoma) compared with chest radiography (247 vs. 309 deaths, respectively; 20% relative reduction in mortality; 95% CI, 6.8–26.7; $P = .004$).⁷³ Low-dose CT is recommended for screening individuals at high risk for lung cancer (see the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening, available at www.NCCN.org). The NCCN NSCLC Panel feels that low-dose CT is beneficial for identifying recurrences in patients previously treated for NSCLC. It is important to note that the surveillance recommendations for patients who have been treated for NSCLC are different from the screening recommendations for individuals at high risk for lung cancer (see the NCCN Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening).

The NCCN Guidelines recommend a chest CT scan with (or without) contrast and an H&P for the initial surveillance schedules (2–5 years after definitive treatment) followed by annual low-dose non-contrast-enhanced CT and an H&P (see *Surveillance After Completion of Definitive Therapy* in the algorithm).^{986,987,989-992} Patients treated with chemotherapy with (or without) RT who have residual abnormalities may require more frequent

imaging. FDG PET/CT or brain MRI is not routinely recommended for routine surveillance in patients without symptoms.⁹⁸³ But, PET may be useful for assessing CT scans that appear to show malignant neoplasms but may be radiation fibrosis, atelectasis, or other benign conditions. Areas previously treated with RT may remain FDG avid for up to 2 years; therefore, histologic confirmation of suspicious areas with apparent “recurrent” disease is needed.⁹⁹³ The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends assessing patients with recurrences using PET/CT and brain MRI with contrast; if brain MRI is not possible, then CT with contrast of the head is recommended. Information about smoking cessation (eg, advice, counseling, therapy) should be provided for patients undergoing surveillance to improve their quality of life.

The NCCN Guidelines include information about the long-term follow-up care of NSCLC survivors (see *Cancer Survivorship Care* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). These recommendations include guidelines for routine cancer surveillance, immunizations, health monitoring, counseling for wellness and health promotion, and cancer screening (see the NCCN Guidelines for Colorectal Cancer Screening, NCCN Guidelines for Breast Cancer Screening and Diagnosis, and NCCN Guidelines for Prostate Cancer Early Detection, available at www.NCCN.org). An analysis suggests that patients who survive lung cancer have a high symptom burden 1 year after diagnosis and therefore need management after treatment.⁹⁹⁴

Treatment of Recurrences and Distant Metastases

Recurrences are subdivided into locoregional recurrences and distant metastases. Management of locoregional recurrences or symptomatic local disease—endobronchial obstruction, mediastinal lymph node recurrence, superior vena cava (SVC) obstruction, and severe hemoptysis—is described in the NCCN Guidelines (see *Therapy for Recurrence and Metastasis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).⁶⁶⁴ An



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

SVC stent may be used with either concurrent chemoradiation or RT to treat SVC obstruction. For patients with endobronchial obstruction, relieving airway obstruction may increase survival, especially in patients who are severely compromised, and may improve their quality of life.⁹⁹⁵ After treatment for locoregional recurrence, observation or systemic therapy (category 2B for systemic therapy) is recommended if disseminated disease is not evident. Systemic therapy is recommended for disseminated disease. The type of systemic therapy depends on the histologic type, whether somatic genomic alterations are present that can be treated with targeted therapy, and PS (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

Management of distant metastases—localized symptoms; bone; and limited, diffuse brain, or disseminated metastases—is described in the NCCN Guidelines (see *Therapy for Recurrence and Metastasis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Palliation of symptoms throughout the disease course can be achieved with external-beam RT for distant metastases with localized symptoms, diffuse brain metastases, or bone metastases (bisphosphonate or denosumab therapy can be considered).^{480,579,996} For patients at risk of fracture in weight-bearing bone, orthopedic stabilization and palliative RT are recommended.

Of note, recurrent and metastatic disease have historically been regarded as incurable. However, select limited locoregional recurrences may be treated with curative intent therapy (re-resection preferred or RT or SABR) (see *Therapy for Recurrence and Metastasis* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Similarly, patients with limited-site oligometastatic disease and good PS may benefit from aggressive local therapies to the metastatic and primary sites, with clinical data suggesting the possibility of long-term survival (see *Initial Treatment for Stage IVA, M1b* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{607,608,611,654,997-1000} In addition, emerging clinical data suggest the feasibility of definitive reirradiation of local recurrences within prior RT

fields using highly conformal techniques, although this should be limited to highly selected cases in specialty centers with appropriate expertise because of the potential for severe toxicity with high cumulative radiation doses to critical structures.^{477,631-633,1001-1004}

In patients with NSCLC who have bone metastases, data suggest that denosumab increases median overall survival when compared with zoledronic acid (9.5 vs. 8 months).¹⁰⁰⁵ The FDA has approved the use of zoledronic acid and denosumab in patients with bone metastases from solid tumors.^{1006,1007} Denosumab and bisphosphonate therapy can be associated with severe hypocalcemia; patients with hypoparathyroidism and vitamin D deficiency are at increased risk for hypocalcemia. Denosumab or intravenous bisphosphonate therapy can be considered in patients with bone metastases to decrease bone complications (eg, decrease pain, delay skeletal-related events) based on clinical trial data.^{182,1005,1008-1011}



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC

For patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC, the NCCN Guidelines recommend that histologic subtype should be determined before therapy so that an appropriate treatment can be selected. Smoking cessation counseling (if necessary) and palliative care should also be integrated into the disease management strategy. Data suggest that early palliative care is associated with higher quality of life in patients with metastatic NSCLC.⁷²⁰

Molecular testing for somatic, disease-associated oncogenic driver mutations or alterations should be conducted as part of broad molecular profiling, which is strongly recommended by the panel. Broad molecular profiling is defined as molecular testing that identifies all actionable molecular biomarkers specified in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC in either a single assay or a combination of a limited number of assays, and optimally also identifies emerging biomarkers. Tiered approaches based on low prevalence of co-occurring biomarkers are acceptable. The goal of broad molecular profiling is to identify driver alterations that can guide use of available targeted therapies or to appropriately counsel patients regarding potential clinical trials that may be available. Therefore, broad molecular profiling is considered a key component of improving care for patients with NSCLC.

Molecular testing via biopsy and/or plasma testing is recommended; combinations of tissue and plasma testing, either concurrently or in sequence, are acceptable. Evidence suggests that concurrent testing can improve time to test results and should be considered depending on the clinical situation.^{197,1012-1017} Negative results (defined as the absence of a definitive driver mutation) by one method suggest that a complementary method may be used.

Molecular testing for *EGFR*, *ALK*, *KRAS*, *ROS1*, *BRAF*, *NTRK1/2/3*, *METex14* skipping, *RET*, and *ERBB2 (HER2)* alterations is recommended in all patients with advanced or metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (ie, adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma) and NSCLC not otherwise specified (NOS); *EGFR* mutation and *ALK* rearrangement testing are category 1 recommendations for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS based on the data available to recommend targeted therapies for these biomarkers. As the cumulative incidence of targetable molecular alterations in squamous cell carcinoma across all alterations ranges from 2% to 10%,^{136,137,184,185} the same molecular testing should be considered in all patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC squamous cell carcinoma, and not just those with certain clinical characteristics, such as never smoking status and mixed histology.

If a clinically actionable biomarker is found, the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC provide appropriate therapy recommendations. If results are unknown or pending, patients can be treated as if they do not have driver oncogenes. However, retrospective data indicate that the availability of molecular testing prior to treatment initiation is associated with longer overall survival (OS) in patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC.¹⁰¹⁸ If patients require an urgent start to therapy, clinicians should consider holding immunotherapy for one cycle (ie, just use platinum-based chemotherapy regimens). Clinicians need to be aware of the long half-life of immune checkpoint inhibitors and the potential for higher rates of side effects when using certain targeted therapies, (such as osimertinib) in combination with or following checkpoint inhibitors.^{828,829,1019,1020}

If a clinical actionable biomarker is discovered during first-line systemic therapy, then the planned systemic therapy (including maintenance therapy) can be either interrupted or completed before switching to the appropriate targeted therapy. Factors that can be considered to guide



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

this decision include the level of toxicity that the patient is experiencing and whether a clinical or radiographic response has been observed.

Upfront programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression testing before first-line therapy is also a category 1 recommendation (regardless of histology) in patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC to assess how immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) could be used if no actionable molecular biomarkers are identified. Treatment options for advanced or metastatic NSCLC without actionable molecular biomarkers are stratified by PD-L1 level and include systemic therapy options such as immunotherapy with or without chemotherapy (see NSCL-37 and NSCL-38 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Refer to the full Guidelines at www.NCCN.org for complete treatment recommendations for advanced or metastatic NSCLC based on PD-L1 levels in the absence of a clinically actionable marker.

In the NCCN Guidelines, targeted therapies with a first-line indication are recommended as initial therapy (rather than first-line ICIs) for patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC and some (but not all) oncogenic drivers, regardless of PD-L1 levels. The rationale is that targeted therapies typically yield higher response rates (eg, osimertinib, 80%) than ICIs (poor response rates) in the first-line setting, and targeted therapy is better tolerated.^{184,371,372,827,1021} It should be noted that targeted therapies are not available or recommended for NSCLC with certain actionable biomarkers in the first-line setting. For instance, patients with NSCLC with KRAS G12C mutations are likely to benefit from immunotherapy (with or without chemotherapy) in the first-line setting.^{184,1022,1023} Targeted therapies are recommended only in the second-line setting or later for those with KRAS G12C mutations.

Monitoring is recommended during initial therapy with response assessment with CT (with or without contrast) of known or high-risk sites of disease (such as chest, abdomen, and pelvis) after 2 cycles and then

every 2 to 4 cycles. Likewise, monitoring of known or high-risk sites of disease is also recommended during maintenance or subsequent therapy with CT (with or without contrast) every 6 to 12 weeks.

For complete treatment recommendations for advanced or metastatic NSCLC, see NSCL-19.

NSCLC with *EGFR* Alterations

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a receptor tyrosine kinase that is altered in a subset of patients with NSCLC. The two most common *EGFR* alterations in NSCLC are deletions in exon 19 (with conserved deletion of the LREA sequence) and a point mutation in exon 21 (L858R); these represent approximately 85% to 90% of all *EGFR* alterations in NSCLC.²⁴⁶ Both result in activation of the tyrosine kinase domain and are associated with sensitivity to small-molecule EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs).²⁴⁴ These *EGFR* alterations are found in approximately 10% of white patients with NSCLC and up to 19% of Black and 50% of Asian patients.^{245,1024,1025}

Other less common *EGFR* mutations (approximately 10%) include exon 20 S768I, exon 21 L861Q, and/or exon 18 G719X.^{246,247} These mutations have varying degrees of sensitivity to first- (erlotinib/gefitinib), second- (afatinib/dacomitinib), and third- (osimertinib) generation EGFR TKIs.^{246,247,291-293,1026}

EGFR T790M is an *EGFR* exon 20 mutation associated with acquired resistance to EGFR TKI therapy and has been reported in about 60% of patients with disease progression after initial response to afatinib, erlotinib, or gefitinib.^{210,265-271} If *EGFR* T790M is identified in the absence of prior EGFR TKI therapy, genetic counseling and possible germline genetic testing are warranted. Identification of germline *EGFR* T790M confers a high risk for lung cancer regardless of smoking status.²⁷³⁻²⁷⁵



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations are the third most common group of *EGFR* mutations; they occur in approximately 2% of patients with NSCLC and 4% to 12% of patients with *EGFR* mutations.^{179,259,294,295} *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations are a heterogeneous group; while NSCLC with these variants generally have low response rates to early-generation EGFR TKIs, variable levels of response with newer therapies have been reported, depending on the variant.^{178,179,257,1027}

Clinical Data: NSCLC with *EGFR* Exon 19 Deletion or Exon 21 L858R Mutations

Osimertinib is a third-generation oral EGFR TKI that is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of NSCLC with *EGFR* alterations.^{1028,1029} Osimertinib monotherapy and osimertinib in combination with platinum and pemetrexed chemotherapy are both indicated for the first-line treatment of adults with metastatic NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation.

FLAURA, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed first-line therapy with osimertinib compared with either erlotinib or gefitinib in patients with metastatic NSCLC and *EGFR* mutations (exon 19 deletion or L858R).^{18,371,1030,1031} The median progression-free survival (PFS) was longer with osimertinib compared with either erlotinib or gefitinib (18.9 months vs. 10.2 months; hazard ratio [HR], 0.46; $P < .001$).³⁷¹ The median duration of response was longer with osimertinib compared with erlotinib or gefitinib (median response, 17.2 vs. 8.5 months).³⁷¹ Only 6% of patients receiving osimertinib had central nervous system (CNS) progression events when compared with 15% of those receiving erlotinib or gefitinib.³⁷¹ Grade 3 or higher adverse events (AEs) were reported in 34% of patients receiving osimertinib and 45% of those receiving erlotinib or gefitinib.³⁷¹ An updated analysis showed that median overall survival (OS) was 38.6 months with osimertinib compared with 31.8 months for either erlotinib or gefitinib (HR, 0.8; $P = .046$).¹⁸

FLAURA2, a phase 3 open-label randomized study, evaluated first-line therapy with osimertinib in combination with chemotherapy (pemetrexed and either cisplatin or carboplatin) versus osimertinib monotherapy in 557 patients with advanced NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or L858R.¹⁰³² The histology was adenocarcinoma in 99% of the patient population. The median investigator assessed PFS was longer in patients who received osimertinib in combination with chemotherapy compared with those who received only osimertinib (25.5 vs. 16.7 months; HR, 0.62; $P < .001$). The median duration of response was also longer with osimertinib plus chemotherapy compared with osimertinib alone (24.0 vs. 15.3 months). The number of grade 3 AEs was higher with osimertinib plus chemotherapy than with osimertinib monotherapy and was primarily driven by known chemotherapy-related AEs.

Amivantamab-vmjw is a bispecific human antibody to EGFR and MET that has been studied in a variety of contexts of NSCLC with *EGFR* mutations.¹⁷⁸ For patients with advanced NSCLC and *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or L858R mutation whose disease progressed on or after osimertinib monotherapy, MARIPOSA-2, a phase 3 randomized trial, evaluated the efficacy of amivantamab-vmjw in combination with chemotherapy (carboplatin and pemetrexed) as subsequent therapy compared with chemotherapy.¹⁰³³ The median PFS was longer for the amivantamab-vmjw plus chemotherapy group than the chemotherapy group (6.3 months vs. 4.2 months; HR, 0.48; $P < .001$). The objective response rate was 64% with amivantamab-vmjw plus chemotherapy versus 36% with chemotherapy alone. No statistically significant difference in OS was reported in the interim analysis. The most common grade 3 or higher AEs were neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, and leukopenia.

Multiple studies have shown that other single-agent EGFR inhibitors and combination regimens also have efficacy in patients with advanced or



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

metastatic NSCLC and *EGFR* alterations.^{181,250,256,1034-1036} Erlotinib, gefitinib, and dacomitinib have all been approved by the FDA for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC whose tumors have *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or exon 21 (L858R) substitution mutations.¹⁰³⁷⁻¹⁰³⁹ Erlotinib in combination with either ramucirumab¹⁰⁴⁰ or bevacizumab^{1036,1041} can also be considered as options.

Several studies have reported that programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1)/PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy in the second-line setting is less effective in *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R-positive NSCLC, regardless of PD-L1 expression.^{358,827,834,835} Recent data also suggest that PD-1 inhibitor (pembrolizumab) in combination with chemotherapy as subsequent therapy may not have an OS or PFS benefit compared with chemotherapy alone in patients with metastatic NSCLC and *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R.¹⁰⁴²

NCCN Recommendations: Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC with EGFR Exon 19 Deletion or Exon 21 L858R Mutations (NSCL-21, NSCL-22, and NSCL-23)

In the first-line setting, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends single-agent osimertinib as a preferred treatment option for patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations. Single-agent erlotinib, afatinib, gefitinib, or dacomitinib are other recommended first-line treatment options. All of these are category 1 recommendations and are appropriate for patients with performance status 0–4.

The following combination regimens are also included in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC as “other recommended” options for advanced or metastatic NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations in the first-line setting: osimertinib in combination with pemetrexed and either cisplatin or carboplatin (category 1; nonsquamous), erlotinib in combination with bevacizumab

(nonsquamous and no recent history of hemoptysis), or erlotinib in combination with ramucirumab. An FDA-approved biosimilar is an appropriate substitute for bevacizumab.

Targeted therapies are also recommended as an option if an *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutation is discovered during first-line systemic therapy. For patients receiving first-line ICIs with or without chemotherapy, oncologists should be aware of the long half-life of the ICI and potential AEs when using osimertinib (or other TKIs) in combination with or following ICIs.^{828,829,1019,1020} For example, the rate of AEs, such as pneumonitis, is higher when osimertinib is initiated within 3 months of treatment with certain ICIs.⁸²⁸

In patients who experience disease progression after receiving first-line osimertinib, decisions about subsequent therapies are guided by disease symptoms as well as sites of progression. Changes in systemic therapy are generally recommended if patients have symptomatic systemic progression and/or multiple lesions. When considering second-line systemic therapy, ideally patients should be re-biopsied to rule out transformation to small cell histology, a phenomenon that occurs in approximately 5% *EGFR* TKI-resistant tumors.^{265,278} Amivantamab-vmjw in combination with carboplatin and pemetrexed is a category 1 and preferred treatment option for patients with multiple lesions (if nonsquamous). Systemic therapy options such as chemotherapy (NSCL-K 1 of 5 or NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC) are also recommended for patients with symptomatic systemic progression. Data in the second-line setting suggest that PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy is less effective in *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R NSCLC, irrespective of PD-L1 expression.^{358,827,834,835}

Definitive local therapy has a role in the treatment of metastatic *EGFR*-positive NSCLC. For patients with a limited number of initial sites of metastasis (oligometastasis; limited number is not universally defined,



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

but clinical trials have included 3-5 metastases), definitive local therapy (eg, stereotactic ablative radiotherapy [SABR] or surgery) should be considered as consolidation after initiating EGFR TKI therapy (local consolidative therapy) if not given prior to EGFR TKI therapy (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* [NSCL-C] and NSCL-15 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Local therapy may also be an appropriate subsequent therapy option for certain patients who have progressed after initial therapy with an EGFR TKI. For those with asymptomatic progression or symptomatic systemic progression that is limited in nature (oligoprogression), definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery) should be considered for limited lesions regardless of prior TKI therapy; image-guided thermal ablation (IGTA) therapy may also be an option (see *Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy* [NSCL-D] in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For those with CNS progression, definitive local therapy (eg, stereotactic radiosurgery [SRS] with or without surgical resection) should be considered for symptomatic lesions, and SRS should be considered for asymptomatic lesions at risk of symptomatic progression based on factors including size, location, and edema. See also the NCCN Guidelines for CNS Cancers on www.NCCN.org for additional recommendations.

If the patient experiences disease progression after treatment with osimertinib as well as chemotherapy with pemetrexed and either cisplatin or carboplatin then the subsequent therapy options listed on NSCL-K 4 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC (such as chemotherapy) can be considered.

Clinical Data: NSCLC with EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X Mutations

For patients with the less common EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X mutations, treatment recommendations are based on non-randomized studies. Afatinib is a second-generation oral TKI that irreversibly inhibits the ErbB/HER family of receptors including EGFR and HER2.^{1043,1044}

Afatinib is approved by the FDA for the first-line treatment of metastatic NSCLC whose tumors have some *EGFR* mutations.¹⁰⁴⁵ A post-hoc analysis of several LUX-Lung trials (LUX-Lung 2, 3, and 6) assessed afatinib in patients with advanced NSCLC and the most frequent uncommon *EGFR* mutations (L861Q, G719X, and S768I).¹⁰²⁶ Median OS was 19.4 months. A response to afatinib was reported in 8 patients (100%) with *EGFR* S768I mutations. Among those with *EGFR* G719X mutations, an objective response to afatinib was reported in 14 patients (77.8%), while a response to afatinib was reported in 9 patients (56.3%) of those with *EGFR* L861Q.

Osimertinib has also been studied in patients with less common *EGFR* mutations, including S768I, L861Q, and G719X. KCSG-LU15-09, a phase 2 trial based in Korea, assessed first-line therapy with osimertinib in patients with metastatic or recurrent NSCLC and these mutations.²⁹¹ The median PFS was 8.2 months and the objective response rate was 50%. An objective response with osimertinib was observed in 78% (7/9) of those with *EGFR* L861Q, 53% (10/19) of those with *EGFR* G719X, and 38% (3/8) of those with *EGFR* S768I. The median PFS was 15.2 months, 8.2 months, and 12.3 months in the L861Q, G719X and S768I groups, respectively. Manageable AEs included rash, pruritus, decreased appetite, diarrhea, and dyspnea.²⁹¹

Retrospective data suggest that the clinical response to osimertinib versus afatinib may differ, depending on the exact *EGFR* mutation identified; for example, NSCLC with *EGFR* L861Q may be more likely to respond to osimertinib than afatinib.^{1026,1046,1047}

NCCN Recommendations: Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC with EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X Mutations (NSCL-24)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends afatinib or osimertinib as preferred first-line therapy options for patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC with the less common *EGFR* S768I, L861Q, and/or



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

G719X mutations. All are appropriate for patients with performance status 0–4.

Subsequent treatment options for advanced or metastatic NSCLC with *EGFR* S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X alterations that progressed following first-line treatment with afatinib, osimertinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, or dacomitinib are the same as for the more common *EGFR* alterations – refer to NSCL-22 and NSCL-23 and the subsequent therapy treatment recommendations for advanced or metastatic NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R detailed above.

Clinical Data: NSCLC with EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutation

For patients with NSCLC and *EGFR* exon 20 insertions, treatment with early-generation *EGFR* TKIs has generally not been associated with disease response.^{178,179,257} Patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion-positive metastatic NSCLC have frequently been treated with first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.^{297,299} The response rates (0%–25%) to immunotherapy regimens vary, depending on the specific *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutation.^{179,302} Mobocertinib, an *EGFR* TKI developed specifically for patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertions, was previously granted accelerated approval by the FDA in the United States. However, mobocertinib was withdrawn from the U.S. market in 2023 and is no longer recommended as a subsequent treatment option by the panel based on data from the phase 3 EXCLAIM-2 trial, which compared first-line mobocertinib to platinum-based chemotherapy, as the primary endpoint was not met.^{1048,1049}

Single-agent amivantamab-vmjw is FDA-approved for the treatment of adults with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations, whose disease has progressed on or after platinum-based chemotherapy.¹⁰⁵⁰ CHRYSALIS, a phase 1 study, assessed subsequent therapy with amivantamab-vmjw in 81 patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion-positive metastatic NSCLC who had received one or

more previous lines of therapy.¹⁷⁸ The overall response rate was 40%, with 3 complete responses. The median PFS was 8.3 months. Common treatment-related AEs included cutaneous reactions, infusion-related reactions, and paronychia. The most common grade 3 to 4 AEs included hypokalemia as well as pulmonary embolism, neutropenia, diarrhea, and rash. Eight deaths were reported in the safety assessment (7%).

Amivantamab-vmjw in combination with carboplatin and pemetrexed is also approved by the FDA for the treatment of adults with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations.¹⁰⁵⁰ PAPILLON, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed the efficacy and safety of first-line amivantamab-vmjw plus chemotherapy (pemetrexed and carboplatin) versus chemotherapy alone in 308 patients with advanced NSCLC with *EGFR* exon 20 insertions who had not previously received systemic therapy.¹⁰⁵¹ The median PFS was longer in the amivantamab-vmjw plus chemotherapy group than in the chemotherapy alone group (11.4 months vs. 6.7 months; HR, 0.40; $P < .001$). Based on the interim OS analysis, the HR for amivantamab-vmjw plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone was 0.67 ($P = .11$). The most common AEs reported with amivantamab-vmjw plus chemotherapy were hematologic effects and skin-related *EGFR*-related toxic events (eg, rash, paronychia, dermatitis acneiform).

NCCN Recommendations: Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC with EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutation (NSCL-25)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends amivantamab-vmjw in combination with carboplatin and pemetrexed as a category 1 and preferred treatment option for patients with advanced or metastatic nonsquamous *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutation-positive NSCLC. Other systemic therapy regimens (eg, chemotherapy) listed on NSCL-K 1 of 5 or NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC are also recommended as first-line treatment options. Data indicate that ICI



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

monotherapy is associated with low activity in NSCLC with *EGFR* alterations.^{184,1052}

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends amivantamab-vmjw as a subsequent therapy option for patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutation-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC and disease progression who were not previously treated with amivantamab-vmjw. For patients whose disease progressed after first-line treatment with amivantamab-vmjw in combination with chemotherapy, subsequent therapy options listed on NSCLC K 4 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC are recommended.

NSCLC with KRAS G12C Mutation

KRAS is a protein with intrinsic GTPase activity that is commonly mutated in lung cancers; these mutations can result in unregulated signaling through the MAP/ERK pathway.^{1053,1054} KRAS G12C is an activating mutation that results in increased activation of downstream oncogenic pathways.³¹⁷ Data suggest that approximately 25% of patients with adenocarcinomas in a North American population have a KRAS mutation, the most common mutation in this population.^{118,175,211,307,308} Some, but not all, KRAS mutations are associated with cigarette smoking, unlike many of the other actionable mutations (eg, *EGFR* mutations, *ALK* rearrangements).^{309,1055}

Clinical Data

Targeted therapies are not recommended as first-line treatment options for advanced or metastatic NSCLC with a KRAS G12C mutation, unlike most other actionable alterations. Data indicate that patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC and KRAS mutations are likely to derive benefit from immunotherapy-based regimens in the first-line setting.^{1022,1023} Additionally, one study reported a positive association

between PFS and PD-L1 expression in patients with advanced NSCLC and *KRAS* mutations who received ICI monotherapy.¹⁸⁴

Two targeted therapies are available as subsequent therapy options for NSCLC with KRAS G12C mutations. Adagrasib and sotorasib are oral small molecules that target KRAS G12C and have both been granted accelerated approval by the FDA for the treatment of adults with KRAS G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who received at least one prior systemic therapy.^{315,1056,1057}

A phase 2 study assessed sotorasib as subsequent therapy in 126 patients with KRAS G12C mutation-positive advanced NSCLC who had previously received platinum-based chemotherapy (\pm PD-1 or PD-L1 immunotherapy).³¹⁷ The median OS was 12.5 months and the objective response rate was 37.1%; a complete response was reported in 4 patients. Treatment-related grade 3 AEs occurred in 19.8% of patients, including diarrhea, and increased alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transferase (AST) levels; one treatment-related grade 4 event occurred (dyspnea and pneumonitis).

A phase 2 study evaluated adagrasib as subsequent therapy in 116 patients with KRAS G12C mutation-positive advanced NSCLC who had previously received at least one platinum-based chemotherapy and immunotherapy.³¹⁵ The median OS was 12.6 months and the objective response rate was 42.9%. The intracranial response rate was 33.3%. Grade 3 or higher AEs occurred in 44.8% of patients, including anemia, pneumonia, dyspnea, acute kidney injury, hyponatremia, fatigue, nausea, and increased ALT and AST levels. There were two deaths (cardiac failure and pulmonary hemorrhage).

A randomized phase 3 trial compared subsequent therapy with sotorasib to treatment with docetaxel in 345 patients with KRAS G12C mutation-positive advanced NSCLC who had previously received



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

platinum-based chemotherapy plus a PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitor.³¹⁶ Median PFS was 5.6 months in patients receiving sotorasib compared with 4.5 months in those receiving docetaxel (HR, 0.66; $P = .0017$). There was no reported difference in OS.

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-26)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends using PD-L1 level to determine the appropriate first-line systemic therapy regimen (such as immunotherapy and/or chemotherapy) for patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC with KRAS G12C mutations. See NSCL-37 and NSCL-38 in the full NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC at www.NCCN.org for treatment recommendations based on PD-L1 level.

The panel recommends sotorasib or adagrasib as subsequent therapy options for patients who experience disease progression after treatment with first-line systemic therapy. Sotorasib or adagrasib may also be used as third-line therapy or beyond if the patient has not previously received a KRAS G12C-targeted therapy. The panel notes that switching between agents with a similar mechanism of action at the time of progression is not recommended.

NSCLC with ALK Rearrangement

About 5% of patients with NSCLC have ALK gene rearrangements leading to gene fusions.¹²⁰ These events can result in dysregulation and inappropriate ALK signaling.¹⁰⁵⁸

Clinical Data

Initial studies have shown that single-agent ALK inhibitors (crizotinib and ceritinib) are superior to chemotherapy in patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC with ALK rearrangements.^{218-220,1059} Both crizotinib and ceritinib are FDA-approved for the treatment of adults with ALK-positive metastatic NSCLC.^{1060,1061} Subsequent trials have compared newer agents to crizotinib.

Alectinib is an ALK inhibitor that is approved by the FDA for the treatment of patients with ALK-positive metastatic NSCLC.^{1062,1063} ALEX, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed first-line therapy with alectinib versus crizotinib in 303 patients with ALK-positive advanced NSCLC including those with asymptomatic CNS disease.²¹⁸ Disease progression or death occurred in a lower proportion of patients receiving alectinib when compared with crizotinib (41% vs. 68%). Investigator-assessed PFS rate was higher with alectinib versus crizotinib (68.4% versus 48.7%; HR, 0.47; $P < .001$). The median PFS was not reached for alectinib when compared with crizotinib at 11.1 months. Fewer patients receiving alectinib had CNS progression (12%) versus crizotinib (45%). Response rates were 82.9% in the alectinib group versus 75.5% in the crizotinib group ($P = .09$). Patients receiving alectinib had fewer grade 3 or higher AEs than those who received crizotinib (41% vs. 50%, respectively) even though patients received alectinib for a longer duration than crizotinib (median, 17.9 vs. 10.7 months). Fewer deaths were reported with alectinib (3.3%) versus crizotinib (4.6%); two treatment-related deaths were reported with crizotinib and none with alectinib. An updated analysis of the trial reported that the five-year OS rate was 62.5% with alectinib and 45.5% with crizotinib.¹⁴

J-ALEX, a phase 3 open-label randomized trial, assessed first-line therapy with alectinib versus crizotinib in 207 Japanese patients with ALK-positive advanced NSCLC who were ALK inhibitor-naïve.¹⁰⁶⁴ Median PFS was not reached with alectinib versus 10.2 months with crizotinib (HR, 0.34; stratified log-rank $P < .0001$). Grade 3 or 4 AEs were less frequent with alectinib (26%) than with crizotinib (52%). Fewer patients stopped taking alectinib (9%) because of an AE when compared with crizotinib (20%).

Brigatinib is an ALK inhibitor that is approved by the FDA for the treatment of adults with ALK-positive metastatic NSCLC.^{1065,1066}



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ALTA-1L, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed brigatinib versus crizotinib as first-line therapy in 275 patients with ALK-positive metastatic NSCLC.²²¹ At the first interim analysis, PFS rate was higher in patients receiving brigatinib (67%) than in those receiving crizotinib (43%) (HR, 0.49; $P < .001$). The rate of intracranial response was also higher with brigatinib (78%) versus crizotinib (29%).²²¹ At the second interim analysis (24.9 months of median follow-up), brigatinib continued to show improved blinded independent review committee (BIRC)-assessed PFS when compared with crizotinib (48% vs. 26%; HR, 0.49; $P <.0001$).¹⁰⁶⁷ After 3 years, the PFS was 43% for brigatinib versus 19% for crizotinib (HR, 0.48). The median OS was not reached in either arm; however, a post-hoc analysis suggested a survival benefit for patients with intracranial metastasis (HR, 0.43; 95% CI, 0.21-0.89).¹⁰⁶⁸

Lorlatinib is an ALK inhibitor that is approved by the FDA for the treatment of adults with ALK-positive metastatic NSCLC.¹⁰⁶⁹ CROWN, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed lorlatinib versus crizotinib as first-line therapy in 296 patients with ALK-positive advanced NSCLC.²¹⁷ At 12 months, 78% of patients were alive without disease progression in the lorlatinib group versus 39% in the crizotinib group (HR, 0.28; $P < .001$). The objective response rate was 76% for patients receiving lorlatinib and 58% for those receiving crizotinib. For patients with measurable brain metastases, an intracranial response was reported in 82% of those receiving lorlatinib and 23% of those receiving crizotinib. A complete intracranial response was achieved in 71% of those who received lorlatinib. Hyperlipidemia, edema, increased weight, peripheral neuropathy, and cognitive effects were the most common AEs seen with lorlatinib. More grade 3 or 4 AEs (mainly altered lipid levels) occurred with lorlatinib than with crizotinib (72% vs. 56%, respectively). A post hoc analysis of the CROWN study showed that in patients with brain metastases at baseline, the 12-month cumulative incidence of CNS progression was 7% with lorlatinib compared with 72% with crizotinib; the

12-month PFS rates were 78% versus 22%, respectively.¹⁰⁷⁰ In patients without brain metastases at baseline, the 12-month cumulative incidence of CNS progression was 1% with lorlatinib compared with 18% with crizotinib; the 12-month PFS rates were 78% versus 45%, respectively.¹⁰⁷⁰ Updated data from the CROWN trial demonstrated that the 3-year PFS rate was 64% with lorlatinib and 19% with crizotinib.¹⁰⁷¹ Additionally, the HR for time to intracranial progression for lorlatinib in comparison to crizotinib was 0.10 among those with baseline brain metastases and 0.02 among those without brain metastases at baseline.

Data have suggested that lorlatinib can be used as subsequent therapy in patients with disease progression after treatment with other ALK inhibitors, including those with CNS metastases.^{1072,1073} A phase 2 trial assessed lorlatinib in patients with ALK-positive or ROS1-positive advanced NSCLC and disease progression after ALK inhibitor therapy; many patients had asymptomatic CNS metastases.¹⁰⁷² In the cohort of ALK-positive patients who had received at least one previous ALK inhibitor, objective responses were achieved in 47% of patients; there were 4 complete responses and 89 partial responses. In those with measurable baseline CNS lesions, an objective intracranial response was observed in 63% of patients. Lorlatinib was effective in patients who had received up to three previous ALK inhibitors. Grade 3 to 4 AEs included hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia. Serious treatment-related AEs occurred in 7% of patients including cognitive effects in 1%; the cognitive effects resulted in permanent discontinuation of lorlatinib.

Data from this trial also showed that lorlatinib is effective as subsequent therapy in patients with the resistance mutation ALK G1202R, which is often detected after progression on second-generation ALK TKIs such as brigatinib, alectinib, or ceritinib.¹⁰⁷⁴ The objective response rate with lorlatinib was 62% when using plasma ctDNA (and 69% when using



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

tissue) for patients with *ALK* resistance mutations and disease progression on second-generation *ALK* TKIs compared with 32% (plasma) and 27% (tissue) in patients without *ALK* mutations. However, data from other studies suggest that lorlatinib may not be effective in NSCLC with resistant compound *ALK* mutations (eg, combination of L1196M and G1202R).¹⁰⁷⁴⁻¹⁰⁷⁶

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-27, NSCL-28, and NSCL-29)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends alectinib, brigatinib, or lorlatinib as preferred first-line therapy options for patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC and *ALK* rearrangements. Ceritinib is an “other recommended” first-line option, whereas crizotinib is considered useful in certain circumstances. All these options are appropriate for patients with performance status 0–4 and are category 1 recommendations if an *ALK* rearrangement is discovered prior to first-line systemic therapy.

Upon disease progression, the NCCN Panel recommends considering plasma and/or tissue-based testing using broad molecular profiling to determine genomic resistance mechanisms and to guide use of subsequent therapy options.¹⁰⁷⁴

After progression on alectinib, brigatinib, or ceritinib, the NCCN Panel recommends a switch in treatment to lorlatinib. Continuing lorlatinib is an option for those who experienced disease progression on or after lorlatinib given in the first-line setting. Lorlatinib can be used for NSCLC with resistant mutations such as *ALK* G1202R or L1196M, but not if compound resistant mutations are detected (ie, both L1196M and G1202R). Continuing the same TKI that was used in the first-line setting is another option, except for those with symptomatic systemic progression and multiple lesions.

Systemic therapy options such as chemotherapy (see NSCL-K 1 of 5 or NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC) are recommended as

additional subsequent therapy options for patients with symptomatic systemic progression and multiple lesions. Data suggest that PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor monotherapy is less effective in *ALK*-positive NSCLC, irrespective of PD-L1 expression.^{184,827,1052}

Definitive local therapy has a role in the treatment of metastatic *ALK*-positive NSCLC. For patients with a limited number of initial sites of metastasis (oligometastasis; limited number is not universally defined, but clinical trials have included 3–5 metastases), definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery) should be considered as consolidation after initiating *ALK* TKI therapy (local consolidative therapy) if not given prior to *ALK* TKI therapy (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* [NSCL-C] and NSCL-15 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Local therapy may also be an appropriate subsequent therapy option for certain patients who have progressed after initial therapy with an *ALK* TKI. For those with asymptomatic progression or symptomatic systemic progression that is limited in nature (oligoprogression), definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery) should be considered for limited lesions; IGTA therapy (eg, cryotherapy, microwave ablation, radiofrequency ablation) may also be an option for certain patients (see *Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy* [NSCL-D] in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). For patients with CNS progression, definitive local therapy (eg, SRS with or without surgical resection) should be considered for symptomatic lesions, and SRS should be considered for asymptomatic lesions at risk of symptomatic progression based on factors including size, location, and edema. See also the NCCN Guidelines for CNS Cancers on www.NCCN.org for additional recommendations.

NSCLC with *ROS1* Rearrangement

It is estimated that *ROS1* gene rearrangements occur in about 1% to 2% of patients with NSCLC.³⁴⁴⁻³⁴⁷ *ROS1* rearrangements can result in *ROS1* kinase dysregulation and inappropriate signaling.¹⁰⁷⁷ Although *ROS1* is a



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

distinct receptor tyrosine kinase, it is similar to ALK and members of the insulin receptor family.^{343,344} Several (but not all) targeted therapies recommended for the treatment of *ALK*-positive metastatic NSCLC are also recommended for the treatment of *ROS1*-positive metastatic disease (ie, ceritinib, crizotinib, lorlatinib).

Clinical Data

Crizotinib is a first-generation oral TKI that inhibits ALK, ROS1, and MET.^{190,219,318,1078-1082} Crizotinib is approved for the treatment of adults with *ROS1*-positive and *ALK*-positive metastatic NSCLC.¹⁰⁶⁰ Crizotinib is effective for patients with *ROS1* rearrangements with response rates of about 70% to 80% including complete responses.^{190,344,349,1083,1084} A phase 2 single-arm trial assessed crizotinib in 127 East Asian patients with *ROS1*-positive advanced NSCLC who had received 3 or fewer lines of systemic therapy. The objective response rate was 71.7% with 17 complete responses; the median duration of response was 19.7 months. The median PFS was 15.9 months.¹⁰⁸⁴

PROFILE 1001, a phase 1 study, assessed crizotinib in 50 patients with advanced NSCLC and *ROS1* rearrangements.³⁴⁴ Crizotinib yielded an objective response rate of 72%; there were 3 complete responses and 33 partial responses.³⁴⁴ The median duration of response was 17.6 months, and the median PFS was 19.2 months. Updated results from PROFILE 1001 reported an objective response rate of 72% with crizotinib including 6 confirmed complete responses in 53 patients with *ROS1*-positive advanced NSCLC.²² The median OS was 51.4 months. No grade 4 or higher treatment-related AEs were reported.

The phase 2 single-arm EU CROSS study reported that crizotinib yielded an objective response rate of 70% and a median PFS of 20 months in 30 patients with *ROS1*-positive advanced NSCLC.¹⁰⁸³ AEs related to treatment occurred in 97% of patients. A retrospective study based on data from Europe in patients (n = 30 evaluable) with stage IV lung

adenocarcinoma and *ROS1* rearrangements also assessed crizotinib.¹⁹⁰ There were 5 complete responses (overall response rate, 80%; disease control rate, 86.7%). The median PFS was 9.1 months. Many patients (n = 26) received pemetrexed (either alone or in combination with platinum and either before or after crizotinib) and had a response rate of 57.7%; the median PFS was 7.2 months.

Entrectinib is an oral TKI that inhibits several kinases (including ROS1, ALK, and TRK) and is approved by the FDA for the treatment of *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC.^{330,1085,1086} Entrectinib has been assessed in several phase 1 and 2 trials in patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC (ie, phase 2 STARTRK-2 trial, phase 1 STARTRK-1 trial, phase 1 ALKA-372-001 trial).^{348,1087} Pooled data from these 3 trials in 53 patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC receiving first-line entrectinib showed an objective response rate of 77% (3 complete responses).^{348,357} The intracranial overall response rate was 55% (4 complete responses, 7 partial responses) among the 20 patients with baseline CNS metastases.^{348,1087} In the larger *ROS1* population (n = 134), grade 3 to 4 AEs were seen in 34% of patients. Fifteen patients had serious AEs such as nervous system disorders and cardiac disorders. Although entrectinib has better CNS penetration than crizotinib, it is more toxic.³⁵⁷

Repotrectinib is a next-generation ROS1, TRK, and ALK TKI that is approved by the FDA for the treatment of adults with locally advanced or metastatic *ROS1*-positive NSCLC.^{1088,1089} The phase 1 and 2 TRIDENT-1 trial evaluated repotrectinib in 71 patients with *ROS1* fusion-positive NSCLC who had not previously received a ROS1 TKI and 56 patients with *ROS1* fusion-positive NSCLC who had previously received one ROS1 TKI (crizotinib, entrectinib, or ceritinib) and never received chemotherapy.¹⁰⁹⁰ The confirmed objective response with repotrectinib was 79% among those who had not received a ROS1 TKI and 38%



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

among those who had received one ROS1 TKI. Patients who had not received a ROS1 TKI had a median duration of response of 34.1 months and median PFS of 35.7 months. Patients who previously received one ROS1 TKI and no chemotherapy had a median duration of response of 14.8 months and a median PFS of 9 months. For those with measurable brain metastases at baseline, the intracranial objective response with repotrectinib was 89% (8/9) among those who had no previous ROS1 TKI and 38% (5/13) among those who had one previous TKI and no chemotherapy. The most common treatment-related AEs were dizziness, dysgeusia, and paresthesia.

Lorlatinib is an oral TKI that is active against both ALK and ROS1 and can penetrate the blood-brain barrier.^{1069,1091} A phase 1 to 2 trial assessed lorlatinib in 69 patients with *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC.³⁵⁶ Many patients (58%) had previously received crizotinib; some patients were TKI naïve (30%). Objective responses were achieved in 35% (14/40) of patients who previously received crizotinib and 62% (13/21) of those who were TKI-naïve. An intracranial response was observed in 50% (12/24) of patients who previously received crizotinib and 64% (7/11) of those who were TKI-naïve. Serious treatment-related AEs occurred in 7% of patients.

Data suggest that ceritinib, an oral TKI that has activity against both ALK and ROS1, can also be considered as a treatment option for patients with NSCLC and *ROS1* rearrangements.^{1061,1091,1092}

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-30 and NSCL-31)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends entrectinib, crizotinib, or repotrectinib as preferred first-line treatment options for patients with *ROS1*-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC, while ceritinib is considered an “other recommended” first-line treatment option. All are appropriate for patients with performance status 0–4; however,

entrectinib or repotrectinib may be better for patients with brain metastases.

Upon disease progression, plasma or tissue-based testing via broad molecular profiling should be considered to identify genomic resistance mechanisms. If plasma-based testing is negative, the panel strongly recommends tissue-based testing with rebiopsy material.

For asymptomatic progression on entrectinib, crizotinib, repotrectinib, or ceritinib, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends repotrectinib (if not previously given) or lorlatinib as subsequent therapy options. For patients with CNS progression, entrectinib (if previously treated with crizotinib or ceritinib), repotrectinib (if previously treated with crizotinib, ceritinib, or entrectinib), or lorlatinib are recommended options. See also the NCCN Guidelines for CNS Cancers on www.NCCN.org for additional recommendations. For symptomatic systemic progression with multiple systemic lesions, repotrectinib (if not previously given) or lorlatinib are recommended targeted therapy options. Systemic therapies (such as chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy) can be considered in this setting as well (see NSCL-K 1 of 5 and NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Data indicate that ICI monotherapy is less effective in NSCLC with *ROS1* alterations.^{184,1052}

Continuation of entrectinib, crizotinib, repotrectinib, or ceritinib is also an option for certain patients with disease progression; continuation of these therapies is not recommended for those with symptomatic systemic progression and either multiple lesions or brain metastases.

Definitive local therapy has a role in the treatment of metastatic *ROS1*-positive NSCLC. For patients with a limited number of initial sites of metastasis (oligometastasis; limited number is not universally defined, but clinical trials have included 3–5 metastases), definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery) should be considered as consolidation after



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

initiating ROS1 TKI therapy (local consolidative therapy) if not given prior to ROS1 TKI therapy (see *Principles of Radiation Therapy* [NSCL-C] and NSCL-15 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC). Local therapy may also be an appropriate subsequent therapy option for certain patients who have progressed after initial therapy with a ROS1 TKI. For patients with asymptomatic or symptomatic systemic progression that is limited in nature (oligoprogression), definitive local therapy (eg, SABR or surgery) should be considered. IGTA therapy, such as cryotherapy, microwave ablation, or radiofrequency ablation, may also be an option for select patients; see *Principles of Image-Guided Thermal Ablation Therapy* (NSCL-D) in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC for additional information. For those with CNS progression, definitive local therapy (eg, SRS with or without surgical resection) should be considered for symptomatic lesions, and SRS should be considered for asymptomatic lesions at risk of symptomatic progression based on factors including size, location, and edema. See also the NCCN Guidelines for CNS Cancers on www.NCCN.org for additional recommendations.

NSCLC with *BRAF* V600E Mutation

The *BRAF* V600E mutation occurs in 1% to 2% of patients with lung adenocarcinoma; it is the most common of the *BRAF* point mutations when considered across all tumor types.^{188,241} Rare *BRAF* mutations include V600K and V600D. The *BRAF* gene encodes for *BRAF*, a serine/threonine kinase; activating mutations in *BRAF* result in unregulated signaling through the MAP/ERK pathway.¹⁰⁹³

Clinical Data

Dabrafenib and encorafenib are both oral *BRAF* kinase inhibitors.^{188,189,1094,1095} Dabrafenib, in combination with MEK1/2 inhibitor trametinib, is approved by the FDA for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC with *BRAF* V600E mutation.¹⁰⁹⁶ Encorafenib, in combination with

MEK1/2 inhibitor binimetinib, is FDA-approved for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC with a *BRAF* V600E mutation.¹⁰⁹⁷

A phase 2 trial assessed dabrafenib in combination with trametinib as first-line therapy in 36 patients with metastatic NSCLC and *BRAF* V600E mutations.^{15,1098} The overall response rate was 63.9%; there were 2 complete responses.¹⁵ The median PFS was 10.8 months.¹⁵ Many patients (69%) had one or more grade 3 or 4 AEs.¹⁰⁹⁸ Serious AEs included increased ALT, increased AST, pyrexia, and decreased ejection fraction.¹⁰⁹⁸ An updated analysis reported that patients receiving dabrafenib plus trametinib had a median OS of 17.3 months.¹⁵ After 5 years, the OS rate was 22%.

The same trial also assessed the dabrafenib plus trametinib regimen as subsequent therapy in 57 patients with advanced NSCLC and *BRAF* V600E mutations and disease progression on chemotherapy.^{15,188} The overall response rate was 68.4% and the median PFS was 10.2 months.¹⁵ Serious AEs occurred in 56% of patients, including pyrexia, anemia, confused state, hemoptysis, hypercalcemia, and cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma.¹⁸⁸ Grade 3 to 4 AEs included neutropenia, hyponatremia, and anemia.¹⁸⁸ An updated analysis reported that the median OS was 18.2 months.¹⁵ After 5 years, the OS rate was 19%.

A phase 2, open-label, single-arm study evaluated encorafenib in combination with binimetinib in patients with *BRAF* V600E-positive metastatic NSCLC in both the first-line and subsequent therapy settings.¹⁰⁹⁵ The objective response rate was 75% in treatment-naïve patients and 46% in previously treated patients. The median PFS was not estimable for the treatment-naïve patients and 9.3 months in those who were previously treated. The most common treatment-related AEs were nausea, diarrhea, and fatigue. One Grade 5 treatment-related AE (intracranial hemorrhage) was reported.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Data suggest that treatment with a single-agent BRAF inhibitor, such as vemurafenib, can also be used to treat patients with metastatic NSCLC and *BRAF V600E*.²⁴³ Results from retrospective studies indicate that patients with advanced NSCLC and *BRAF* mutations may also derive benefit from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.^{184,1099} Therefore, first-line treatment with an ICI-based regimen can be considered, particularly for those with a minimal burden of disease and/or high PD-L1 levels.

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-32)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends dabrafenib plus trametinib or encorafenib plus binimetinib as preferred first-line therapy options for patients with *BRAF V600E* mutation-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC. The panel also recommends dabrafenib plus trametinib or encorafenib plus binimetinib as subsequent therapy options if the patient with *BRAF V600E* mutation did not previously receive a BRAF inhibitor. Single-agent therapy with dabrafenib or vemurafenib can be considered for those who do not tolerate dabrafenib plus trametinib. These options are all appropriate for patients with performance status 0–4.

Other first-line therapy options include systemic therapy regimens (such as chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy) listed on NSCL-K 1 of 5 and NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC; these are designated as “other recommended” options. These regimens can also be used as subsequent therapy options for patients whose disease progressed after receiving a first-line therapy that included a BRAF inhibitor.

NSCLC with *NTRK* Gene Fusion

NTRK1/2/3 gene fusions encode TRK fusion proteins that act as oncogenic drivers for various solid tumors, including lung, salivary gland, thyroid, and sarcoma.^{328,1100} It is estimated that *NTRK1/2/3* fusions occur

in 0.2% of patients with NSCLC and do not typically overlap with other oncogenic drivers such as *EGFR*, *ALK*, or *ROS1*.³²⁷

Clinical Data

Entrectinib and larotrectinib are oral TRK inhibitors and both were granted accelerated approval by the FDA for the treatment of patients with solid tumors that have an *NTRK* gene fusion.^{1086,1100,1101} Entrectinib is also approved for the treatment of *ROS1*-positive metastatic NSCLC (see above for more information).¹⁰⁸⁶

Entrectinib has been assessed in several phase 1 and 2 trials in patients with *NTRK* gene fusion-positive metastatic NSCLC (phase 2 STARTRK-2 trial, phase 1 STARTRK-1 trial, and phase 1 ALKA-372-001 trial).³³¹ Pooled data from these 3 trials in 10 patients with *NTRK* gene fusion-positive NSCLC showed that entrectinib yielded an overall response rate of 70% (7/10).³³¹ Updated data in 22 patients with *NTRK*-positive locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC found that the objective response rate was 64.5%; a complete response was observed in 16.1% of patients.¹¹⁰² Among the 15 patients with CNS metastases at baseline, the intracranial objective response rate was 60%. Most treatment-related AEs were grade 1 or 2.

A study in 55 patients with *NTRK* gene fusion-positive disease across a range of solid tumors showed that larotrectinib yielded an overall response rate (by independent review) of 75%.³²⁸ In an analysis of 15 patients with *NTRK* fusion-positive lung cancer, the objective response rate by investigator assessment was 73%; 1 patient had a complete response and 10 had a partial response.¹¹⁰³ The median OS was 40.7 months, and the median PFS was 35.4 months. Among those with CNS metastases at baseline, the objective response rate was 63%. Most of the reported AEs were grade 1 or 2.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-33)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends larotrectinib or entrectinib as preferred first-line therapy options for patients with *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusion-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC (performance status 0–4). Either may be used as a subsequent therapy option for *NTRK1/2/3* gene fusion-positive metastatic NSCLC if larotrectinib or entrectinib was not previously given as first-line therapy.

Other systemic therapies (such as chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy) on NSCL-K 1 of 5 and NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC are categorized as first-line treatment options that may be useful in certain circumstances for *NTRK*-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC; these are also recommended as subsequent therapy options for patients whose disease progressed after treatment with larotrectinib or entrectinib. Data indicate that ICI monotherapy may be less effective in NSCLC with *NTRK* mutations.^{184,1052}

NSCLC with MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutation

METex14 skipping mutations occur in 3% to 4% of patients with adenocarcinoma NSCLC and 1% to 2% of patients with other NSCLC histologies.^{319,320} *METex14* skipping mutations lead to dysregulation of the MET receptor tyrosine kinase and inappropriate signaling. The presence of this type of mutation is associated with responsiveness to oral MET TKIs. The NCCN Guidelines recommend testing for *METex14* skipping mutations as part of broad molecular profiling, due to the availability of FDA-approved targeted therapies for this biomarker.

In contrast, high-level *MET* amplification is designated as an emerging biomarker in the NCCN Guidelines because there is less evidence for using targeted agents for this biomarker. In addition, no therapies have been approved by the FDA for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC with *MET* amplification.

Clinical Data

Capmatinib and tepotinib are oral TKIs that selectively inhibit MET kinase and are both approved by the FDA for the treatment of adults with metastatic NSCLC whose tumors have a *MET* exon 14 skipping mutation.¹¹⁰⁴⁻¹¹⁰⁶

GEOMETRY, a phase 2 study, assessed capmatinib in different cohorts of patients with *MET* genomic alterations, including those with *METex14* skipping mutations; patients had stage IIIB or IV NSCLC and were wild-type for *EGFR* and *ALK* genomic alterations.^{170,324} Updated data from GEOMETRY showed that first-line therapy with capmatinib resulted in an overall response rate of 68% in 28 patients with *METex14* skipping mutations; the median PFS was 12.4 months for first-line therapy.¹⁷⁰ Subsequent therapy with capmatinib yielded an overall response rate of 41% in 69 patients with *METex14* skipping mutations; the median PFS was 5.4 months for subsequent therapy.¹⁷⁰ The data from GEOMETRY also suggest that capmatinib is effective for patients with brain metastases.^{170,1107} Among patients with brain metastases, a response to capmatinib was reported in 54%; 4 patients had a complete response in the brain. However, 43% of patients whose disease responded had previously received RT.¹⁷⁰ Common AEs for patients with *METex14* skipping mutations across all cohorts included peripheral edema, nausea, and vomiting, but most of these events were grades 1 to 2.¹⁷⁰ One treatment-related death occurred.

VISION, a phase 2 study, assessed tepotinib in patients with *METex14* skipping mutations; patients mainly had stage IV NSCLC and were wild-type (negative) for *EGFR* and *ALK* genomic alteration.^{167,1108,1109} The response rate to tepotinib was 46%; PFS was 8.5 months in the combined biopsy group (tissue biopsy plus plasma ctDNA).¹¹⁰⁹ Grade 3 or higher AEs occurred in 28% of patients receiving tepotinib, such as peripheral edema; 11% of patients had to permanently discontinue



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

tepotinib because of peripheral edema, pleural effusion, or dyspnea.¹¹⁰⁹ One treatment-related death occurred.¹¹⁰⁹ The 18-month follow-up analysis of VISION confirmed the efficacy of tepotinib in patients with *MET*^{Ex14}-positive advanced/metastatic NSCLC.¹¹¹⁰ Among treatment-naïve patients, the objective response rate with tepotinib was 57.3% and the median duration of response was 46.6 months. Among previously treated patients, the objective response rate was 45% and the median duration of response was 12.6 months.

Data suggest that crizotinib, an oral TKI that inhibits multiple kinases, including ALK, ROS1, and MET, is also a viable option for patients with advanced NSCLC and *MET*^{Ex14} skipping mutations.³²⁵

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-34)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends capmatinib, tepotinib, or crizotinib as first-line treatment options for patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC and *MET*^{Ex14} skipping mutation. These are also recommended as subsequent therapy options, if the patient was not previously treated with capmatinib, tepotinib, or crizotinib. Capmatinib and tepotinib are categorized as preferred, while crizotinib is considered useful in certain circumstances. The panel notes that switching between agents with a similar mechanism of action at the time of progression is not recommended.

Other systemic therapy regimens (such as chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy) listed on NSCL-K 1 of 5 and NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC are recommended as useful in certain circumstances for first-line therapy. These are also recommended as subsequent therapy options in patients whose disease progressed following treatment with capmatinib, tepotinib, or crizotinib. Data indicate that ICI monotherapy may be less effective in NSCLC with *MET* alterations.^{184,1052}

NSCLC with *RET* Rearrangement

RET rearrangements occur in about 1% to 2% of patients with NSCLC and are more frequent in patients with adenocarcinoma histology.³³²⁻³³⁶ Rearrangements may occur between *RET* and other genes, including *KIF5B* and *CCDC6*, which can lead to overexpression and dysregulation of *RET* kinase and inappropriate signaling.^{332,333}

Clinical Data

Selpercatinib and pralsetinib are oral TKIs that inhibit *RET* and are both approved by the FDA for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC with *RET* gene fusion.¹¹¹¹⁻¹¹¹³

Libretto-001, a phase 1/2 study, assessed selpercatinib in patients with NSCLC and *RET* rearrangements.^{338,1114} Updated results from the trial showed that first-line therapy with selpercatinib yielded an objective response rate of 85%.³³⁸ Second-line therapy with selpercatinib yielded an objective response rate of 64%; the median PFS was 18.4 months. Of patients with brain metastases, a response to selpercatinib was reported in 91% (10/11). Common grade 3 or more AEs with selpercatinib included hypertension, increased liver enzyme levels, hyponatremia, and lymphopenia.

Libretto-431, a randomized phase 3 trial, evaluated selpercatinib versus control (platinum-based chemotherapy with or without pembrolizumab) as first-line therapy in 212 patients with advanced NSCLC and *RET* gene fusion.¹¹¹⁵ Based on the interim analysis, the median PFS was longer with selpercatinib than with the control treatment (24.8 months vs. 11.2 months; HR, 0.46; *P* < .001). The HR for time to CNS progression was 0.28. Among those with brain metastases at baseline, a higher proportion of patients in the selpercatinib group experienced an intracranial response compared with those in the control group (82% versus 58%).



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ARROW, a phase 1/2 study, assessed pralsetinib in 233 patients with metastatic NSCLC and *RET* rearrangements.³³⁷ First-line therapy with pralsetinib resulted in an overall response rate of 70%; 3 patients (11%) had a complete response. Second-line therapy with pralsetinib resulted in an overall response rate of 61% (53/87); 5 patients (6%) had a complete response. Among the nine patients with measurable brain metastases, a response to pralsetinib was reported in 56%; 3 patients had an intracranial complete response. Grade 3 or more AEs with pralsetinib include anemia, neutropenia, and hypertension. Common AEs with pralsetinib included increased AST levels, increased ALT levels, anemia, hypertension, constipation, and neutropenia. Updated data from the ARROW trial showed that the overall response rate with pralsetinib was 72% for those who were treatment-naïve and 59% for those who previously received platinum-based chemotherapy.¹¹¹⁶ Among the 10 patients with intracranial metastases (all who previously received systemic therapy), the intracranial response rate was 70%.

Data suggest that cabozantinib, an oral kinase inhibitor active against multiple receptor tyrosine kinases, including RET, MET, VEGFR2, and others,¹¹¹¹ is another viable treatment option for patients with *RET*-positive metastatic NSCLC.^{339,340,1117}

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-35)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends selpercatinib or pralsetinib as preferred first-line therapy options for patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC and *RET* rearrangements. Cabozantinib is recommended by the panel as a first-line therapy option that may be useful in certain circumstances. All are appropriate for performance status 0–4. These agents are also recommended as subsequent therapy options for patients with *RET* rearrangement-positive metastatic NSCLC if selpercatinib, pralsetinib, or cabozantinib were not previously given as first-line therapy. The panel notes that switching between agents with a

similar mechanism of action at the time of progression is not recommended.

Other systemic therapies (such as chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy) on NSCL-K 1 of 5 and NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC are categorized as “other recommended” first-line treatment options for *RET*-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC; these are also recommended as subsequent therapy options in patients whose disease progressed after treatment with selpercatinib, pralsetinib, or cabozantinib. Data indicate that ICI monotherapy may be less effective in NSCLC with *RET* rearrangements.^{184,1052}

NSCLC with *ERBB2* (HER2) Mutation

ERBB2 encodes for HER2, a receptor tyrosine kinase found on the surface of normal epithelial cells that is often overexpressed or mutated in a variety of human malignancies.¹¹¹⁸ Approximately 3% of advanced NSCLC (adenocarcinoma) have a mutation in *ERBB2* (HER2).¹⁶⁹ Resources are available to assess whether a specific *ERBB2* (HER2) mutation is oncogenic or likely to be oncogenic (such as [oncoKB.org](https://oncokb.org)).

Clinical Data

Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki was granted accelerated approval by the FDA for the treatment of adults with unresectable or metastatic NSCLC tumors that have activating *ERBB2* (HER2) mutations, and who received a prior systemic therapy.¹¹¹⁹ Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki is a humanized monoclonal antibody drug conjugate consisting of trastuzumab, an antibody targeting HER2, linked to deruxtecan, a topoisomerase I inhibitor; the agent remains stable until it is cleaved by peptides in cancer cells.¹⁶⁹

DESTINY-Lung01, a phase 2 study, assessed fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki in 91 patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC and *ERBB2* mutations (not *ERBB2* amplification).^{169,1120,1121} Most patients had



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

ERBB2 (HER2) exon 20 insertion mutations (86%); 66% were female, 57% had never smoked cigarettes, 36% had CNS metastases at baseline, and all had nonsquamous NSCLC.¹⁶⁹ The objective response rate with fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki was 55%; most patients had received prior treatment.¹⁶⁹ Median OS was 17.8 months.¹⁶⁹ Grade 3 or higher AEs occurred in 46% of patients including neutropenia (19%). Two patients died from drug-related interstitial lung disease.

Data have shown that ado-trastuzumab emtansine (also known as T-DM1), a humanized antibody-drug conjugate consisting of trastuzumab and microtubule inhibitor emtansine, also has efficacy in patients with metastatic or recurrent NSCLC and *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations.^{168,1122}

NCCN Recommendations (NSCL-36)

The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends the systemic therapy regimens (such as chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy) listed on NSCL-K 1 of 5 or NSCL-K 2 of 5 in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC for the first-line treatment of advanced or metastatic NSCLC with *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations. Data indicate that ICI monotherapy may be less effective in NSCLC with *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations.^{184,1052}

After disease progression, fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki is recommended as a preferred subsequent therapy option, while ado-trastuzumab emtansine is categorized as an “other recommended” option. The panel notes that switching between agents with a similar mechanism of action at the time of progression is not recommended.

NSCLC with HER2 protein overexpression

This section is under development.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC: Other Options and Additional Information

For patients with metastatic NSCLC and contraindications to pembrolizumab or other ICIs, chemotherapy options are recommended (such as carboplatin plus paclitaxel), although some regimens may be more appropriate for certain patients, depending on histology, PS, and other factors (see *Trial Data* in this Discussion, and *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC, the NCCN Compendium® for NSCLC, and the NCCN Guidelines with Evidence Blocks™ for NSCLC).^{962,1123} Chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab is an option if eligibility criteria are met for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, and with PD-L1 expression less than 1%.¹¹²⁴ Chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab regimens may be used as first-line or subsequent therapy options in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm, although they are generally not preferred options. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for EGFR exon 20 mutations or KRAS mutations. Previously, patients with brain metastases were excluded from receiving bevacizumab because of concerns about CNS hemorrhage; however, data suggest that bevacizumab can be used in patients with treated CNS metastases.¹¹²⁵ A phase 3 randomized trial in older patients (70–89 years) with advanced NSCLC reported that combined therapy with weekly paclitaxel and monthly carboplatin improved survival when compared with single-agent therapy using either gemcitabine or vinorelbine (10.3 vs. 6.2 months).¹¹²⁶ Systemic therapy for older patients with advanced NSCLC needs to be carefully selected to avoid adverse reactions.¹¹²⁷ The NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend carboplatin plus vinorelbine, cisplatin plus vinorelbine, etoposide, irinotecan, and vinorelbine for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC or NSCLC NOS and negative test results for

actionable driver mutations, because these regimens are rarely used in the United States.

For patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, chemotherapy plus immunotherapy regimens—such as pembrolizumab plus carboplatin with either paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel—are recommended options (category 1; preferred). For patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC who have contraindications to ICIs, recommended options include cisplatin plus gemcitabine (category 1).⁷⁹⁰ Carboplatin plus paclitaxel, carboplatin plus gemcitabine (category 1 for both), and other regimens listed in the NSCLC algorithm are also recommended options (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC, the NCCN Compendium® for NSCLC, and the NCCN Guidelines with Evidence Blocks™ for NSCLC). Data supporting the combination platinum-based chemotherapy options are described in the following sections (see *Clinical Trial Data* in this Discussion). These chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy regimens may be used as first-line or subsequent therapy options in eligible patients with actionable driver mutations as shown in the algorithm, although they are generally not preferred options. Targeted therapy is a preferred first-line therapy option for patients with actionable driver mutations, except for EGFR exon 20 mutations or KRAS mutations. The NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend carboplatin plus etoposide, carboplatin plus vinorelbine, cisplatin plus vinorelbine, cisplatin plus gemcitabine plus necitumumab, etoposide, irinotecan, and vinorelbine for patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC and negative test results for actionable driver mutations, because these regimens are rarely used in the United States although they may be used in other countries. Regimens containing pemetrexed or bevacizumab are not recommended for squamous cell carcinoma. Currently, fewer treatment options are available for patients with squamous cell carcinoma compared with nonsquamous NSCLC.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Clinical Trial Data

Data show that platinum-based combination therapy is superior to best supportive care for patients with advanced, incurable disease who are not eligible for targeted therapy or immunotherapy. Cisplatin or carboplatin have been proven effective in combination with many of the following agents: docetaxel, etoposide, gemcitabine, paclitaxel (and albumin-bound paclitaxel), and pemetrexed (see *Systemic Therapy for Advanced or Metastatic Disease* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{738,743,788-}

^{790,797,798,818} Carboplatin-based regimens are often used for patients with comorbidities or those who cannot tolerate cisplatin.¹¹²⁸ Non-platinum regimens (eg, gemcitabine plus docetaxel, gemcitabine plus vinorelbine) are reasonable alternatives, because data show they are active and less toxic than platinum-based regimens.^{800-803,1129}

ECOG 4599, a phase 2/3 trial, randomly assigned 878 patients to either 1) bevacizumab in combination with paclitaxel plus carboplatin; or 2) paclitaxel plus carboplatin alone.^{806,1130} Both regimens were well tolerated with selected toxicities. Patients receiving bevacizumab plus paclitaxel plus carboplatin showed an improved median survival (12.3 vs. 10.3 months, $P = .003$) when compared to patients receiving paclitaxel plus carboplatin alone.⁸⁰⁶ The overall 1-year survival was 51% versus 44%; 2-year survival was 23% versus 15%, respectively, in favor of the bevacizumab plus paclitaxel plus carboplatin arm.⁸⁰⁶ More significant toxicities were observed with bevacizumab plus paclitaxel plus carboplatin compared to paclitaxel plus carboplatin (grade 4 neutropenia: 25.5% vs. 16.8%; grade 5 hemoptysis: 1.2% vs. 0%; and grade 3 hypertension: 6.8% vs. 0.5%). Treatment-related deaths were more common with bevacizumab plus paclitaxel plus carboplatin (15 patients) than with paclitaxel plus carboplatin (2 patients) ($P = .001$). An analysis of ECOG 4599 found that patients with adenocarcinoma histology receiving bevacizumab plus paclitaxel plus carboplatin had improved survival compared with chemotherapy alone (14.2 vs. 10.3 months).¹¹²⁴ AVAiL, a

phase 3 randomized trial, compared cisplatin plus gemcitabine with (or without) bevacizumab; survival was not increased with the addition of bevacizumab.^{1131,1132} The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends that bevacizumab biosimilars may be used in any of the systemic therapy regimens containing bevacizumab (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel plus bevacizumab) that are used for eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical data and FDA approvals.^{833,846-849}

A noninferiority trial in 1725 patients with advanced NSCLC (either stage IIIB or IV; most were stage IV) assessed cisplatin plus gemcitabine compared with cisplatin plus pemetrexed.⁷⁹⁰ Patients with either adenocarcinoma or large cell carcinoma (ie, nonsquamous NSCLC) had improved survival with cisplatin plus pemetrexed (adenocarcinoma: 12.6 vs. 10.9 months). Patients with squamous cell carcinoma had improved survival with the cisplatin plus gemcitabine regimen (10.8 vs. 9.4 months). When compared with the cisplatin plus gemcitabine regimen, the cisplatin plus pemetrexed regimen had significantly lower rates of grade 3 or 4 neutropenia, anemia, and thrombocytopenia ($P \leq .001$); febrile neutropenia ($P = .002$); and alopecia ($P < .001$). Treatment-related deaths were similar for both regimens (cisplatin plus pemetrexed, 9 patients [1.0%]; cisplatin plus gemcitabine, 6 patients [0.7%]). An analysis of three phase 3 trials confirmed that pemetrexed improves survival for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC in first-line, subsequent, and maintenance therapy.¹¹³³

Number of Cycles of First-Line Systemic Therapy

Data from the PARAMOUNT trial suggest that 4 cycles of platinum-based therapy is not optimal;⁸⁸¹ tumors can shrink between 4 to 6 cycles of chemotherapy. However, patients may not be able to tolerate more than 4 cycles of chemotherapy, and most of the maintenance trials used only 4 cycles of chemotherapy.⁸¹⁰ A meta-analysis suggests that continuing the initial regimen beyond 4 to 6 cycles is associated with increased PFS;



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

however, patients have more adverse events.¹¹³⁴ A phase 3 randomized trial suggested that continuing chemotherapy beyond 4 to 6 cycles is not beneficial; however, many patients assigned to a longer duration of therapy did not receive the planned number of cycles.^{807,808} In this phase 3 trial, taxane-based regimens were used and patients had increasing neurotoxicity as more cycles were used.⁸⁰⁷

Many patients with adenocarcinoma receive pemetrexed-based regimens and not taxane-based regimens. Pemetrexed-based regimens are less toxic than taxane-based regimens. Thus, data suggesting that more than 6 cycles of first-line chemotherapy are not appropriate may only apply to taxane-based regimens.⁸¹⁰ Studies report that 60% of patients were able to receive 6 cycles of pemetrexed-based chemotherapy (and had a low incidence of toxicity), whereas only 42% were able to receive more than 5 cycles of taxane-based chemotherapy and often stopped therapy because of neurotoxicity.^{807,883}

The NCCN Guidelines recommend that patients receiving first-line systemic therapy for advanced disease should be evaluated for tumor response with a CT scan. Response assessment should occur after 2 cycles of initial therapy and then every 2 to 4 cycles using CT of known or high-risk sites of disease (with or without contrast) or when clinically indicated.^{263,1135-1137} Patients with responsive or stable disease can continue to receive a total of 4 to 6 cycles of systemic therapy.^{714,807,1138} The NCCN Guidelines do not recommend continuing chemotherapy beyond 4 to 6 cycles. Generally, patients with metastatic NSCLC receive 4 cycles of initial systemic chemotherapy (eg, carboplatin plus pemetrexed plus pembrolizumab for nonsquamous NSCLC) before starting maintenance therapy. However, if patients are tolerating the therapy, then 6 cycles of systemic therapy can be considered.

Approximately 25% of patients show disease progression after the initial

cycle of chemotherapy; subsequent therapy is recommended for these patients (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

Maintenance Therapy

Maintenance therapy is an option for patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC, with responsive or stable disease after first-line systemic chemotherapy or immunotherapy with or without chemotherapy (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).

A phase 3 randomized trial in 663 patients with advanced NSCLC assessed the effect of best supportive care with (or without) switch maintenance pemetrexed in patients who had received platinum-based chemotherapy but whose tumors had not progressed.⁸⁹¹ Overall survival was 13.4 months (95% CI, 11.9–15.9) with pemetrexed compared with 10.6 months (95% CI, 8.7–12.0) with placebo (HR, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.42–0.61; $P < .0001$).

IUNO, a phase 3 randomized trial, assessed erlotinib as switch maintenance therapy (and as subsequent therapy) for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC and PS 0 to 2 but without EGFR mutations.⁸⁹³ Overall survival and PFS were not improved in patients receiving erlotinib when compared with placebo. The NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend erlotinib as switch maintenance therapy (and as subsequent therapy) for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC and PS 0 to 2 but without EGFR mutations based on clinical trial data and a revised indication by the FDA.⁸⁹³

For patients with squamous cell NSCLC, pembrolizumab was used as continuation maintenance therapy if patients received either pembrolizumab plus carboplatin plus either paclitaxel or albumin-bound paclitaxel or they received pembrolizumab alone (see *Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors* in this Discussion). IFCT-GFPC 0502, a phase 3 randomized trial, compared maintenance therapy with either gemcitabine



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

or erlotinib after initial cytotoxic therapy with cisplatin plus gemcitabine in patients with advanced NSCLC.^{742,887} Continuation maintenance therapy with single-agent gemcitabine increased PFS to a greater extent (3.8 months) than switch maintenance therapy with erlotinib (2.9 months) compared with observation (1.9 months).^{742,887} A phase 3 trial assessed switch maintenance therapy with docetaxel given either immediately after chemotherapy or delayed until progression in patients with advanced NSCLC.⁸⁹⁵ Many patients in the delayed chemotherapy arm did not receive docetaxel.⁸⁹⁶

Depending on first-line therapy, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends continuation maintenance therapy options for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC with atezolizumab, atezolizumab plus bevacizumab (category 1), bevacizumab (category 1), bevacizumab plus pemetrexed, cemiplimab-rwlc with or without pemetrexed (category 1), durvalumab with or without pemetrexed (category 1), gemcitabine (category 2B), nivolumab plus ipilimumab, pembrolizumab (category 1), pembrolizumab plus pemetrexed (category 1), or pemetrexed (category 1) (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{742,806,812,881,885,887,1139} Switch maintenance therapy with pemetrexed is a recommended option for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC.^{742,887,890,891} The benefits of continuation maintenance therapy with gemcitabine were very slight; therefore, the recommendation is only category 2B.⁷⁴² For patients with squamous cell NSCLC and depending on first-line therapy, the panel recommends continuation maintenance therapy with atezolizumab, cemiplimab-rwlc (category 1), durvalumab, gemcitabine (category 2B), nivolumab plus ipilimumab, or pembrolizumab. Previously, the NCCN Panel deleted the recommendation for docetaxel (category 2B) as switch maintenance therapy for patients with squamous cell NSCLC because there are better options.⁸⁹⁶

Second-Line and Beyond (Subsequent) Systemic Therapy

The phrase *subsequent* therapy is substituted for the terms *second-line*, *third-line*, and *beyond* systemic therapy in the NCCN Guidelines, because the line of therapy may vary depending on previous treatment with targeted agents. Subsequent systemic therapy options for patients with disease progression during or after first-line therapy are described in the NSCLC algorithm and depend on the specific genetic variant, the histologic subtype, whether the patient has symptoms, and PS (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).¹¹⁴⁰⁻¹¹⁴⁹ The NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends response assessment of known or high-risk sites of disease with CT with or without contrast every 6 to 12 weeks in patients receiving subsequent therapy or maintenance therapy. Note that traditional RECIST response criteria (1.1) are used to assess response for most types of systemic therapy, but different response criteria may be useful for assessing response in patients receiving PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors.^{263,1135,1137,1150-1152} If patients have received and completed first-line systemic therapy (such as carboplatin plus paclitaxel), including maintenance therapy, before receiving targeted therapy for an actionable mutation, but have disease progression on targeted therapy, then certain subsequent therapy options are recommended, such as docetaxel.

If patients have not previously received an ICI, the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends (category 1) atezolizumab, nivolumab, or pembrolizumab as preferred subsequent therapy options in eligible patients with metastatic NSCLC based on clinical trial data and FDA approvals (see *Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors* in this Discussion).^{358,362,834,835,851,858} Human ICI antibodies inhibit the PD-1 receptor or PD-L1, which improves antitumor immunity; PD-1 receptors are expressed on activated cytotoxic T cells.³⁵⁸⁻³⁶⁰

Most patients with NSCLC do not have actionable driver mutations [eg, *ALK*, *BRAF* p.V600E, *EGFR*, *ERBB2* (*HER2*), *KRAS*, *MET* exon 14 skipping,



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

*NTRK1/2/3, RET, ROS1]. Platinum-based doublet therapy is recommended (eg, carboplatin plus paclitaxel) as subsequent systemic therapy options for patients with metastatic NSCLC (but without these genetic variants), positive PD-L1 levels ($\geq 50\%$), and disease progression after first-line therapy with single-agent ICIs. For patients with metastatic NSCLC and disease progression after first-line therapy with ICIs plus chemotherapy, subsequent systemic therapy options include docetaxel (\pm ramucirumab), gemcitabine, albumin-bound paclitaxel, or pemetrexed (for nonsquamous only), depending on which agent was not previously given. For patients with all histologic subtypes and PS of 0 to 2, but without these genetic variants, who have disease progression during or after first-line platinum-based combination therapy, recommended subsequent systemic therapy options include single-agent ICIs or chemotherapy. If ICIs have not previously been given, the panel recommends (category 1) atezolizumab, nivolumab, or pembrolizumab as preferred subsequent therapy options for all histologic subtypes based on improved survival rates, longer duration of response, and fewer adverse events when compared with cytotoxic chemotherapy (see *Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors* in this Discussion).^{358,362,834,835,851,858}*

Data show that overall survival is improved with subsequent therapy with atezolizumab, nivolumab, or pembrolizumab compared with docetaxel.^{834,835,858} However, some patients cannot tolerate immunotherapy or have had disease progression on immunotherapy. A phase 3 randomized trial assessed ramucirumab plus docetaxel versus docetaxel as subsequent therapy options for all histologic subtypes.¹¹⁵³ Docetaxel has been proven superior to best supportive care, vinorelbine, or ifosfamide with improved survival and quality of life.^{1146,1147} When compared with docetaxel, pemetrexed has similar median survival but less toxicity.^{1148,1154} Pemetrexed is a recommended subsequent therapy option for eligible patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC.⁸⁹¹ Docetaxel is recommended for patients with wild-type *EGFR* tumors based on two

randomized trials comparing erlotinib versus docetaxel.^{1155,1156} Patients often have a limited response to subsequent therapy other than ICIs, although chemotherapy may serve a useful palliative role.¹¹⁵⁷

ABOUND, a phase 2 trial, assessed albumin-bound paclitaxel with or without oral 5-azacitidine as subsequent therapy in 161 patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC.¹¹⁵⁸ Median overall survival was 8.1 months with combination therapy and 17 months with single-agent albumin-bound paclitaxel (HR, 1.7; 95% CI, 1.08–2.57). Grade 3 or greater adverse events were reported in 41% of patients receiving combination therapy and 32% of single-agent albumin-bound paclitaxel.

The NSCLC Panel recommends the following subsequent therapy options for patients with metastatic NSCLC, depending on which agents have not previously been given: 1) atezolizumab, nivolumab, or pembrolizumab if none has been previously given (all are category 1, preferred); 2) docetaxel (\pm ramucirumab); 3) gemcitabine; 4) albumin-bound paclitaxel; or 5) pemetrexed (nonsquamous only). In patients with PS of 3 to 4, best supportive care is recommended (see the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC).^{664,721,722} After second disease progression, subsequent therapy is recommended for certain patients if the following agents have not already been given: 1) atezolizumab, nivolumab, or pembrolizumab if none has been previously given; 2) docetaxel (\pm ramucirumab; category 2B for both); 3) gemcitabine (category 2B); 4) albumin-bound paclitaxel (category 2B); or 5) pemetrexed (nonsquamous only) (category 2B).^{1141,1156,1159,1160} These patients include those with advanced NSCLC and a PS of 0 to 2.

UNO, a randomized trial, showed that overall survival and PFS were not improved in patients receiving erlotinib as a subsequent therapy option when compared with placebo.⁸⁹³ The NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend erlotinib as a subsequent therapy option (or as switch maintenance therapy) for patients with nonsquamous NSCLC and PS of 0 to 2 but without *EGFR* mutations based on clinical trial data and a revised



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

indication by the FDA.⁸⁹³ A phase 3 randomized trial compared afatinib with erlotinib as subsequent therapy options for patients with squamous cell NSCLC.¹¹⁶¹ Overall survival was 7.9 months (95% CI, 7.2–8.7) for afatinib versus 6.8 months (95% CI, 5.9–7.8) for erlotinib (HR, 0.81; 95% CI, 0.69–0.95; $P = .0077$). Almost 60% of patients in each arm had grade 3 or higher adverse events. In contrast, the median overall survival was 9.2 months with nivolumab compared with 6.0 months for docetaxel for patients with squamous cell NSCLC.³⁶² In addition, only 7% of patients receiving nivolumab had grade 3 or higher adverse events. The NCCN NSCLC Panel does not recommend erlotinib as a subsequent therapy option for patients with squamous cell NSCLC based on this study comparing afatinib with erlotinib; this study was statistically significant but not clinically significant.¹¹⁶¹ Erlotinib or afatinib are not recommended as subsequent therapy options for patients with squamous cell NSCLC; they are less efficacious and safe compared to other available options.¹¹⁶¹

Summary

Management of NSCLC is described in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC, which include the algorithm and this supporting Discussion text. Revisions for the 2023 update of the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC are described in this Discussion and outlined in the algorithm (see *Summary of the Guidelines Updates* in the algorithm). Most lung cancer (approximately 85%) is due to NSCLC; SCLC accounts for about 15% of lung cancer. Recommendations for SCLC are provided in a different guideline (see the NCCN Guidelines for Small Cell Lung Cancer, available at www.NCCN.org). The NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC are updated at least once a year by the NCCN NSCLC Panel; there were 6 updates to the 2022 guidelines.

For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN NSCLC Panel revised the *Principles of Molecular and Biomarker Analysis*. For example, the NCCN Panel added testing recommendations for *ERBB2 (HER2)* mutations.

NGS-based approaches are best able to detect the broad spectrum of genomic *ERBB2 (HER2)* alterations that may occur, although Sanger sequencing and targeted PCR approaches may also be used. The NCCN Panel also revised the *Principles of Diagnostic Evaluation* in the NCCN Guidelines for NSCLC. For example, the NCCN Panel clarified that a preoperative biopsy may be useful for patients with early-stage NSCLC (ie, clinical stage IB or more) who may be candidates for systemic therapy before surgery (also known as neoadjuvant, induction, or preoperative therapy).¹⁰⁷ The NCCN Panel added a recommendation that patients should be evaluated for perioperative (neoadjuvant or adjuvant) therapy before surgery. Neoadjuvant therapy should not be used to attempt to induce resectability in patients who do not already meet criteria for resectability on initial evaluation.

For the 2023 update (Version 2), the NCCN Panel added a recommendation for adjuvant pembrolizumab for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) stage IIB to IIIA, stage IIIB (only T3,N2), or high-risk stage IIA NSCLC who are negative for *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, or *ALK* fusions and who have previously received adjuvant chemotherapy.⁷⁵¹ The panel added a caveat that the benefit of adjuvant pembrolizumab is unclear for patients with PD-L1 levels less than 1%. The NCCN Panel also expanded the molecular testing criteria to include *ALK* rearrangements because patients with completely resected (R0) NSCLC who have *ALK* rearrangements, *EGFR* exon 19 deletions, or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations have less benefit from ICIs.¹⁸⁴ Single-agent therapy with osimertinib is recommended for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) stage IB–IIIA or stage IIIB (T3, N2) NSCLC if patients have *EGFR* exon 19 deletions or *EGFR* exon 21 L858R mutations, regardless of PD-L1 levels. The NCCN Panel clarified that adjuvant chemotherapy followed by single-agent therapy with osimertinib is recommended for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) early-stage NSCLC if patients have both *EGFR* mutations and PD-L1



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

levels of 1% or more; the panel does not recommend using atezolizumab or pembrolizumab, or combined therapy with osimertinib and either atezolizumab or pembrolizumab in this setting.

For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN NSCLC Panel expanded the criteria for using adjuvant osimertinib, atezolizumab, or pembrolizumab for eligible patients with completely resected (R0) early-stage NSCLC to include certain patients with stage IIIB (only T3,N2) disease based on differences between the AJCC staging systems for the 7th and 8th editions.¹⁵⁹ Although the 8th edition of the AJCC staging manual is currently being used, the clinical trials used the 7th edition.

For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN NSCLC Panel recommends adagrasib as a subsequent therapy option for select patients with metastatic NSCLC and KRAS p.G12C mutations who have disease progression after treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy (\pm immunotherapy) based on clinical trial data and FDA approval.³¹⁵ Responsiveness to adagrasib has not been assessed for mutations other than KRAS p.G12C. The NCCN Panel clarified that adagrasib is recommended as third-line or beyond therapy if the patient has not previously received targeted therapy for KRAS p.G12C mutations. The NCCN Panel also recommends lorlatinib as a subsequent therapy option, if not previously given, for patients with ROS1-positive metastatic NSCLC and symptomatic brain metastases.^{1162,1163}

For the 2023 update (Version 1), the NCCN Panel clarified that postoperative RT may be considered for select patients with high-risk N2 disease such as extracapsular extension, multistation involvement, inadequate lymph node dissection or sampling, and/or refusal or intolerance of adjuvant systemic therapy.^{450,453,767} The Panel revised the algorithm for multiple lung cancers. For example, the NCCN Panel added an initial recommendation for multidisciplinary evaluation for patients suspected of or confirmed with having multiple lung cancers. One of the

goals during multidisciplinary evaluation for multiple lung cancers is to assess whether patients have lung nodules that can be observed instead of erroneously assuming that patients have stage IV NSCLC. The panel also added the following caveats: lesions at low risk of becoming symptomatic can be observed, such as small subsolid nodules with slow growth. However, treatment should be considered if the lesion(s) show accelerating growth, increasing solid component, or increasing FDG uptake, even if the lesions are small.

Discussion
Update in
progress



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

References

1. Siegel RL, Giaquinto AN, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2024. CA Cancer J Clin 2024;74:12-49. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/38230766>.
2. Torre LA, Siegel RL, Jemal A. Lung Cancer Statistics. Adv Exp Med Biol 2016;893:1-19. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26667336>.
3. SEER*Explorer: An interactive website for SEER cancer statistics [Internet]. Surveillance Research Program [Cited 2024 February 20] National Cancer Institute; 2023. Available at: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statistics/network/explorer/>.
4. Brahmer JR, Govindan R, Anders RA, et al. The Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer consensus statement on immunotherapy for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). J Immunother Cancer 2018;6:75. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30012210>.
5. Johnson DH, Schiller JH, Bunn PA, Jr. Recent clinical advances in lung cancer management. J Clin Oncol 2014;32:973-982. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24567433>.
6. Reck M, Heigener DF, Mok T, et al. Management of non-small-cell lung cancer: recent developments. Lancet 2013;382:709-719. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23972814>.
7. Forde PM, Ettinger DS. Targeted therapy for non-small-cell lung cancer: past, present and future. Expert Rev Anticancer Ther 2013;13:745-758. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23773106>.
8. Ettinger DS. Ten years of progress in non-small cell lung cancer. J Natl Compr Canc Netw 2012;10:292-295. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22393190>.
9. Reck M, Rodriguez-Abreu D, Robinson AG, et al. Updated analysis of KEYNOTE-024: pembrolizumab versus platinum-based chemotherapy for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer with PD-L1 tumor proportion score of 50% or greater. J Clin Oncol 2019;37:537-546. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30620668>.
10. Siegel RL, Miller KD, Fuchs HE, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2021. CA Cancer J Clin 2021;71:7-33. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33433946>.
11. Herbst RS, Garon EB, Kim DW, et al. Five Year Survival Update From KEYNOTE-010: Pembrolizumab Versus Docetaxel for Previously Treated, Programmed Death-Ligand 1-Positive Advanced NSCLC. J Thorac Oncol 2021;16:1718-1732. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34048946>.
12. Reck M, Rodriguez-Abreu D, Robinson AG, et al. Five-year outcomes with pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer with PD-L1 tumor proportion score ≥ 50 . J Clin Oncol 2021;39:2339-2349. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33872070>.
13. Spigel DR, Faivre-Finn C, Gray JE, et al. Five-year survival outcomes from the PACIFIC trial: durvalumab after chemoradiotherapy in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2022;40:1301-1311. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35108059>.
14. Mok T, Camidge DR, Gadgeel SM, et al. Updated overall survival and final progression-free survival data for patients with treatment-naïve advanced ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer in the ALEX study. Ann Oncol 2020;31:1056-1064. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32418886>.
15. Planchard D, Besse B, Groen HJM, et al. Phase 2 Study of Dabrafenib Plus Trametinib in Patients With BRAF V600E-Mutant Metastatic NSCLC: Updated 5-Year Survival Rates and Genomic Analysis. J Thorac Oncol 2022;17:103-115. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34455067>.
16. Faivre-Finn C, Vicente D, Kurata T, et al. Four-Year Survival With Durvalumab After Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III NSCLC—an Update From the PACIFIC Trial. J Thorac Oncol 2021;16:860-867. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33476803>.
17. Borghaei H, Gettinger S, Vokes EE, et al. Five-Year Outcomes From the Randomized, Phase III Trials CheckMate 017 and 057: Nivolumab Versus Docetaxel in Previously Treated Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. J Clin Oncol 2021;39:723-733. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33449799>.
18. Ramalingam SS, Vansteenkiste J, Planchard D, et al. Overall Survival with Osimertinib in Untreated, EGFR-Mutated Advanced NSCLC. N Engl J Med 2020;382:41-50. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31751012>.
19. Garon EB, Hellmann MD, Rizvi NA, et al. Five-Year Overall Survival for Patients With Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Treated With Pembrolizumab: Results From the Phase I KEYNOTE-001 Study. J Clin



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Oncol 2019;37:2518-2527. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31154919>.

20. Leighl NB, Hellmann MD, Hui R, et al. Pembrolizumab in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-001): 3-year results from an open-label, phase 1 study. Lancet Respir Med 2019;7:347-357.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30876831>.

21. Pacheco JM, Gao D, Smith D, et al. Natural History and Factors Associated with Overall Survival in Stage IV ALK-Rearranged Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2019;14:691-700. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30599201>.

22. Shaw AT, Riely GJ, Bang YJ, et al. Crizotinib in ROS1-rearranged advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): updated results, including overall survival, from PROFILE 1001. Ann Oncol 2019;30:1121-1126.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30980071>.

23. Lin JJ, Cardarella S, Lydon CA, et al. Five-Year Survival in EGFR-Mutant Metastatic Lung Adenocarcinoma Treated with EGFR-TKIs. J Thorac Oncol 2016;11:556-565. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26724471>.

24. Singhi EK, Horn L, Sequist LV, et al. Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Sequencing Agents in the EGFR-Mutated/ALK-Rearranged Populations. Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book 2019;39:e187-e197. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31099642>.

25. Antonia SJ, Borghaei H, Ramalingam SS, et al. Four-year survival with nivolumab in patients with previously treated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a pooled analysis. Lancet Oncol 2019;20:1395-1408. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31422028>.

26. Zhao D, Chen X, Qin N, et al. The prognostic role of EGFR-TKIs for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Sci Rep 2017;7:40374. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28079142>.

27. Johung KL, Yeh N, Desai NB, et al. Extended Survival and Prognostic Factors for Patients With ALK-Rearranged Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer and Brain Metastasis. J Clin Oncol 2016;34:123-129. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26438117>.

28. Alberg AJ, Brock MV, Ford JG, et al. Epidemiology of lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e1S-e29S. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649439>.

29. Subramanian J, Govindan R. Lung cancer in never smokers: a review. J Clin Oncol 2007;25:561-570. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17290066>.

30. The health consequences of smoking: A report of the Surgeon General. (ed 2010/07/30). Atlanta (GA): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US); 2004.

31. Secretan B, Straif K, Baan R, et al. A review of human carcinogens--Part E: tobacco, areca nut, alcohol, coal smoke, and salted fish. Lancet Oncol 2009;10:1033-1034. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19891056>.

32. Doll R, Peto R. Mortality in relation to smoking: 20 years' observations on male British doctors. Br Med J 1976;2:1525-1536. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1009386>.

33. Siegel RL, Miller KD, Wagle NS, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2023. CA Cancer J Clin 2023;73:17-48. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36633525>.

34. Taylor R, Najafi F, Dobson A. Meta-analysis of studies of passive smoking and lung cancer: effects of study type and continent. Int J Epidemiol 2007;36:1048-1059. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17690135>.

35. The health consequences of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke: A report of the Surgeon General. (ed 2010/07/30). Atlanta (GA): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2006.

36. Hackshaw AK, Law MR, Wald NJ. The accumulated evidence on lung cancer and environmental tobacco smoke. BMJ 1997;315:980-988. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9365295>.

37. Wald NJ, Nanchahal K, Thompson SG, Cuckle HS. Does breathing other people's tobacco smoke cause lung cancer? Br Med J (Clin Res Ed) 1986;293:1217-1222. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3096439>.

38. Fraumeni JF, Jr. Respiratory carcinogenesis: an epidemiologic appraisal. J Natl Cancer Inst 1975;55:1039-1046. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1107567>.

39. Janerich DT, Thompson WD, Varela LR, et al. Lung cancer and exposure to tobacco smoke in the household. N Engl J Med 1990;323:632-636. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2385268>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

40. Straif K, Benbrahim-Tallaa L, Baan R, et al. A review of human carcinogens--Part C: metals, arsenic, dusts, and fibres. *Lancet Oncol* 2009;10:453-454. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19418618>.
41. Driscoll T, Nelson DI, Steenland K, et al. The global burden of disease due to occupational carcinogens. *Am J Ind Med* 2005;48:419-431. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16299703>.
42. Humans IWGtEoCRt. Arsenic, metals, fibres, and dusts. IARC Monogr Eval Carcinog Risks Hum 2012;100:11-465. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23189751>.
43. Omenn GS, Merchant J, Boatman E, et al. Contribution of environmental fibers to respiratory cancer. *Environ Health Perspect* 1986;70:51-56. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3830113>.
44. Chlebowski RT, Schwartz AG, Wakelee H, et al. Oestrogen plus progestin and lung cancer in postmenopausal women (Women's Health Initiative trial): a post-hoc analysis of a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2009;374:1243-1251. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19767090>.
45. Chlebowski RT, Anderson GL, Manson JE, et al. Lung cancer among postmenopausal women treated with estrogen alone in the women's health initiative randomized trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2010;102:1413-1421. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20709992>.
46. Siegel RL, Miller KD, Fuchs HE, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2022. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2022;72:7-33. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35020204>.
47. Thun MJ, Carter BD, Feskanich D, et al. 50-year trends in smoking-related mortality in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:351-364. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23343064>.
48. Shiels MS, Gibson T, Sampson J, et al. Cigarette smoking prior to first cancer and risk of second smoking-associated cancers among survivors of bladder, kidney, head and neck, and stage I lung cancers. *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32:3989-3995. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25385740>.
49. Leone FT, Evers-Casey S, Toll BA, Vachani A. Treatment of tobacco use in lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest* 2013;143:e61S-e77S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649454>.
50. Jha P, Ramasundarahettige C, Landsman V, et al. 21st-century hazards of smoking and benefits of cessation in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:341-350. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23343063>.
51. Rigotti NA. Strategies to help a smoker who is struggling to quit. *JAMA* 2012;308:1573-1580. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23073954>.
52. Five major steps to intervention (the "5 A's"). Vol. December. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2012. Available at: <http://bit.ly/1jXzEvC>.
53. Tao L, Wang R, Gao YT, Yuan JM. Impact of postdiagnosis smoking on long-term survival of cancer patients: the Shanghai cohort study. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2013;22:2404-2411. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24319070>.
54. Marino KA, Little MA, Bursac Z, et al. Operating on Patients Who Smoke: A Survey of Thoracic Surgeons in the United States. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;102:911-916. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27474514>.
55. Treating tobacco use and dependence. Vol. April. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2013. Available at: <http://bit.ly/28KMo4K>.
56. Cahill K, Stevens S, Perera R, Lancaster T. Pharmacological interventions for smoking cessation: an overview and network meta-analysis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013;2013:CD009329. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23728690>.
57. Koegelenberg CF, Noor F, Bateman ED, et al. Efficacy of varenicline combined with nicotine replacement therapy vs varenicline alone for smoking cessation: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2014;312:155-161. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25005652>.
58. Walker N, Howe C, Glover M, et al. Cytisine versus nicotine for smoking cessation. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371:2353-2362. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25517706>.
59. Aubin HJ, Bobak A, Britton JR, et al. Varenicline versus transdermal nicotine patch for smoking cessation: results from a randomised open-label trial. *Thorax* 2008;63:717-724. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18263663>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

60. Jorenby DE, Hays JT, Rigotti NA, et al. Efficacy of varenicline, an alpha4beta2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor partial agonist, vs placebo or sustained-release bupropion for smoking cessation: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2006;296:56-63. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16820547>.
61. Gonzales D, Rennard SI, Nides M, et al. Varenicline, an alpha4beta2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor partial agonist, vs sustained-release bupropion and placebo for smoking cessation: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2006;296:47-55. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16820546>.
62. Cahill K, Stead LF, Lancaster T. Nicotine receptor partial agonists for smoking cessation. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2011;CD006103. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21328282>.
63. Ware JH, Vetrovec GW, Miller AB, et al. Cardiovascular safety of varenicline: patient-level meta-analysis of randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled trials. *Am J Ther* 2013;20:235-246. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23615317>.
64. Haber SL, Boomershine V, Raney E. Safety of varenicline in patients with cardiovascular disease. *J Pharm Pract* 2014;27:65-70. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24080536>.
65. Mills EJ, Thorlund K, Eapen S, et al. Cardiovascular events associated with smoking cessation pharmacotherapies: a network meta-analysis. *Circulation* 2014;129:28-41. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24323793>.
66. Xi ZX. Preclinical Pharmacology, Efficacy and Safety of Varenicline in Smoking Cessation and Clinical Utility in High Risk Patients. *Drug Healthc Patient Saf* 2010;2010:39-48. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21278851>.
67. Gonzales D, Hajek P, Pliamm L, et al. Retreatment with varenicline for smoking cessation in smokers who have previously taken varenicline: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2014;96:390-396. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24911368>.
68. Garrison GD, Dugan SE. Varenicline: a first-line treatment option for smoking cessation. *Clin Ther* 2009;31:463-491. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19393839>.
69. Hays JT, Ebbert JO. Adverse effects and tolerability of medications for the treatment of tobacco use and dependence. *Drugs* 2010;70:2357-2372. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21142259>.
70. Carney DN. Lung cancer--time to move on from chemotherapy. *N Engl J Med* 2002;346:126-128. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11784881>.
71. Chute JP, Chen T, Feigal E, et al. Twenty years of phase III trials for patients with extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer: perceptible progress. *J Clin Oncol* 1999;17:1794-1801. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10561217>.
72. National Lung Screening Trial Research T, Aberle DR, Berg CD, et al. The National Lung Screening Trial: overview and study design. *Radiology* 2011;258:243-253. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21045183>.
73. National Lung Screening Trial Research T, Aberle DR, Adams AM, et al. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. *N Engl J Med* 2011;365:395-409. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21714641>.
74. National Lung Screening Trial Research T, Aberle DR, Adams AM, et al. Baseline characteristics of participants in the randomized national lung screening trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2010;102:1771-1779. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21119104>.
75. de Koning HJ, van der Aalst CM, de Jong PA, et al. Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Volume CT Screening in a Randomized Trial. *N Engl J Med* 2020;382:503-513. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31995683>.
76. Krist AH, Davidson KW, Mangione CM, et al. Screening for lung cancer: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *JAMA* 2021;325:962-970. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33687470>.
77. Detterbeck FC, Mazzone PJ, Naidich DP, Bach PB. Screening for lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest* 2013;143:e78S-e92S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649455>.
78. Vansteenkiste J, Crino L, Dooms C, et al. 2nd ESMO Consensus Conference on Lung Cancer: early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer consensus on diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25:1462-1474. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24562446>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

79. Smith RA, Brooks D, Cokkinides V, et al. Cancer screening in the United States, 2013: a review of current American Cancer Society guidelines, current issues in cancer screening, and new guidance on cervical cancer screening and lung cancer screening. CA Cancer J Clin 2013;63:88-105. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23378235>.
80. Moyer VA, Force USPST. Screening for lung cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. Ann Intern Med 2014;160:330-338. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24378917>.
81. Tsao MS, Nicholson AG, Maleszewski JJ, et al. Introduction to 2021 WHO Classification of Thoracic Tumors. J Thorac Oncol 2022;17:e1-e4. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34930611>.
82. WHO Classification of Tumours Editorial Board. WHO Classification of Tumours Thoracic Tumours. WHO classification of tumours series, 5th ed. Lyon, France:: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2021.
83. Travis WD, Brambilla E, Nicholson AG, et al. The 2015 World Health Organization Classification of Lung Tumors: Impact of Genetic, Clinical and Radiologic Advances Since the 2004 Classification. J Thorac Oncol 2015;10:1243-1260. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26291008>.
84. Travis WD, Brambilla E, Burke AP, et al. WHO Classification of Tumours of the Lung, Pleura, Thymus and Heart, Volume 7. Lyon: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2015:412.
85. Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, et al. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018, based on November 2020 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2021. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute; 2021. Available at: https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2018/.
86. Travis WD, Brambilla E, Noguchi M, et al. International association for the study of lung cancer/american thoracic society/european respiratory society international multidisciplinary classification of lung adenocarcinoma. J Thorac Oncol 2011;6:244-285. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21252716>.
87. Finkelstein DM, Ettinger DS, Ruckdeschel JC. Long-term survivors in metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Study. J Clin Oncol 1986;4:702-709. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3701389>.
88. Tammemagi MC, Church TR, Hocking WG, et al. Evaluation of the lung cancer risks at which to screen ever- and never-smokers: screening rules applied to the PLCO and NLST cohorts. PLoS Med 2014;11:e1001764. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25460915>.
89. Gould MK, Donington J, Lynch WR, et al. Evaluation of individuals with pulmonary nodules: when is it lung cancer? Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e93S-e120S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649456>.
90. American College of Radiology. Lung CT screening reporting and data system (Lung-RADS); 2016. Available at: <https://www.acr.org/Quality-Safety/Resources/LungRADS>.
91. MacMahon H, Naidich DP, Goo JM, et al. Guidelines for Management of Incidental Pulmonary Nodules Detected on CT Images: From the Fleischner Society 2017. Radiology 2017;284:228-243. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28240562>.
92. MacMahon H, Austin JH, Gamsu G, et al. Guidelines for management of small pulmonary nodules detected on CT scans: a statement from the Fleischner Society. Radiology 2005;237:395-400. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16244247>.
93. Naidich DP, Bankier AA, MacMahon H, et al. Recommendations for the management of subsolid pulmonary nodules detected at CT: a statement from the Fleischner Society. Radiology 2013;266:304-317. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23070270>.
94. Blagev DP, Lloyd JF, Conner K, et al. Follow-up of incidental pulmonary nodules and the radiology report. J Am Coll Radiol 2014;11:378-383. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24316231>.
95. Gould MK, Tang T, Liu IL, et al. Recent Trends in the Identification of Incidental Pulmonary Nodules. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2015;192:1208-1214. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26214244>.
96. Gardiner N, Jogai S, Wallis A. The revised lung adenocarcinoma classification-an imaging guide. J Thorac Dis 2014;6:S537-546. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25349704>.



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

97. Seidelman JL, Myers JL, Quint LE. Incidental, subsolid pulmonary nodules at CT: etiology and management. *Cancer Imaging* 2013;13:365-373. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24061063>.
98. Hansell DM, Bankier AA, MacMahon H, et al. Fleischner Society: glossary of terms for thoracic imaging. *Radiology* 2008;246:697-722. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18195376>.
99. Yankelevitz DF, Yip R, Smith JP, et al. CT Screening for Lung Cancer: Nonsolid Nodules in Baseline and Annual Repeat Rounds. *Radiology* 2015;277:555-564. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26101879>.
100. Travis WD, Brambilla E, Noguchi M, et al. Diagnosis of lung cancer in small biopsies and cytology: implications of the 2011 International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer/American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society classification. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2013;137:668-684. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22970842>.
101. Kim HY, Shim YM, Lee KS, et al. Persistent pulmonary nodular ground-glass opacity at thin-section CT: histopathologic comparisons. *Radiology* 2007;245:267-275. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17885195>.
102. Marshall HM, Bowman RV, Yang IA, et al. Screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography: a review of current status. *J Thorac Dis* 2013;5 Suppl 5:S524-539. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24163745>.
103. Brawley OW, Flenuah EL. Low-dose spiral CT screening and evaluation of the solitary pulmonary nodule. *Oncology (Williston Park)* 2014;28:441-446. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25004661>.
104. Pinsky PF, Gierada DS, Black W, et al. Performance of Lung-RADS in the National Lung Screening Trial: a retrospective assessment. *Ann Intern Med* 2015;162:485-491. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25664444>.
105. McKee BJ, Regis SM, McKee AB, et al. Performance of ACR Lung-RADS in a clinical CT lung screening program. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2015;12:273-276. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25176499>.
106. Kazerooni EA, Austin JH, Black WC, et al. ACR-STR practice parameter for the performance and reporting of lung cancer screening thoracic computed tomography (CT): 2014 (Resolution 4). *J Thorac Imaging* 2014;29:310-316. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24992501>.
107. Forde PM, Spicer J, Lu S, et al. Neoadjuvant Nivolumab plus Chemotherapy in Resectable Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2022;386:1973-1985. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35403841>.
108. Rivera MP, Mehta AC, Wahidi MM. Establishing the diagnosis of lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest* 2013;143:e142S-e165S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649436>.
109. Silvestri GA, Gonzalez AV, Jantz MA, et al. Methods for staging non-small cell lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest* 2013;143:e211S-e250S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649440>.
110. Schwartz AM, Rezaei MK. Diagnostic surgical pathology in lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest* 2013;143:e251S-e262S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649441>.
111. Li MM, Datto M, Duncavage EJ, et al. Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation and Reporting of Sequence Variants in Cancer: A Joint Consensus Recommendation of the Association for Molecular Pathology, American Society of Clinical Oncology, and College of American Pathologists. *J Mol Diagn* 2017;19:4-23. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27993330>.
112. Leichsenring J, Horak P, Kreutzfeldt S, et al. Variant classification in precision oncology. *Int J Cancer* 2019;145:2996-3010. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31008532>.
113. Dy GK, Nesline MK, Papanicolau-Sengos A, et al. Treatment recommendations to cancer patients in the context of FDA guidance for next generation sequencing. *BMC Med Inform Decis Mak* 2019;19:14. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30658646>.
114. Jordan EJ, Kim HR, Arcila ME, et al. Prospective Comprehensive Molecular Characterization of Lung Adenocarcinomas for Efficient Patient Matching to Approved and Emerging Therapies. *Cancer Discov*



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

2017;7:596-609. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28336552>.

115. Oxnard GR, Binder A, Janne PA. New targetable oncogenes in non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:1097-1104. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23401445>.

116. Cooper WA, O'Toole S, Boyer M, et al. What's new in non-small cell lung cancer for pathologists: the importance of accurate subtyping, EGFR mutations and ALK rearrangements. *Pathology* 2011;43:103-115. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21233671>.

117. Fossella FV, Putnam JB, Komaki R, eds. *Lung Cancer*. M.D. Anderson Cancer Care Series. New York: Springer; 2003:316.

118. Eberhard DA, Johnson BE, Amher LC, et al. Mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor and in KRAS are predictive and prognostic indicators in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer treated with chemotherapy alone and in combination with erlotinib. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:5900-5909. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16043828>.

119. Cappuzzo F, Ligorio C, Toschi L, et al. EGFR and HER2 gene copy number and response to first-line chemotherapy in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *J Thorac Oncol* 2007;2:423-429. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17473658>.

120. Kwak EL, Bang YJ, Camidge DR, et al. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibition in non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2010;363:1693-1703. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20979469>.

121. Zakowski MF, Rekhtman N, Auger M, et al. Morphologic Accuracy in Differentiating Primary Lung Adenocarcinoma From Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Cytology Specimens. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2016;140:1116-1120. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27552093>.

122. Yatabe Y, Dacic S, Borczuk AC, et al. Best Practices Recommendations for Diagnostic Immunohistochemistry in Lung Cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2019;14:377-407. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30572031>.

123. Travis WD, Brambilla E, Noguchi M, et al. Diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma in resected specimens: implications of the 2011 International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer/American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society classification. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2013;137:685-705. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22913371>.

124. Cameron SE, Andrade RS, Pambuccian SE. Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration cytology: a state of the art review. *Cytopathology* 2010;21:6-26. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20015257>.

125. Moreira AL, Thornton RH. Personalized medicine for non-small-cell lung cancer: implications of recent advances in tissue acquisition for molecular and histologic testing. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2012;13:334-339. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22424871>.

126. Wang H, Wei N, Tang Y, et al. The utility of rapid on-site evaluation during bronchoscopic biopsy: A 2-year respiratory endoscopy central experience. *Biomed Res Int* 2019;2019:5049248. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31886221>.

127. Jain D, Allen TC, Aisner DL, et al. Rapid on-site evaluation of endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspirations for the diagnosis of lung cancer: A perspective from members of the Pulmonary Pathology Society. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2018;142:253-262. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28639854>.

128. Yuan M, Wang Y, Yin W, et al. Efficacy of rapid on-site cytological evaluation (ROSE) by a pulmonologist in determining specimen adequacy and diagnostic accuracy in interventional diagnosis of lung lesions. *J Int Med Res* 2021;49:300060520982687. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33527860>.

129. Diacon AH, Schuurmans MM, Theron J, et al. Utility of rapid on-site evaluation of transbronchial needle aspirates. *Respiration* 2005;72:182-188. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15824529>.

130. Wahidi MM, Herth F, Yasufuku K, et al. Technical Aspects of Endobronchial Ultrasound-Guided Transbronchial Needle Aspiration: CHEST Guideline and Expert Panel Report. *Chest* 2016;149:816-835. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26402427>.

131. Thompson GR, 3rd. Pulmonary coccidioidomycosis. *Semin Respir Crit Care Med* 2011;32:754-763. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22167403>.

132. Iannuzzi MC, Fontana JR. Sarcoidosis: clinical presentation, immunopathogenesis, and therapeutics. *JAMA* 2011;305:391-399. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21266686>.

133. Centers for Disease C, Prevention. CDC Grand Rounds: the TB/HIV syndemic. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2012;61:484-489. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22763886>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

134. Travis WD, Brambill E, Muller-Hermelink HK, Harris CC. Pathology and genetics of tumours of the lung, pleura, thymus and heart, World Health Organization Classification of Tumours. Lyon, France: IARC Press; 2004.
135. Travis WD, Brambill E, Riely GJ. New pathologic classification of lung cancer: relevance for clinical practice and clinical trials. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:992-1001. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23401443>.
136. Lam VK, Tran HT, Banks KC, et al. Targeted Tissue and Cell-Free Tumor DNA Sequencing of Advanced Lung Squamous-Cell Carcinoma Reveals Clinically Significant Prevalence of Actionable Alterations. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2019;20:30-36 e33. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30279110>.
137. Sands JM, Nguyen T, Shivdasani P, et al. Next-generation sequencing informs diagnosis and identifies unexpected therapeutic targets in lung squamous cell carcinomas. *Lung Cancer* 2020;140:35-41. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31855703>.
138. Reck M, Rodriguez-Abreu D, Robinson AG, et al. Pembrolizumab versus Chemotherapy for PD-L1-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375:1823-1833. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27718847>.
139. Travis WD, Rekhtman N. Pathological diagnosis and classification of lung cancer in small biopsies and cytology: strategic management of tissue for molecular testing. *Semin Respir Crit Care Med* 2011;32:22-31. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21500121>.
140. Rekhtman N, Ang DC, Sima CS, et al. Immunohistochemical algorithm for differentiation of lung adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma based on large series of whole-tissue sections with validation in small specimens. *Mod Pathol* 2011;24:1348-1359. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21623384>.
141. Mukhopadhyay S, Katzenstein AL. Subclassification of non-small cell lung carcinomas lacking morphologic differentiation on biopsy specimens: Utility of an immunohistochemical panel containing TTF-1, napsin A, p63, and CK5/6. *Am J Surg Pathol* 2011;35:15-25. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21164283>.
142. Terry J, Leung S, Laskin J, et al. Optimal immunohistochemical markers for distinguishing lung adenocarcinomas from squamous cell carcinomas in small tumor samples. *Am J Surg Pathol* 2010;34:1805-1811. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21107086>.
143. Ordonez NG. Thyroid transcription factor-1 is a marker of lung and thyroid carcinomas. *Adv Anat Pathol* 2000;7:123-127. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10721419>.
144. Rivera MP, Mehta AC, American College of Chest P. Initial diagnosis of lung cancer: ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines (2nd edition). *Chest* 2007;132:131S-148S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17873165>.
145. Tan D, Zander DS. Immunohistochemistry for assessment of pulmonary and pleural neoplasms: a review and update. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol* 2008;1:19-31. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18784820>.
146. Zhang H, Liu J, Cagle PT, et al. Distinction of pulmonary small cell carcinoma from poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma: an immunohistochemical approach. *Mod Pathol* 2005;18:111-118. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15309021>.
147. Staaf J, Tran L, Soderlund L, et al. Diagnostic Value of Insulinoma-Associated Protein 1 (INSM1) and Comparison With Established Neuroendocrine Markers in Pulmonary Cancers. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2020;144:1075-1085. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31913660>.
148. Husain AN, Colby TV, Ordonez NG, et al. Guidelines for pathologic diagnosis of malignant mesothelioma 2017 update of the Consensus Statement From the International Mesothelioma Interest Group. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2018;142:89-108. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28686500>.
149. Husain AN, Colby T, Ordonez N, et al. Guidelines for pathologic diagnosis of malignant mesothelioma: 2012 update of the consensus statement from the International Mesothelioma Interest Group. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2013;137:647-667. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22929121>.
150. Husain AN, Colby TV, Ordonez NG, et al. Guidelines for pathologic diagnosis of malignant mesothelioma: a consensus statement from the International Mesothelioma Interest Group. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2009;133:1317-1331. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19653732>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

151. Ordonez NG. D2-40 and podoplanin are highly specific and sensitive immunohistochemical markers of epithelioid malignant mesothelioma. *Hum Pathol* 2005;36:372-380. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15891998>.
152. Amin MB, Greene FL, Edge SB, et al. AJCC staging manual, 8th ed: Springer International Publishing; 2017:1-1024.
153. Detterbeck FC, Boffa DJ, Kim AW, Tanoue LT. The Eighth Edition Lung Cancer Stage Classification. *Chest* 2017;151:193-203. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27780786>.
154. Goldstraw P, Chansky K, Crowley J, et al. The IASLC Lung Cancer Staging Project: Proposals for Revision of the TNM Stage Groupings in the Forthcoming (Eighth) Edition of the TNM Classification for Lung Cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2016;11:39-51. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26762738>.
155. Goldstraw P, Crowley J, Chansky K, et al. The IASLC Lung Cancer Staging Project: proposals for the revision of the TNM stage groupings in the forthcoming (seventh) edition of the TNM Classification of malignant tumours. *J Thorac Oncol* 2007;2:706-714. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17762336>.
156. Detterbeck FC, Boffa DJ, Tanoue LT. The new lung cancer staging system. *Chest* 2009;136:260-271. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19584208>.
157. Rami-Porta R, Bolejack V, Goldstraw P. The new tumor, node, and metastasis staging system. *Semin Respir Crit Care Med* 2011;32:44-51. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21500123>.
158. Rami-Porta R, Crowley JJ, Goldstraw P. The revised TNM staging system for lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2009;15:4-9. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19262443>.
159. Rami-Porta R, Asamura H, Travis WD, Rusch VW. Lung cancer - major changes in the American Joint Committee on Cancer eighth edition cancer staging manual. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2017;67:138-155. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28140453>.
160. Postmus PE, Kerr KM, Oudkerk M, et al. Early and locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2017;28:iv1-iv21. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28881918>.
161. Edge SB, Byrd DR, Compton CC, et al. AJCC Cancer Staging Manual, 7th ed. New York: Springer; 2010.
162. SEER*Explorer: An interactive website for SEER cancer statistics [Internet]. Surveillance Research Program [Cited 2022 October 4] National Cancer Institute; 2022. Available at: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statistics/network/explorer/>.
163. Ou SH, Zell JA, Ziogas A, Anton-Culver H. Prognostic factors for survival of stage I nonsmall cell lung cancer patients : a population-based analysis of 19,702 stage I patients in the California Cancer Registry from 1989 to 2003. *Cancer* 2007;110:1532-1541. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17702091>.
164. Raz DJ, Zell JA, Ou SH, et al. Natural history of stage I non-small cell lung cancer: implications for early detection. *Chest* 2007;132:193-199. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17505036>.
165. Ou SH, Kwak EL, Siwak-Tapp C, et al. Activity of crizotinib (PF02341066), a dual mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitor, in a non-small cell lung cancer patient with de novo MET amplification. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:942-946. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21623265>.
166. Camidge DR, Ou S-HI, Shapiro G, et al. Efficacy and safety of crizotinib in patients with advanced c-MET-amplified non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32(Suppl 5):Abstract 8001. Available at: https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/jco.2014.32.15_suppl.8001.
167. Le X, Paz-Ares LG, Van Meerbeeck J, et al. Tepotinib in patients (pts) with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with MET amplification (METamp). *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2021;39:9021-9021. Available at: https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.9021.
168. Li BT, Shen R, Buonocore D, et al. Ado-trastuzumab emtansine for patients with HER2-mutant lung cancers: results from a phase II basket trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:2532-2537. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29989854>.
169. Li BT, Smit EF, Goto Y, et al. Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in HER2-Mutant Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2022;386:241-251. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34534430>.
170. Wolf J, Seto T, Han JY, et al. Capmatinib in MET exon 14-mutated or MET-amplified non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:944-957. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32877583>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

171. Ettinger DS, Wood DE, Aisner DL, et al. NCCN Guidelines Insights: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Version 2.2021. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 2021;19:254-266. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33668021>.
172. Ettinger DS, Wood DE, Aisner DL, et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Version 1.2021). © 2020 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines®, go online to NCCN.org. 2021. Available at: www.NCCN.org.
173. Kerr KM, Bubendorf L, Edelman MJ, et al. Second ESMO consensus conference on lung cancer: pathology and molecular biomarkers for non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25:1681-1690. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24718890>.
174. Chakravarty D, Gao J, Phillips SM, et al. OncoKB: A Precision Oncology Knowledge Base. *JCO Precis Oncol* 2017;2017. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28890946>.
175. Miller VA, Riely GJ, Zakowski MF, et al. Molecular characteristics of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma and adenocarcinoma, bronchioloalveolar carcinoma subtype, predict response to erlotinib. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:1472-1478. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18349398>.
176. Sequist LV, Martins RG, Spigel D, et al. First-line gefitinib in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer harboring somatic EGFR mutations. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:2442-2449. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18458038>.
177. Tsao MS, Sakurada A, Cutz JC, et al. Erlotinib in lung cancer - molecular and clinical predictors of outcome. *N Engl J Med* 2005;353:133-144. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16014883>.
178. Park K, Haura EB, Leighl NB, et al. Amivantamab in EGFR Exon 20 Insertion-Mutated Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Progressing on Platinum Chemotherapy: Initial Results From the CHRYSLIS Phase I Study. *J Clin Oncol* 2021;39:3391-3402. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34339292>.
179. Zhou C, Ramalingam SS, Kim TM, et al. Treatment Outcomes and Safety of Mobocertinib in Platinum-Pretreated Patients With EGFR Exon 20 Insertion-Positive Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Phase 1/2 Open-label Nonrandomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Oncol* 2021;7:e214761. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34647988>.
180. Ou SH, Ahn JS, De Petris L, 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. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26598747>.
181. Douillard JY, Ostoros G, Cobo M, et al. First-line gefitinib in Caucasian EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC patients: a phase-IV, open-label, single-arm study. *Br J Cancer* 2014;110:55-62. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24263064>.
182. Besse B, Adjei A, Baas P, et al. 2nd ESMO Consensus Conference on Lung Cancer: non-small-cell lung cancer first-line/second and further lines of treatment in advanced disease. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25:1475-1484. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24669016>.
183. Lindeman NI, Cagle PT, Beasley MB, et al. Molecular testing guideline for selection of lung cancer patients for EGFR and ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitors: guideline from the College of American Pathologists, International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, and Association for Molecular Pathology. *J Thorac Oncol* 2013;8:823-859. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23552377>.
184. Mazieres J, Drilon A, Lusque A, et al. Immune checkpoint inhibitors for patients with advanced lung cancer and oncogenic driver alterations: results from the IMMUNOTARGET registry. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30:1321-1328. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31125062>.
185. Sholl LM, Aisner DL, Varella-Garcia M, et al. Multi-institutional Oncogenic Driver Mutation Analysis in Lung Adenocarcinoma: The Lung Cancer Mutation Consortium Experience. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:768-777. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25738220>.
186. Kim AS, Bartley AN, Bridge JA, et al. Comparison of Laboratory-Developed Tests and FDA-Approved Assays for BRAF, EGFR, and KRAS Testing. *JAMA Oncol* 2018;4:838-841. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29242895>.
187. Vansteenkiste JF, Van De Kerkhove C, Wauters E, Van Mol P. Capmatinib for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer. *Expert Rev Anticancer Ther* 2019;19:659-671. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31368815>.
188. Planchard D, Besse B, Groen HJM, et al. Dabrafenib plus trametinib in patients with previously treated BRAF(V600E)-mutant metastatic non-small cell lung cancer: an open-label, multicentre phase 2 trial. *Lancet*



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Oncol 2016;17:984-993. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27283860>.

189. Gautschi O, Milia J, Cabarrou B, et al. Targeted Therapy for Patients with BRAF-Mutant Lung Cancer: Results from the European EURAF Cohort. J Thorac Oncol 2015;10:1451-1457. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26200454>.

190. Mazieres J, Zalcman G, Crino L, et al. Crizotinib therapy for advanced lung adenocarcinoma and a ROS1 rearrangement: results from the EUROS1 cohort. J Clin Oncol 2015;33:992-999. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25667280>.

191. Ali G, Proietti A, Pelliccioni S, et al. ALK rearrangement in a large series of consecutive non-small cell lung cancers: comparison between a new immunohistochemical approach and fluorescence in situ hybridization for the screening of patients eligible for crizotinib treatment. Arch Pathol Lab Med 2014;138:1449-1458. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24885803>.

192. Slebos RJ, Kibbelaar RE, Dalesio O, et al. K-ras oncogene activation as a prognostic marker in adenocarcinoma of the lung. N Engl J Med 1990;323:561-565. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2199829>.

193. Lindeman NI, Cagle PT, Aisner DL, et al. Updated Molecular Testing Guideline for the Selection of Lung Cancer Patients for Treatment With Targeted Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors: Guideline From the College of American Pathologists, the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, and the Association for Molecular Pathology. Arch Pathol Lab Med 2018;142:321-346. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29355391>.

194. Mitchell RL, Kosche C, Burgess K, et al. Misdiagnosis of Li-Fraumeni Syndrome in a Patient With Clonal Hematopoiesis and a Somatic TP53 Mutation. J Natl Compr Canc Netw 2018;16:461-466. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29752319>.

195. Jaiswal S, Fontanillas P, Flannick J, et al. Age-related clonal hematopoiesis associated with adverse outcomes. N Engl J Med 2014;371:2488-2498. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25426837>.

196. Coombs CC, Zehir A, Devlin SM, et al. Therapy-Related Clonal Hematopoiesis in Patients with Non-hematologic Cancers Is Common and Associated with Adverse Clinical Outcomes. Cell Stem Cell 2017;21:374-382 e374. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28803919>.

197. Rolfo C, Mack P, Scagliotti GV, et al. Liquid biopsy for advanced NSCLC: A Consensus Statement From the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2021;16:1647-1662. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34246791>.

198. Rolfo C, Mack PC, Scagliotti GV, et al. Liquid Biopsy for Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): A Statement Paper from the IASLC. J Thorac Oncol 2018;13:1248-1268. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29885479>.

199. Palmero R, Taus A, Viteri S, et al. P2.03-02 cell-free DNA (cfDNA) testing in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAC) patients: Spanish Lung Liquid Versus Invasive Biopsy Program (SLLIP) [abstract]. J Thorac Oncol 2018;13:Abstract S716-717. Available at:
[https://www.jto.org/article/S1556-0864\(18\)32147-6/pdf](https://www.jto.org/article/S1556-0864(18)32147-6/pdf).

200. Leighl NB, Page RD, Raymond VM, et al. Clinical Utility of Comprehensive Cell-free DNA Analysis to Identify Genomic Biomarkers in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Metastatic Non-small Cell Lung Cancer. Clin Cancer Res 2019;25:4691-4700. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30988079>.

201. McCoach CE, Blakely CM, Banks KC, et al. Clinical Utility of Cell-Free DNA for the Detection of ALK Fusions and Genomic Mechanisms of ALK Inhibitor Resistance in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Clin Cancer Res 2018;24:2758-2770. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29599410>.

202. Aggarwal C, Thompson JC, Black TA, et al. Clinical Implications of Plasma-Based Genotyping With the Delivery of Personalized Therapy in Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. JAMA Oncol 2019;5:173-180. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30325992>.

203. Hanna NH, Robinson AG, Temin S, et al. Therapy for Stage IV Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer With Driver Alterations: ASCO and OH (CCO) Joint Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2021;39:1040-1091. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33591844>.

204. Roberts PJ, Stinchcombe TE. KRAS mutation: should we test for it, and does it matter? J Clin Oncol 2013;31:1112-1121. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23401440>.

205. Jennings LJ, Arcila ME, Corless C, et al. Guidelines for Validation of Next-Generation Sequencing-Based Oncology Panels: A Joint Consensus



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Recommendation of the Association for Molecular Pathology and College of American Pathologists. *J Mol Diagn* 2017;19:341-365. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28341590>.

206. Aziz N, Zhao Q, Bry L, et al. College of American Pathologists' laboratory standards for next-generation sequencing clinical tests. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2015;139:481-493. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25152313>.

207. Luthra R, Chen H, Roy-Chowdhuri S, Singh RR. Next-Generation Sequencing in Clinical Molecular Diagnostics of Cancer: Advantages and Challenges. *Cancers (Basel)* 2015;7:2023-2036. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26473927>.

208. Drilon A, Wang L, Arcila ME, et al. Broad, Hybrid Capture-Based Next-Generation Sequencing Identifies Actionable Genomic Alterations in Lung Adenocarcinomas Otherwise Negative for Such Alterations by Other Genomic Testing Approaches. *Clin Cancer Res* 2015;21:3631-3639. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25567908>.

209. Robson ME, Bradbury AR, Arun B, et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology Policy Statement Update: Genetic and Genomic Testing for Cancer Susceptibility. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:3660-3667. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26324357>.

210. Yu PP, Vose JM, Hayes DF. Genetic Cancer Susceptibility Testing: Increased Technology, Increased Complexity. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:3533-3534. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26324366>.

211. Cardarella S, Ortiz TM, Joshi VA, et al. The introduction of systematic genomic testing for patients with non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2012;7:1767-1774. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23154547>.

212. Li T, Kung HJ, Mack PC, Gandara DR. Genotyping and genomic profiling of non-small-cell lung cancer: implications for current and future therapies. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:1039-1049. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23401433>.

213. Planchard D. Identification of driver mutations in lung cancer: first step in personalized cancer. *Target Oncol* 2013;8:3-14. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23371030>.

214. Plon SE, Eccles DM, Easton D, et al. Sequence variant classification and reporting: recommendations for improving the interpretation of cancer susceptibility genetic test results. *Hum Mutat* 2008;29:1282-1291.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18951446>.

215. Richards S, Aziz N, Bale S, et al. Standards and guidelines for the interpretation of sequence variants: a joint consensus recommendation of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the Association for Molecular Pathology. *Genet Med* 2015;17:405-424. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25741868>.

216. Shaw AT, Yeap BY, Mino-Kenudson M, et al. Clinical features and outcome of patients with non-small-cell lung cancer who harbor EML4-ALK. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:4247-4253. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19667264>.

217. Shaw AT, Bauer TM, de Marinis F, et al. First-Line Lorlatinib or Crizotinib in Advanced ALK-Positive Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:2018-2029. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33207094>.

218. Peters S, Camidge DR, Shaw AT, et al. Alectinib versus Crizotinib in Untreated ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:829-838. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28586279>.

219. Solomon BJ, Mok T, Kim DW, et al. First-line crizotinib versus chemotherapy in ALK-positive lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371:2167-2177. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25470694>.

220. Soria JC, Tan DSW, Chiari R, 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. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28126333>.

221. Camidge DR, Kim HR, Ahn MJ, et al. Brigatinib versus Crizotinib in ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:2027-2039. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30280657>.

222. Rogers TM, Russell PA, Wright G, et al. Comparison of methods in the detection of ALK and ROS1 rearrangements in lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:611-618. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25789833>.

223. von Laffert M, Warth A, Penzel R, et al. Multicenter immunohistochemical ALK-testing of non-small-cell lung cancer shows high concordance after harmonization of techniques and interpretation criteria. *J Thorac Oncol* 2014;9:1685-1692. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25436802>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

224. Wynes MW, Sholl LM, Dietel M, et al. An international interpretation study using the ALK IHC antibody D5F3 and a sensitive detection kit demonstrates high concordance between ALK IHC and ALK FISH and between evaluators. *J Thorac Oncol* 2014;9:631-638. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24722153>.
225. Zhou J, Zhao J, Sun K, et al. Accurate and economical detection of ALK positive lung adenocarcinoma with semiquantitative immunohistochemical screening. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e92828. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24667320>.
226. Thunnissen E, Bubendorf L, Dietel M, et al. EML4-ALK testing in non-small cell carcinomas of the lung: a review with recommendations. *Virchows Arch* 2012;461:245-257. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22825000>.
227. Kim H, Yoo SB, Choe JY, et al. Detection of ALK gene rearrangement in non-small cell lung cancer: a comparison of fluorescence in situ hybridization and chromogenic in situ hybridization with correlation of ALK protein expression. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:1359-1366. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21587085>.
228. Rodig SJ, Mino-Kenudson M, Dacic S, et al. Unique clinicopathologic features characterize ALK-rearranged lung adenocarcinoma in the western population. *Clin Cancer Res* 2009;15:5216-5223. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19671850>.
229. Mino-Kenudson M, Chirieac LR, Law K, et al. A novel, highly sensitive antibody allows for the routine detection of ALK-rearranged lung adenocarcinomas by standard immunohistochemistry. *Clin Cancer Res* 2010;16:1561-1571. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20179225>.
230. Ali SM, Hensing T, Schrock AB, et al. Comprehensive Genomic Profiling Identifies a Subset of Crizotinib-Responsive ALK-Rearranged Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Not Detected by Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization. *Oncologist* 2016;21:762-770. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27245569>.
231. Wallander ML, Geiersbach KB, Tripp SR, Layfield LJ. Comparison of reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, immunohistochemistry, and fluorescence in situ hybridization methodologies for detection of echinoderm microtubule-associated proteinlike 4-anaplastic lymphoma kinase fusion-positive non-small cell lung carcinoma: implications for optimal clinical testing. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2012;136:796-803. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22742552>.
232. Weickhardt AJ, Aisner DL, Franklin WA, et al. Diagnostic assays for identification of anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive non-small cell lung cancer. *Cancer* 2013;119:1467-1477. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23280244>.
233. Gainor JF, Varghese AM, Ou SH, et al. ALK rearrangements are mutually exclusive with mutations in EGFR or KRAS: an analysis of 1,683 patients with non-small cell lung cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2013;19:4273-4281. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23729361>.
234. Takahashi T, Sonobe M, Kobayashi M, et al. Clinicopathologic features of non-small-cell lung cancer with EML4-ALK fusion gene. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2010;17:889-897. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20183914>.
235. Magnuson WJ, Lester-Coll NH, Wu AJ, et al. Management of Brain Metastases in Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor-Naive Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor-Mutant Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Retrospective Multi-Institutional Analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:1070-1077. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28113019>.
236. Brown PD, Jaeckle K, Ballman KV, et al. Effect of Radiosurgery Alone vs Radiosurgery With Whole Brain Radiation Therapy on Cognitive Function in Patients With 1 to 3 Brain Metastases: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA* 2016;316:401-409. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27458945>.
237. Yamamoto M, Serizawa T, Shuto T, et al. Stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with multiple brain metastases (JLGK0901): a multi-institutional prospective observational study. *Lancet Oncol* 2014;15:387-395. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24621620>.
238. Reck M, Popat S, Reinmuth N, et al. Metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25 Suppl 3:iii27-39. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25115305>.
239. Tsao MN, Lloyd N, Wong RK, et al. Whole brain radiotherapy for the treatment of newly diagnosed multiple brain metastases. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2012;4:CD003869. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22513917>.
240. Chang WS, Kim HY, Chang JW, et al. Analysis of radiosurgical results in patients with brain metastases according to the number of brain



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

lesions: is stereotactic radiosurgery effective for multiple brain metastases? *J Neurosurg* 2010;113 Suppl:73-78. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21121789>.

241. Davies H, Bignell GR, Cox C, et al. Mutations of the BRAF gene in human cancer. *Nature* 2002;417:949-954. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12068308>.

242. Paik PK, Arcila ME, Fara M, et al. Clinical characteristics of patients with lung adenocarcinomas harboring BRAF mutations. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:2046-2051. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21483012>.

243. Mazieres J, Cropet C, Montane L, et al. Vemurafenib in non-small-cell lung cancer patients with BRAF(V600) and BRAF(nonV600) mutations. *Ann Oncol* 2020;31:289-294. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31959346>.

244. Langer CJ. Epidermal growth factor receptor inhibition in mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: is afatinib better or simply newer? *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:3303-3306. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23980079>.

245. Hirsch FR, Bunn PA, Jr. EGFR testing in lung cancer is ready for prime time. *Lancet Oncol* 2009;10:432-433. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19410185>.

246. Riely GJ, Politi KA, Miller VA, Pao W. Update on epidermal growth factor receptor mutations in non-small cell lung cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2006;12:7232-7241. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17189394>.

247. O'Kane GM, Bradbury PA, Feld R, et al. Uncommon EGFR mutations in advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2017;109:137-144. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28577943>.

248. Paik PK, Varghese AM, Sima CS, et al. Response to erlotinib in patients with EGFR mutant advanced non-small cell lung cancers with a squamous or squamous-like component. *Mol Cancer Ther* 2012;11:2535-2540. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22896669>.

249. Sequist LV, Yang JC, Yamamoto N, et al. Phase III study of afatinib or cisplatin plus pemetrexed in patients with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with EGFR mutations. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:3327-3334. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23816960>.

250. Rosell R, Carcereny E, Gervais R, et al. Erlotinib versus standard chemotherapy as first-line treatment for European patients with advanced

EGFR mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (EURTAC): a multicentre, open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13:239-246. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22285168>.

251. Mitsudomi T, Morita S, Yatabe Y, et al. Gefitinib versus cisplatin plus docetaxel in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer harbouring mutations of the epidermal growth factor receptor (WJTOG3405): an open label, randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2010;11:121-128. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20022809>.

252. Maemondo M, Inoue A, Kobayashi K, et al. Gefitinib or chemotherapy for non-small-cell lung cancer with mutated EGFR. *N Engl J Med* 2010;362:2380-2388. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20573926>.

253. Zhou C, Wu YL, Chen G, et al. Erlotinib versus chemotherapy as first-line treatment for patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (OPTIMAL, CTONG-0802): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2011;12:735-742. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21783417>.

254. Zhou C, Wu YL, Chen G, et al. Updated efficacy and quality-of-life (QoL) analyses in OPTIMAL, a phase III, randomized, open-label study of first-line erlotinib versus gemcitabine/carboplatin in patients with EGFR-activating mutation-positive (EGFR Act Mut+) advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29(Suppl 15):Abstract 7520. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/29/15_suppl/7520.

255. Yang JC, Wu YL, Schuler M, et al. Afatinib versus cisplatin-based chemotherapy for EGFR mutation-positive lung adenocarcinoma (LUX-Lung 3 and LUX-Lung 6): analysis of overall survival data from two randomised, phase 3 trials. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:141-151. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25589191>.

256. Mok TS, Wu YL, Thongprasert S, et al. Gefitinib or carboplatin-paclitaxel in pulmonary adenocarcinoma. *N Engl J Med* 2009;361:947-957. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19692680>.

257. Vasconcelos P, Gergis C, Viray H, et al. EGFR-A763_Y764insFQEAla Is a Unique Exon 20 Insertion Mutation That Displays Sensitivity to Approved and In-Development Lung Cancer EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors. *JTO Clin Res Rep* 2020;1. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34104899>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

258. Yasuda H, Park E, Yun CH, et al. Structural, biochemical, and clinical characterization of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exon 20 insertion mutations in lung cancer. *Sci Transl Med* 2013;5:216ra177. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24353160>.
259. Arcila ME, Nafa K, Chaft JE, et al. EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations in lung adenocarcinomas: prevalence, molecular heterogeneity, and clinicopathologic characteristics. *Mol Cancer Ther* 2013;12:220-229. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23371856>.
260. Oxnard GR, Lo PC, Nishino M, et al. Natural history and molecular characteristics of lung cancers harboring EGFR exon 20 insertions. *J Thorac Oncol* 2013;8:179-184. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23328547>.
261. Lund-Iversen M, Kleinberg L, Fjellbirkeland L, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics of 11 NSCLC patients with EGFR-exon 20 mutations. *J Thorac Oncol* 2012;7:1471-1473. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22895145>.
262. Yasuda H, Kobayashi S, Costa DB. EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations in non-small-cell lung cancer: preclinical data and clinical implications. *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13:e23-31. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21764376>.
263. Nishino M, Cardarella S, Jackman DM, et al. RECIST 1.1 in NSCLC patients with EGFR mutations treated with EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors: comparison with RECIST 1.0. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2013;201:W64-71. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23789698>.
264. Mok TS, Wu YL, Ahn MJ, et al. Osimertinib or Platinum-Pemetrexed in EGFR T790M-Positive Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2017;376:629-640. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27959700>.
265. Yu HA, Arcila ME, Rekhtman N, et al. Analysis of tumor specimens at the time of acquired resistance to EGFR-TKI therapy in 155 patients with EGFR-mutant lung cancers. *Clin Cancer Res* 2013;19:2240-2247. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23470965>.
266. Riely GJ, Yu HA. EGFR: The Paradigm of an Oncogene-Driven Lung Cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2015;21:2221-2226. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25979928>.
267. Finlay MR, Anderton M, Ashton S, et al. Discovery of a potent and selective EGFR inhibitor (AZD9291) of both sensitizing and T790M resistance mutations that spares the wild type form of the receptor. *J Med Chem* 2014;57:8249-8267. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25271963>.
268. Gainor JF, Shaw AT. Emerging paradigms in the development of resistance to tyrosine kinase inhibitors in lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:3987-3996. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24101047>.
269. Pao W, Miller VA, Politi KA, et al. Acquired resistance of lung adenocarcinomas to gefitinib or erlotinib is associated with a second mutation in the EGFR kinase domain. *PLoS Med* 2005;2:e73. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15737014>.
270. Kosaka T, Yatabe Y, Endoh H, et al. Analysis of epidermal growth factor receptor gene mutation in patients with non-small cell lung cancer and acquired resistance to gefitinib. *Clin Cancer Res* 2006;12:5764-5769. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17020982>.
271. Onitsuka T, Uramoto H, Nose N, et al. Acquired resistance to gefitinib: the contribution of mechanisms other than the T790M, MET, and HGF status. *Lung Cancer* 2010;68:198-203. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19589612>.
272. Rosell R, Molina MA, Costa C, et al. Pretreatment EGFR T790M mutation and BRCA1 mRNA expression in erlotinib-treated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer patients with EGFR mutations. *Clin Cancer Res* 2011;17:1160-1168. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21233402>.
273. Berry DK, Wang X, Michalski ST, et al. Clinical Cohort Analysis of Germline EGFR T790M Demonstrates Penetrance Across Ethnicities and Races, Sexes, and Ages. *JCO Precis Oncol* 2020;4. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34164592>.
274. Oxnard GR, Miller VA, Robson ME, et al. Screening for germline EGFR T790M mutations through lung cancer genotyping. *J Thorac Oncol* 2012;7:1049-1052. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22588155>.
275. Gazdar A, Robinson L, Oliver D, et al. Hereditary lung cancer syndrome targets never smokers with germline EGFR gene T790M mutations. *J Thorac Oncol* 2014;9:456-463. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24736066>.
276. Schoenfeld AJ, Chan JM, Kubota D, et al. Tumor Analyses Reveal Squamous Transformation and Off-Target Alterations As Early Resistance Mechanisms to First-line Osimertinib in EGFR-Mutant Lung Cancer. *Clin*



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Cancer Res 2020;26:2654-2663. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31911548>.

277. Marcoux N, Gettinger SN, O'Kane G, et al. EGFR-Mutant Adenocarcinomas That Transform to Small-Cell Lung Cancer and Other Neuroendocrine Carcinomas: Clinical Outcomes. *J Clin Oncol* 2019;37:278-285. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30550363>.

278. Sequist LV, Waltman BA, Dias-Santagata D, et al. Genotypic and histological evolution of lung cancers acquiring resistance to EGFR inhibitors. *Sci Transl Med* 2011;3:75ra26. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21430269>.

279. Oxnard GR. Strategies for overcoming acquired resistance to epidermal growth factor receptor: targeted therapies in lung cancer. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2012;136:1205-1209. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23020725>.

280. Suda K, Mizuuchi H, Maehara Y, Mitsudomi T. Acquired resistance mechanisms to tyrosine kinase inhibitors in lung cancer with activating epidermal growth factor receptor mutation--diversity, ductility, and destiny. *Cancer Metastasis Rev* 2012;31:807-814. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22736441>.

281. Yu HA, Suzawa K, Jordan E, et al. Concurrent Alterations in EGFR-Mutant Lung Cancers Associated with Resistance to EGFR Kinase Inhibitors and Characterization of MTOR as a Mediator of Resistance. *Clin Cancer Res* 2018;24:3108-3118. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29530932>.

282. Sholl LM, Cagle PT, Lindeman NI, et al. Template for reporting results of biomarker testing of specimens from patients with non-small cell carcinoma of the lung; Version: LungBiomarkers 1.3.0.0: College of American Pathologists; 2016. Available at: <http://www.cap.org>.

283. Han SW, Kim TY, Jeon YK, et al. Optimization of patient selection for gefitinib in non-small cell lung cancer by combined analysis of epidermal growth factor receptor mutation, K-ras mutation, and Akt phosphorylation. *Clin Cancer Res* 2006;12:2538-2544. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16638863>.

284. Dacic S. EGFR assays in lung cancer. *Adv Anat Pathol* 2008;15:241-247. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18580100>.

285. Sholl LM, Xiao Y, Joshi V, et al. EGFR mutation is a better predictor of response to tyrosine kinase inhibitors in non-small cell lung carcinoma

than FISH, CISH, and immunohistochemistry. *Am J Clin Pathol* 2010;133:922-934. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20472851>.

286. Eberhard DA, Giaccone G, Johnson BE, Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Working G. Biomarkers of response to epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Working Group: standardization for use in the clinical trial setting. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:983-994. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18281673>.

287. Pao W, Ladanyi M. Epidermal growth factor receptor mutation testing in lung cancer: searching for the ideal method. *Clin Cancer Res* 2007;13:4954-4955. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17785543>.

288. Shepherd FA, Tsao MS. Epidermal growth factor receptor biomarkers in non-small-cell lung cancer: a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:903-905. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20100955>.

289. Dias-Santagata D, Akhavanfard S, David SS, et al. Rapid targeted mutational analysis of human tumours: a clinical platform to guide personalized cancer medicine. *EMBO Mol Med* 2010;2:146-158. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20432502>.

290. Janne PA, Yang JC, Kim DW, et al. AZD9291 in EGFR inhibitor-resistant non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:1689-1699. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25923549>.

291. Cho JH, Lim SH, An HJ, et al. Osimertinib for Patients With Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Harboring Uncommon EGFR Mutations: A Multicenter, Open-Label, Phase II Trial (KCSG-LU15-09). *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38:488-495. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31825714>.

292. Tu HY, Ke EE, Yang JJ, et al. A comprehensive review of uncommon EGFR mutations in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2017;114:96-102. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29173773>.

293. Otsuka T, Mori M, Yano Y, et al. Effectiveness of Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Japanese Patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Harboring Minor Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Mutations: Results from a Multicenter Retrospective Study (HANSHIN Oncology Group 0212).



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Anticancer Res 2015;35:3885-3891. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26124334>.

294. Riess JW, Gandara DR, Frampton GM, et al. Diverse EGFR Exon 20 Insertions and Co-Occurring Molecular Alterations Identified by Comprehensive Genomic Profiling of NSCLC. J Thorac Oncol 2018;13:1560-1568. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29981927>.

295. Riely GJ, Neal JW, Camidge DR, et al. Activity and Safety of Mobocertinib (TAK-788) in Previously Treated Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutations from a Phase I/II Trial. Cancer Discov 2021;11:1688-1699. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33632775>.

296. Piotrowska Z, Wang Y, Sequist LV, Ramalingam SS. ECOG-ACRIN 5162: A phase II study of osimertinib 160 mg in NSCLC with EGFR exon 20 insertions. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2020;38:9513-9513. Available at: https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2020.38.15_suppl.9513.

297. Chelabi S, Mignard X, Leroy K, et al. EGFR Exon 20 Insertion in Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Survival and Clinical Efficacy of EGFR Tyrosine-Kinase Inhibitor and Chemotherapy. Cancers (Basel) 2021;13. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34680280>.

298. Byeon S, Kim Y, Lim SW, et al. Clinical Outcomes of EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutations in Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer in Korea. Cancer Res Treat 2019;51:623-631. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30049203>.

299. Naidoo J, Sima CS, Rodriguez K, et al. Epidermal growth factor receptor exon 20 insertions in advanced lung adenocarcinomas: Clinical outcomes and response to erlotinib. Cancer 2015;121:3212-3220. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26096453>.

300. Dersarkissian M, Bhak R, Lin H, et al. P2.01-103 Real-World Treatment Patterns and Survival in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients with EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutations. Journal of Thoracic Oncology 2019;14:S681. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtho.2019.08.1446>.

301. Morita C, Yoshida T, Shirasawa M, et al. Clinical characteristics of advanced non-small cell lung cancer patients with EGFR exon 20 insertions. Sci Rep 2021;11:18762. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34548567>.

302. Ou S-HI, Lin HM, Hong J-L, et al. Real-world response and outcomes in NSCLC patients with EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations. Journal of

Clinical Oncology 2021;39:9098-9098. Available at:
https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.9098.

303. Udagawa H, Matsumoto S, Ohe Y, et al. OA07.03 Clinical Outcome of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with EGFR/HER2 Exon 20 Insertions Identified in the LC-SCRUM-Japan. Journal of Thoracic Oncology 2019;14:S224. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtho.2019.08.443>.

304. Pillai RN, Behera M, Berry LD, et al. HER2 mutations in lung adenocarcinomas: A report from the Lung Cancer Mutation Consortium. Cancer 2017;123:4099-4105. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28743157>.

305. Offin M, Feldman D, Ni A, et al. Frequency and outcomes of brain metastases in patients with HER2-mutant lung cancers. Cancer 2019;125:4380-4387. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31469421>.

306. Saalfeld FC, Wenzel C, Christopoulos P, et al. Efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibitors alone or in combination with chemotherapy in NSCLC harboring ERBB2 mutations. J Thorac Oncol 2021;16:1952-1958. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34245914>.

307. Sequist LV, Heist RS, Shaw AT, et al. Implementing multiplexed genotyping of non-small-cell lung cancers into routine clinical practice. Ann Oncol 2011;22:2616-2624. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22071650>.

308. Tsao MS, Aviel-Ronen S, Ding K, et al. Prognostic and predictive importance of p53 and RAS for adjuvant chemotherapy in non small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2007;25:5240-5247. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18024870>.

309. Slezak RJ, Hruban RH, Dalesio O, et al. Relationship between K-ras oncogene activation and smoking in adenocarcinoma of the human lung. J Natl Cancer Inst 1991;83:1024-1027. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2072410>.

310. Mitsudomi T, Steinberg SM, Oie HK, et al. ras gene mutations in non-small cell lung cancers are associated with shortened survival irrespective of treatment intent. Cancer Res 1991;51:4999-5002. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1654209>.

311. Febbo PG, Ladanyi M, Aldape KD, et al. NCCN Task Force report: Evaluating the clinical utility of tumor markers in oncology. J Natl Compr Canc Netw 2011;9 Suppl 5:S1-32; quiz S33. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22138009>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

312. Lee SE, Lee B, Hong M, et al. Comprehensive analysis of RET and ROS1 rearrangement in lung adenocarcinoma. *Mod Pathol* 2015;28:468-479. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25234288>.
313. Kim JO, Lee J, Shin JY, et al. KIF5B-RET Fusion gene may coincide oncogenic mutations of EGFR or KRAS gene in lung adenocarcinomas. *Diagn Pathol* 2015;10:143. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26268359>.
314. Skoulidis F, Goldberg ME, Greenawalt DM, et al. STK11/LKB1 mutations and PD-1 inhibitor resistance in KRAS-mutant lung adenocarcinoma. *Cancer Discov* 2018;8:822-835. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29773717>.
315. Janne PA, Riely GJ, Gadgeel SM, et al. Adagrasib in non-small-cell lung cancer harboring a KRAS(G12C) mutation. *N Engl J Med* 2022;387:120-131. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35658005>.
316. de Langen AJ, Johnson ML, Mazieres J, et al. Sotorasib versus docetaxel for previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer with KRAS(G12C) mutation: a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2023;401:733-746. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36764316>.
317. Skoulidis F, Li BT, Dy GK, et al. Sotorasib for lung cancers with KRAS p.G12C mutation. *N Engl J Med* 2021;384:2371-2381. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34096690>.
318. Awad MM, Oxnard GR, Jackman DM, et al. MET Exon 14 Mutations in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Are Associated With Advanced Age and Stage-Dependent MET Genomic Amplification and c-Met Overexpression. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:721-730. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26729443>.
319. Frampton GM, Ali SM, Rosenzweig M, et al. Activation of MET via diverse exon 14 splicing alterations occurs in multiple tumor types and confers clinical sensitivity to MET inhibitors. *Cancer Discov* 2015;5:850-859. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25971938>.
320. Paik PK, Drilon A, Fan PD, et al. Response to MET inhibitors in patients with stage IV lung adenocarcinomas harboring MET mutations causing exon 14 skipping. *Cancer Discov* 2015;5:842-849. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25971939>.
321. Vuong HG, Ho ATN, Altibi AMA, et al. Clinicopathological implications of MET exon 14 mutations in non-small cell lung cancer - A systematic

- review and meta-analysis. *Lung Cancer* 2018;123:76-82. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30089599>.
322. Sabari JK, Leonardi GC, Shu CA, et al. PD-L1 expression, tumor mutational burden, and response to immunotherapy in patients with MET exon 14 altered lung cancers. *Ann Oncol* 2018;29:2085-2091. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30165371>.
323. Kron A, Scheffler M, Heydt C, et al. Genetic Heterogeneity of MET-Aberrant NSCLC and Its Impact on the Outcome of Immunotherapy. *J Thorac Oncol* 2021;16:572-582. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33309988>.
324. Wolf J, Setons T, Han J-Y, et al. Capmatinib (INC280) in METΔex14-mutated advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Efficacy data from the phase II GEOMETRY mono-1 study [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2019;37:Abstract 9004. Available at: https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2019.37.15_suppl.9004.
325. Drilon A, Clark JW, Weiss J, et al. Antitumor activity of crizotinib in lung cancers harboring a MET exon 14 alteration. *Nat Med* 2020;26:47-51. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31932802>.
326. Gatalica Z, Xiu J, Swensen J, Vranic S. Molecular characterization of cancers with NTRK gene fusions. *Mod Pathol* 2019;32:147-153. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30171197>.
327. Farago AF, Taylor MS, Doebele RC, et al. Clinicopathologic Features of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Harboring an NTRK Gene Fusion. *JCO Precis Oncol* 2018;2018. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30215037>.
328. Drilon A, Laetsch TW, Kummar S, et al. Efficacy of Larotrectinib in TRK Fusion-Positive Cancers in Adults and Children. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:731-739. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29466156>.
329. Benayed R, Offin M, Mullaney K, et al. High Yield of RNA Sequencing for Targetable Kinase Fusions in Lung Adenocarcinomas with No Mitogenic Driver Alteration Detected by DNA Sequencing and Low Tumor Mutation Burden. *Clin Cancer Res* 2019;25:4712-4722. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31028088>.
330. Drilon A, Siena S, Ou SI, et al. Safety and Antitumor Activity of the Multitargeted Pan-TRK, ROS1, and ALK Inhibitor Entrectinib: Combined Results from Two Phase I Trials (ALKA-372-001 and STARTRK-1).



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Cancer Discov 2017;7:400-409. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28183697>.

331. Doebele RC, Drilon A, Paz-Ares L, et al. Entrectinib in patients with advanced or metastatic NTRK fusion-positive solid tumours: integrated analysis of three phase 1-2 trials. Lancet Oncol 2020;21:271-282. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31838007>.

332. Gautschi O, Milia J, Filleron T, et al. Targeting RET in Patients With RET-Rearranged Lung Cancers: Results From the Global, Multicenter RET Registry. J Clin Oncol 2017;35:1403-1410. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28447912>.

333. Ferrara R, Auger N, Auclin E, Besse B. Clinical and Translational Implications of RET Rearrangements in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2018;13:27-45. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29128428>.

334. Michels S, Scheel AH, Scheffler M, et al. Clinicopathological Characteristics of RET Rearranged Lung Cancer in European Patients. J Thorac Oncol 2016;11:122-127. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26762747>.

335. Takeuchi K, Soda M, Togashi Y, et al. RET, ROS1 and ALK fusions in lung cancer. Nat Med 2012;18:378-381. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22327623>.

336. Tsuta K, Kohno T, Yoshida A, et al. RET-rearranged non-small-cell lung carcinoma: a clinicopathological and molecular analysis. Br J Cancer 2014;110:1571-1578. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24504365>.

337. Gainor JF, Curigliano G, Kim DW, et al. Pralsetinib for RET fusion-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (ARROW): a multi-cohort, open-label, phase 1/2 study. Lancet Oncol 2021;22:959-969. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34118197>.

338. Drilon A, Oxnard GR, Tan DSW, et al. Efficacy of Selretacatinib in RET Fusion-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med 2020;383:813-824. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32846060>.

339. Drilon A, Rekhtman N, Arcila M, et al. Cabozantinib in patients with advanced RET-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer: an open-label, single-centre, phase 2, single-arm trial. Lancet Oncol 2016;17:1653-1660. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27825636>.

340. Drilon A, Wang L, Hasanovic A, et al. Response to Cabozantinib in patients with RET fusion-positive lung adenocarcinomas. Cancer Discov 2013;3:630-635. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23533264>.

341. Yoh K, Seto T, Satouchi M, et al. Final survival results for the LURET phase II study of vandetanib in previously treated patients with RET-rearranged advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Lung Cancer 2021;155:40-45. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33725547>.

342. Lee SH, Lee JK, Ahn MJ, et al. Vandetanib in pretreated patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer-harboring RET rearrangement: a phase II clinical trial. Ann Oncol 2017;28:292-297. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27803005>.

343. Robinson DR, Wu YM, Lin SF. The protein tyrosine kinase family of the human genome. Oncogene 2000;19:5548-5557. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11114734>.

344. Shaw AT, Ou SH, Bang YJ, et al. Crizotinib in ROS1-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2014;371:1963-1971. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25264305>.

345. Dugay F, Llamas-Gutierrez F, Gournay M, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics of ROS1- and RET-rearranged NSCLC in caucasian patients: Data from a cohort of 713 non-squamous NSCLC lacking KRAS/EGFR/HER2/BRAF/PIK3CA/ALK alterations. Oncotarget 2017;8:53336-53351. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28881815>.

346. Bergethon K, Shaw AT, Ou SH, et al. ROS1 rearrangements define a unique molecular class of lung cancers. J Clin Oncol 2012;30:863-870. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22215748>.

347. Kim HR, Lim SM, Kim HJ, et al. The frequency and impact of ROS1 rearrangement on clinical outcomes in never smokers with lung adenocarcinoma. Ann Oncol 2013;24:2364-2370. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23788756>.

348. Drilon A, Barlesi F, De Braud F, et al. Entrectinib in locally advanced or metastatic ROS1 fusion positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Integrated analysis of STARTRK-2, STARTRK-1, and ALKA-372-001 [abstract]. Cancer Research 2019;79:Abstract CT192. Available at:

https://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/79/13_Supplement/CT192.



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

349. Kazandjian D, Blumenthal GM, Luo L, et al. Benefit-Risk Summary of Crizotinib for the Treatment of Patients With ROS1 Alteration-Positive, Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Oncologist* 2016;21:974-980. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27328934>.
350. Cohen D, Hondelink LM, Solleveld-Westerink N, et al. Optimizing Mutation and Fusion Detection in NSCLC by Sequential DNA and RNA Sequencing. *J Thorac Oncol* 2020;15:1000-1014. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32014610>.
351. Bubendorf L, Buttner R, Al-Dayel F, et al. Testing for ROS1 in non-small cell lung cancer: a review with recommendations. *Virchows Arch* 2016;469:489-503. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27535289>.
352. Davies KD, Le AT, Theodoro MF, et al. Identifying and targeting ROS1 gene fusions in non-small cell lung cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2012;18:4570-4579. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22919003>.
353. Clave S, Gimeno J, Munoz-Marmol AM, et al. ROS1 copy number alterations are frequent in non-small cell lung cancer. *Oncotarget* 2016;7:8019-8028. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26783962>.
354. Zacharias M, Absenger G, Kashofer K, et al. Reflex testing in non-small cell lung carcinoma using DNA- and RNA-based next-generation sequencing-a single-center experience. *Transl Lung Cancer Res* 2021;10:4221-4234. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35004252>.
355. Doebele RC, Paz-Ares L, Farago AF, et al. Entrectinib in NTRK fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): integrated analysis of patients enrolled in three trials (STARTRK-2, STARTRK-1 and ALKA-372-001) [abstract]. AACR Annual Meeting. Atlanta, GA:Abstract CT131. Available at: https://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/79/13_Supplement/CT131.
356. Shaw AT, Solomon BJ, Chiari R, et al. Lorlatinib in advanced ROS1-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: a multicentre, open-label, single-arm, phase 1-2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:1691-1701. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31669155>.
357. Drilon A, Siena S, Dziadziuszko R, et al. Entrectinib in ROS1 fusion-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: integrated analysis of three phase 1-2 trials. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:261-270. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31838015>.
358. Borghaei H, Paz-Ares L, Horn L, et al. Nivolumab versus Docetaxel in Advanced Nonsquamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:1627-1639. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26412456>.
359. Ribas A. Releasing the Brakes on Cancer Immunotherapy. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:1490-1492. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26348216>.
360. Brahmer JR, Hammers H, Lipson EJ. Nivolumab: targeting PD-1 to bolster antitumor immunity. *Future Oncol* 2015;11:1307-1326. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25798726>.
361. Sezer A, Kilickap S, Gumus M, et al. Cemiplimab monotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer with PD-L1 of at least 50%: a multicentre, open-label, global, phase 3, randomised, controlled trial. *Lancet* 2021;397:592-604. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33581821>.
362. Brahmer J, Reckamp KL, Baas P, et al. Nivolumab versus Docetaxel in Advanced Squamous-Cell Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:123-135. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26028407>.
363. Antonia SJ, Villegas A, Daniel D, et al. Durvalumab after Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:1919-1929. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28885881>.
364. Fehrenbacher L, Spira A, Ballinger M, et al. Atezolizumab versus docetaxel for patients with previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer (POPLAR): a multicentre, open-label, phase 2 randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2016;387:1837-1846. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26970723>.
365. Gadgeel SM, Stevenson J, Langer C, et al. Pembrolizumab (pembro) plus chemotherapy as front-line therapy for advanced NSCLC: KEYNOTE-021 cohorts A-C [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:Abstract 9016. Available at: <http://meetinglibrary.asco.org/content/167088-176>.
366. Kerr KM, Nicolson MC. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, PD-L1, and the Pathologist. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2016;140:249-254. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26927720>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

367. Kerr KM, Hirsch FR. Programmed Death Ligand-1 Immunohistochemistry: Friend or Foe? *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2016;140:326-331. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26756647>.
368. Rimm DL, Han G, Taube JM, et al. A Prospective, Multi-institutional, Pathologist-Based Assessment of 4 Immunohistochemistry Assays for PD-L1 Expression in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *JAMA Oncol* 2017;3:1051-1058. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28278348>.
369. Buttner R, Gosney JR, Skov BG, et al. Programmed Death-Ligand 1 Immunohistochemistry Testing: A Review of Analytical Assays and Clinical Implementation in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:3867-3876. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29053400>.
370. Kerr KM, Tsao MS, Nicholson AG, et al. Programmed Death-Ligand 1 Immunohistochemistry in Lung Cancer: In what state is this art? *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:985-989. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26134220>.
371. Soria JC, Ohe Y, Vansteenkiste J, et al. Osimertinib in Untreated EGFR-Mutated Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:113-125. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29151359>.
372. Lisberg A, Cummings A, Goldman JW, et al. A Phase II Study of Pembrolizumab in EGFR-Mutant, PD-L1+, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Naïve Patients With Advanced NSCLC. *J Thorac Oncol* 2018;13:1138-1145. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29874546>.
373. Camidge DR, Dziadziuszko R, Peters S, et al. Updated Efficacy and Safety Data and Impact of the EML4-ALK Fusion Variant on the Efficacy of Alectinib in Untreated ALK-Positive Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer in the Global Phase III ALEX Study. *J Thorac Oncol* 2019;14:1233-1243. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30902613>.
374. Gainor JF, Dardaei L, Yoda S, et al. Molecular Mechanisms of Resistance to First- and Second-Generation ALK Inhibitors in ALK-Rearranged Lung Cancer. *Cancer Discov* 2016;6:1118-1133. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27432227>.
375. Sholl LM, Hirsch FR, Hwang D, et al. The promises and challenges of tumor mutation burden as an immunotherapy biomarker: A perspective from the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer Pathology Committee. *J Thorac Oncol* 2020;15:1409-1424. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32522712>.
376. Sesma A, Pardo J, Cruellas M, et al. From Tumor Mutational Burden to Blood T Cell Receptor: Looking for the Best Predictive Biomarker in Lung Cancer Treated with Immunotherapy. *Cancers (Basel)* 2020;12. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33066479>.
377. Offin M, Rizvi H, Tenet M, et al. Tumor Mutation Burden and Efficacy of EGFR-Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Patients with EGFR-Mutant Lung Cancers. *Clin Cancer Res* 2019;25:1063-1069. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30045933>.
378. Hellmann MD, Ciuleanu TE, Pluzanski A, et al. Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab in Lung Cancer with a High Tumor Mutational Burden. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:2093-2104. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29658845>.
379. Hellmann MD, Paz-Ares L, Bernabe Caro R, et al. Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab in Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2019;381:2020-2031. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31562796>.
380. Rizvi H, Sanchez-Vega F, La K, et al. Molecular Determinants of Response to Anti-Programmed Cell Death (PD)-1 and Anti-Programmed Death-Ligand 1 (PD-L1) Blockade in Patients With Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Profiled With Targeted Next-Generation Sequencing. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:633-641. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29337640>.
381. Carbone DP, Reck M, Paz-Ares L, et al. First-Line Nivolumab in Stage IV or Recurrent Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2017;376:2415-2426. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28636851>.
382. Marabelle A, Fakih M, Lopez J, et al. Association of tumour mutational burden with outcomes in patients with advanced solid tumours treated with pembrolizumab: prospective biomarker analysis of the multicohort, open-label, phase 2 KEYNOTE-158 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:1353-1365. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32919526>.
383. Chow WB, Rosenthal RA, Merkow RP, et al. Optimal preoperative assessment of the geriatric surgical patient: a best practices guideline from the American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program and the American Geriatrics Society. *J Am Coll*



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Surg 2012;215:453-466. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22917646>.

384. Howington JA, Blum MG, Chang AC, et al. Treatment of stage I and II non-small cell lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e278S-e313S. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649443>.

385. Altorki N, Wang X, Kozono D, et al. Lobar or Sublobar Resection for Peripheral Stage IA Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med 2023;388:489-498. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36780674>.

386. Pennathur A, Brunelli A, Criner GJ, et al. Definition and assessment of high risk in patients considered for lobectomy for stage I non-small cell lung cancer: The American Association for Thoracic Surgery expert panel consensus document. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2021;162:1605-1618 e1606. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34716030>.

387. Handforth C, Clegg A, Young C, et al. The prevalence and outcomes of frailty in older cancer patients: a systematic review. Ann Oncol 2015;26:1091-1101. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25403592>.

388. Caillet P, Laurent M, Bastuji-Garin S, et al. Optimal management of elderly cancer patients: usefulness of the Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment. Clin Interv Aging 2014;9:1645-1660. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25302022>.

389. Pallis AG, Gridelli C, Wedding U, et al. Management of elderly patients with NSCLC; updated expert's opinion paper: EORTC Elderly Task Force, Lung Cancer Group and International Society for Geriatric Oncology. Ann Oncol 2014;25:1270-1283. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24638905>.

390. Brunelli A, Kim AW, Berger KI, Addrizzo-Harris DJ. Physiologic evaluation of the patient with lung cancer being considered for resectional surgery: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e166S-e190S. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649437>.

391. Turner G, Clegg A, British Geriatrics S, et al. Best practice guidelines for the management of frailty: a British Geriatrics Society, Age UK and

Royal College of General Practitioners report. Age Ageing 2014;43:744-747. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25336440>.

392. Vairaktarakis C, Tsiamis V, Sourou G, et al. A computer-aided diagnosis system for geriatrics assessment and frailty evaluation. Adv Exp Med Biol 2015;820:69-77. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25417017>.

393. Wildiers H, Heeren P, Puts M, et al. International Society of Geriatric Oncology consensus on geriatric assessment in older patients with cancer. J Clin Oncol 2014;32:2595-2603. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25071125>.

394. Kozower BD, Larner JM, Detterbeck FC, Jones DR. Special treatment issues in non-small cell lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e369S-e399S. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649447>.

395. Boffa DJ, Allen MS, Grab JD, et al. Data from The Society of Thoracic Surgeons General Thoracic Surgery database: the surgical management of primary lung tumors. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2008;135:247-254. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18242243>.

396. Scott WJ, Howington J, Feigenberg S, et al. Treatment of non-small cell lung cancer stage I and stage II: ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines (2nd edition). Chest 2007;132:234S-242S. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17873171>.

397. Saji H, Okada M, Tsuboi M, et al. Segmentectomy versus lobectomy in small-sized peripheral non-small-cell lung cancer (JCOG0802/WJOG4607L): a multicentre, open-label, phase 3, randomised, controlled, non-inferiority trial. Lancet 2022;399:1607-1617. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35461558>.

398. Villamizar N, Swanson SJ. Lobectomy vs. segmentectomy for NSCLC (T<2 cm). Ann Cardiothorac Surg 2014;3:160-166. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24790839>.

399. Landreneau RJ, Normolle DP, Christie NA, et al. Recurrence and survival outcomes after anatomic segmentectomy versus lobectomy for clinical stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: a propensity-matched analysis. J Clin Oncol 2014;32:2449-2455. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24982447>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

400. Altorki NK, Yip R, Hanaoka T, et al. Sublobar resection is equivalent to lobectomy for clinical stage 1A lung cancer in solid nodules. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2014;147:754-762; Discussion 762-754. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24280722>.
401. Sienel W, Dango S, Kirschbaum A, et al. Sublobar resections in stage IA non-small cell lung cancer: segmentectomies result in significantly better cancer-related survival than wedge resections. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2008;33:728-734. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18261918>.
402. Sienel W, Stremmel C, Kirschbaum A, et al. Frequency of local recurrence following segmentectomy of stage IA non-small cell lung cancer is influenced by segment localisation and width of resection margins--implications for patient selection for segmentectomy. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2007;31:522-527; discussion 527-528. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17229574>.
403. Narsule CK, Ebright MI, Fernando HC. Sublobar versus lobar resection: current status. *Cancer J* 2011;17:23-27. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21263263>.
404. Videtic GMM, Donington J, Giuliani M, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer: Executive Summary of an ASTRO Evidence-Based Guideline. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2017;7:295-301. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28596092>.
405. Timmerman R, Paulus R, Galvin J, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for inoperable early stage lung cancer. *JAMA* 2010;303:1070-1076. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20233825>.
406. Woody NM, Stephans KL, Marwaha G, et al. Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Tumors Greater Than 5 cm: Safety and Efficacy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2015;92:325-331. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25841625>.
407. Grills IS, Mangona VS, Welsh R, et al. Outcomes after stereotactic lung radiotherapy or wedge resection for stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:928-935. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20065181>.
408. Donington J, Ferguson M, Mazzone P, et al. American College of Chest Physicians and Society of Thoracic Surgeons consensus statement for evaluation and management for high-risk patients with stage I non-small cell lung cancer. *Chest* 2012;142:1620-1635. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23208335>.
409. Darling GE, Allen MS, Decker PA, et al. Randomized trial of mediastinal lymph node sampling versus complete lymphadenectomy during pulmonary resection in the patient with N0 or N1 (less than hilar) non-small cell carcinoma: results of the American College of Surgery Oncology Group Z0030 Trial. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2011;141:662-670. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21335122>.
410. Allen MS, Darling GE, Pechet TT, et al. Morbidity and mortality of major pulmonary resections in patients with early-stage lung cancer: initial results of the randomized, prospective ACOSOG Z0030 trial. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2006;81:1013-1019; discussion 1019-1020. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16488712>.
411. Rusch VW, Asamura H, Watanabe H, et al. The IASLC lung cancer staging project: a proposal for a new international lymph node map in the forthcoming seventh edition of the TNM classification for lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2009;4:568-577. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19357537>.
412. Swanson SJ, Batirol HF. Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) resection for lung cancer. *Surg Clin North Am* 2002;82:541-559. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12371584>.
413. Mahtabifard A, Fuller CB, McKenna RJ, Jr. Video-assisted thoracic surgery sleeve lobectomy: a case series. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2008;85:S729-732. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18222205>.
414. Shaw JP, Dembitzer FR, Wisnivesky JP, et al. Video-assisted thoracoscopic lobectomy: state of the art and future directions. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2008;85:S705-709. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18222201>.
415. Cheng D, Downey RJ, Kernstine K, et al. Video-assisted thoracic surgery in lung cancer resection: a meta-analysis and systematic review of controlled trials. *Innovations (Phila)* 2007;2:261-292. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22437196>.
416. Alam N, Flores RM. Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) lobectomy: the evidence base. *JSLS* 2007;11:368-374. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17931521>.
417. Whitson BA, Andrade RS, Boettcher A, et al. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery is more favorable than thoracotomy for resection of



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- clinical stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2007;83:1965-1970. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17532379>.
418. Whitson BA, Groth SS, Duval SJ, et al. Surgery for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer: a systematic review of the video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery versus thoracotomy approaches to lobectomy. Ann Thorac Surg 2008;86:2008-2016; discussion 2016-2008. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19022040>.
419. Scott WJ, Allen MS, Darling G, et al. Video-assisted thoracic surgery versus open lobectomy for lung cancer: a secondary analysis of data from the American College of Surgeons Oncology Group Z0030 randomized clinical trial. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010;139:976-981; discussion 981-973. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20172539>.
420. Atkins BZ, Harpole DH, Jr., Mangum JH, et al. Pulmonary segmentectomy by thoracotomy or thoracoscopy: reduced hospital length of stay with a minimally-invasive approach. Ann Thorac Surg 2007;84:1107-1112; discussion 1112-1103. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17888955>.
421. Swanson SJ, Herndon JE, 2nd, D'Amico TA, et al. Video-assisted thoracic surgery lobectomy: report of CALGB 39802--a prospective, multi-institution feasibility study. J Clin Oncol 2007;25:4993-4997. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17971599>.
422. Ohtsuka T, Nomori H, Horio H, et al. Is major pulmonary resection by video-assisted thoracic surgery an adequate procedure in clinical stage I lung cancer? Chest 2004;125:1742-1746. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15136385>.
423. McKenna RJ, Jr. New approaches to the minimally invasive treatment of lung cancer. Cancer J 2005;11:73-76. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15831227>.
424. Demmy TL, Nwogu C. Is video-assisted thoracic surgery lobectomy better? Quality of life considerations. Ann Thorac Surg 2008;85:S719-728. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18222204>.
425. Cattaneo SM, Park BJ, Wilton AS, et al. Use of video-assisted thoracic surgery for lobectomy in the elderly results in fewer complications. Ann Thorac Surg 2008;85:231-235; discussion 235-236. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18154816>.
426. Cao C, Manganas C, Ang SC, et al. Video-assisted thoracic surgery versus open thoracotomy for non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of propensity score-matched patients. Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg 2013;16:244-249. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23169877>.
427. Ilonen IK, Rasanen JV, Knuutila A, et al. Anatomic thoracoscopic lung resection for non-small cell lung cancer in stage I is associated with less morbidity and shorter hospitalization than thoracotomy. Acta Oncol 2011;50:1126-1132. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21314296>.
428. Villamizar NR, Darrabie MD, Burfeind WR, et al. Thoracoscopic lobectomy is associated with lower morbidity compared with thoracotomy. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2009;138:419-425. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19619789>.
429. Paul S, Altorki NK, Sheng S, et al. Thoracoscopic lobectomy is associated with lower morbidity than open lobectomy: a propensity-matched analysis from the STS database. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010;139:366-378. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20106398>.
430. Su S, Scott WJ, Allen MS, et al. Patterns of survival and recurrence after surgical treatment of early stage non-small cell lung carcinoma in the ACOSOG Z0030 (ALLIANCE) trial. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2014;147:747-752; Discussion 752-743. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24290575>.
431. Lee PC, Nasar A, Port JL, et al. Long-term survival after lobectomy for non-small cell lung cancer by video-assisted thoracic surgery versus thoracotomy. Ann Thorac Surg 2013;96:951-960; discussion 960-951. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23866808>.
432. Thomas P, Doddoli C, Yena S, et al. VATS is an adequate oncological operation for stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2002;21:1094-1099. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12048091>.
433. Roviaro G, Varoli F, Vergani C, et al. Long-term survival after videothoracoscopic lobectomy for stage I lung cancer. Chest 2004;126:725-732. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15364748>.
434. Solaini L, Prusciano F, Bagioni P, Poddie DB. Long-term results of video-assisted thoracic surgery lobectomy for stage I non-small cell lung cancer: a single-centre study of 104 cases. Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg 2004;3:57-62. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17670176>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

435. Demmy TL, Plante AJ, Nwogu CE, et al. Discharge independence with minimally invasive lobectomy. Am J Surg 2004;188:698-702.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15619486>.

436. Demmy TL. VATS lobectomy for frail or complex patients. Chest Meeting Abstracts 2003;124:234S. Available at:

<http://meeting.chestpubs.org/cgi/reprint/124/4/234S.pdf>.

437. Nicastri DG, Wisnivesky JP, Litle VR, et al. Thoracoscopic lobectomy: report on safety, discharge independence, pain, and chemotherapy tolerance. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2008;135:642-647. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18329487>.

438. Petersen RP, Pham D, Burfeind WR, et al. Thoracoscopic lobectomy facilitates the delivery of chemotherapy after resection for lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2007;83:1245-1249; discussion 1250. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17383320>.

439. Hanna JM, Berry MF, D'Amico TA. Contraindications of video-assisted thoracoscopic surgical lobectomy and determinants of conversion to open. J Thorac Dis 2013;5 Suppl 3:S182-189. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24040521>.

440. Yan TD, Cao C, D'Amico TA, et al. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery lobectomy at 20 years: a consensus statement. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2014;45:633-639. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24130372>.

441. Yan TD, Black D, Bannon PG, McCaughey BC. Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized and nonrandomized trials on safety and efficacy of video-assisted thoracic surgery lobectomy for early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:2553-2562. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19289625>.

442. Cao C, Manganas C, Ang SC, Yan TD. A meta-analysis of unmatched and matched patients comparing video-assisted thoracoscopic lobectomy and conventional open lobectomy. Ann Cardiothorac Surg 2012;1:16-23. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23977459>.

443. Nakamura H. Systematic review of published studies on safety and efficacy of thoracoscopic and robot-assisted lobectomy for lung cancer. Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2014;20:93-98. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24583699>.

444. Swanson SJ, Miller DL, McKenna RJ, Jr., et al. Comparing robot-assisted thoracic surgical lobectomy with conventional video-assisted

thoracic surgical lobectomy and wedge resection: results from a multihospital database (Premier). J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2014;147:929-937. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24210834>.

445. Martins RG, D'Amico TA, Loo BW, Jr., et al. The management of patients with stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer with N2 mediastinal node involvement. J Natl Compr Canc Netw 2012;10:599-613. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22570291>.

446. Farjah F, Flum DR, Varghese TK, Jr., et al. Surgeon specialty and long-term survival after pulmonary resection for lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2009;87:995-1004; discussion 1005-1006. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19324119>.

447. Albain KS, Swann RS, Rusch VW, et al. Radiotherapy plus chemotherapy with or without surgical resection for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2009;374:379-386. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19632716>.

448. van Meerbeeck JP, Kramer GW, Van Schil PE, et al. Randomized controlled trial of resection versus radiotherapy after induction chemotherapy in stage IIIA-N2 non-small-cell lung cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst 2007;99:442-450. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17374834>.

449. Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS. Survival of patients with unsuspected N2 (stage IIIA) nonsmall-cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2008;86:362-366; discussion 366-367. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18640297>.

450. Le Pechoux C, Pourel N, Barlesi F, et al. Postoperative radiotherapy versus no postoperative radiotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small-cell lung cancer and proven mediastinal N2 involvement (Lung ART): an open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2022;23:104-114. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34919827>.

451. Sher DJ, Fidler MJ, Liptay MJ, Koshy M. Comparative effectiveness of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy versus chemotherapy alone followed by surgery for patients with stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer. Lung Cancer 2015;88:267-274. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25862147>.

452. Shah AA, Berry MF, Tzao C, et al. Induction chemoradiation is not superior to induction chemotherapy alone in stage IIIA lung cancer. Ann



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Thorac Surg 2012;93:1807-1812. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22632486>.

453. Hui Z, Men Y, Hu C, et al. Effect of Postoperative Radiotherapy for Patients With pIIIA-N2 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer After Complete Resection and Adjuvant Chemotherapy: The Phase 3 PORT-C Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Oncol 2021;7:1178-1185. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34165501>.

454. Gopal RS, Dubey S, Rosenzweig KE, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria(R) on Induction and Adjuvant Therapy for Stage N2 Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: expert panel on radiation oncology-lung. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2010;78:969-974. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20813465>.

455. Stefani A, Alifano M, Bobbio A, et al. Which patients should be operated on after induction chemotherapy for N2 non-small cell lung cancer? Analysis of a 7-year experience in 175 patients. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010;140:356-363. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20381815>.

456. Evans NR, 3rd, Li S, Wright CD, et al. The impact of induction therapy on morbidity and operative mortality after resection of primary lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010;139:991-996 e991-992. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20304144>.

457. Gaissert HA, Keum DY, Wright CD, et al. POINT: Operative risk of pneumonectomy--influence of preoperative induction therapy. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2009;138:289-294. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19619768>.

458. Mansour Z, Kochetkova EA, Ducrocq X, et al. Induction chemotherapy does not increase the operative risk of pneumonectomy! Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2007;31:181-185. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17141515>.

459. Weder W, Collaud S, Eberhardt WE, et al. Pneumonectomy is a valuable treatment option after neoadjuvant therapy for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010;139:1424-1430. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20416887>.

460. Kappers I, van Sandick JW, Burgers SA, et al. Surgery after induction chemotherapy in stage IIIA-N2 non-small cell lung cancer: why pneumonectomy should be avoided. Lung Cancer 2010;68:222-227. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19664843>.

461. Decaluwe H, De Leyn P, Vansteenkiste J, et al. Surgical multimodality treatment for baseline resectable stage IIIA-N2 non-small cell lung cancer. Degree of mediastinal lymph node involvement and impact on survival. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2009;36:433-439. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19502079>.

462. Konig D, Schar S, Vuong D, et al. Long-term outcomes of operable stage III NSCLC in the pre-immunotherapy era: results from a pooled analysis of the SAKK 16/96, SAKK 16/00, SAKK 16/01, and SAKK 16/08 trials. ESMO Open 2022;7:100455. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35398718>.

463. Thomas M, Rube C, Hoffknecht P, et al. Effect of preoperative chemoradiation in addition to preoperative chemotherapy: a randomised trial in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. Lancet Oncol 2008;9:636-648. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18583190>.

464. Higgins K, Chino JP, Marks LB, et al. Preoperative chemotherapy versus preoperative chemoradiotherapy for stage III (N2) non-small-cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009;75:1462-1467. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19467798>.

465. Lung Cancer Study G. Effects of postoperative mediastinal radiation on completely resected stage II and stage III epidermoid cancer of the lung. N Engl J Med 1986;315:1377-1381. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2877397>.

466. Keller SM, Adak S, Wagner H, et al. A randomized trial of postoperative adjuvant therapy in patients with completely resected stage II or IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group. N Engl J Med 2000;343:1217-1222. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11071672>.

467. Douillard JY, Rosell R, De Lena M, et al. Impact of postoperative radiation therapy on survival in patients with complete resection and stage I, II, or IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer treated with adjuvant chemotherapy: the adjuvant Navelbine International Trialist Association (ANITA) Randomized Trial. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2008;72:695-701. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18439766>.

468. Bradley JD, Paulus R, Graham MV, et al. Phase II trial of postoperative adjuvant paclitaxel/carboplatin and thoracic radiotherapy in resected stage II and IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer: promising long-term results of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group--RTOG 9705. J Clin



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Oncol 2005;23:3480-3487. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15908657>.

469. Feigenberg SJ, Hanlon AL, Langer C, et al. A phase II study of concurrent carboplatin and paclitaxel and thoracic radiotherapy for completely resected stage II and IIIA non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2007;2:287-292. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17409799>.

470. Jaklitsch MT, Herndon JE, 2nd, DeCamp MM, Jr., et al. Nodal downstaging predicts survival following induction chemotherapy for stage IIIA (N2) non-small cell lung cancer in CALGB protocol #8935. J Surg Oncol 2006;94:599-606. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17039491>.

471. Chang JY, Mehran RJ, Feng L, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for operable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer (revised STARS): long-term results of a single-arm, prospective trial with prespecified comparison to surgery. Lancet Oncol 2021;22:1448-1457.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34529930>.

472. Gjyshi O, Xu T, Elhammali A, et al. Toxicity and Survival After Intensity-Modulated Proton Therapy Versus Passive Scattering Proton Therapy for NSCLC. J Thorac Oncol 2021;16:269-277. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33198942>.

473. Kamran SC, Yeap BY, Ulysse CA, et al. Assessment of a Contralateral Esophagus-Sparing Technique in Locally Advanced Lung Cancer Treated With High-Dose Chemoradiation: A Phase 1 Nonrandomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Oncol 2021;7:910-914. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33830168>.

474. Kong F-MS, Hu C, Ten Haken R, et al. NRG-RTOG 1106/ACRIN 6697: A phase IIR trial of standard versus adaptive (mid-treatment PET-based) chemoradiotherapy for stage III NSCLC—Results and comparison to NRG-RTOG 0617 (non-personalized RT dose escalation). Journal of Clinical Oncology 2021;39:8548-8548. Available at:

https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.8548.

475. Theelen W, Chen D, Verma V, et al. Pembrolizumab with or without radiotherapy for metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: a pooled analysis of two randomised trials. Lancet Respir Med 2021;9:467-475. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33096027>.

476. Lutz ST, Jones J, Chow E. Role of radiation therapy in palliative care of the patient with cancer. J Clin Oncol 2014;32:2913-2919. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25113773>.

477. McAvoy S, Ciura K, Wei C, et al. Definitive reirradiation for locoregionally recurrent non-small cell lung cancer with proton beam therapy or intensity modulated radiation therapy: predictors of high-grade toxicity and survival outcomes. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2014;90:819-827. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25220718>.

478. Expert Panel on Radiation Oncology-Brain M, Lo SS, Gore EM, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria(R) pre-irradiation evaluation and management of brain metastases. J Palliat Med 2014;17:880-886. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24971478>.

479. Expert Panel on Radiation Oncology-Bone M, Lo SS, Lutz ST, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria (R) spinal bone metastases. J Palliat Med 2013;16:9-19. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23167547>.

480. Expert Panel On Radiation Oncology-Bone M, Lutz ST, Lo SS, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria(R) non-spine bone metastases. J Palliat Med 2012;15:521-526. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22536988>.

481. Patel SH, Robbins JR, Gore EM, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria(R) follow-up and retreatment of brain metastases. Am J Clin Oncol 2012;35:302-306. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22609733>.

482. Chang JY, Kestin LL, Barriger RB, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria(R) nonsurgical treatment for locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: good performance status/definitive intent. Oncology (Williston Park) 2014;28:706-710, 712, 714 passim. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25140629>.

483. Rosenzweig KE, Chang JY, Chetty IJ, et al. ACR appropriateness criteria nonsurgical treatment for non-small-cell lung cancer: poor performance status or palliative intent. J Am Coll Radiol 2013;10:654-664. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23890874>.

484. Sejpal S, Komaki R, Tsao A, et al. Early findings on toxicity of proton beam therapy with concurrent chemotherapy for nonsmall cell lung cancer. Cancer 2011;117:3004-3013. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21264827>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

485. Chang JY, Verma V, Li M, et al. Proton Beam Radiotherapy and Concurrent Chemotherapy for Unresectable Stage III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Final Results of a Phase 2 Study. *JAMA Oncol* 2017;3:e172032. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28727865>.
486. Gregoire V, Mackie TR. State of the art on dose prescription, reporting and recording in Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (ICRU report No. 83). *Cancer Radiother* 2011;15:555-559. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21802333>.
487. Teoh M, Clark CH, Wood K, et al. Volumetric modulated arc therapy: a review of current literature and clinical use in practice. *Br J Radiol* 2011;84:967-996. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22011829>.
488. Chen AB, Neville BA, Sher DJ, et al. Survival outcomes after radiation therapy for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer after adoption of computed tomography-based simulation. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:2305-2311. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21537034>.
489. Liao ZX, Komaki RR, Thames HD, Jr., et al. Influence of technologic advances on outcomes in patients with unresectable, locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer receiving concomitant chemoradiotherapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:775-781. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19515503>.
490. Terasawa T, Dvorak T, Ip S, et al. Systematic review: charged-particle radiation therapy for cancer. *Ann Intern Med* 2009;151:556-565. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19755348>.
491. Chun SG, Hu C, Choy H, et al. Impact of Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy Technique for Locally Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Secondary Analysis of the NRG Oncology RTOG 0617 Randomized Clinical Trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:56-62. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28034064>.
492. Ung Y, Gu C-S, Cline K, et al. An Ontario Clinical Oncology Group (OCOG) randomized trial (PET SMART) of FDG PET/CT in patients with stage 3 non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): impact of PET on radiation treatment volumes [Abstract O35.01]. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:S428. Available at: <http://journals.lww.com/jto/toc/2011/06001>.
493. MacManus M, Nestle U, Rosenzweig KE, et al. Use of PET and PET/CT for radiation therapy planning: IAEA expert report 2006-2007. *Radiother Oncol* 2009;91:85-94. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19100641>.
494. Everitt S, Herschtal A, Callahan J, et al. High rates of tumor growth and disease progression detected on serial pretreatment fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography/computed tomography scans in radical radiotherapy candidates with nonsmall cell lung cancer. *Cancer* 2010;116:5030-5037. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20623786>.
495. Mohammed N, Kestin LL, Grills IS, et al. Rapid disease progression with delay in treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2011;79:466-472. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20471184>.
496. Chang JY, Zhang X, Wang X, et al. Significant reduction of normal tissue dose by proton radiotherapy compared with three-dimensional conformal or intensity-modulated radiation therapy in Stage I or Stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2006;65:1087-1096. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16682145>.
497. Bush DA, Slater JD, Shin BB, et al. Hypofractionated proton beam radiotherapy for stage I lung cancer. *Chest* 2004;126:1198-1203. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15486383>.
498. Nihei K, Ogino T, Ishikura S, Nishimura H. High-dose proton beam therapy for Stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2006;65:107-111. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16458447>.
499. Grutters JP, Kessels AG, Pijls-Johannesma M, et al. Comparison of the effectiveness of radiotherapy with photons, protons and carbon-ions for non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis. *Radiother Oncol* 2010;95:32-40. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19733410>.
500. Keall PJ, Mageras GS, Balter JM, et al. The management of respiratory motion in radiation oncology report of AAPM Task Group 76. *Med Phys* 2006;33:3874-3900. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17089851>.
501. Kong FM, Pan C, Eisbruch A, Ten Haken RK. Physical models and simpler dosimetric descriptors of radiation late toxicity. *Semin Radiat Oncol* 2007;17:108-120. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17395041>.
502. Timmerman RD. An overview of hypofractionation and introduction to this issue of seminars in radiation oncology. *Semin Radiat Oncol*



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

2008;18:215-222. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18725106>.

503. Rusch VW, Giroux DJ, Kraut MJ, et al. Induction chemoradiation and surgical resection for superior sulcus non-small-cell lung carcinomas: long-term results of Southwest Oncology Group Trial 9416 (Intergroup Trial 0160). *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:313-318. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17235046>.

504. Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Jones VL, Cerfolio RM. Pulmonary resection after concurrent chemotherapy and high dose (60Gy) radiation for non-small cell lung cancer is safe and may provide increased survival. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2009;35:718-723; discussion 723. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19233668>.

505. Kwong KF, Edelman MJ, Suntharalingam M, et al. High-dose radiotherapy in trimodality treatment of Pancoast tumors results in high pathologic complete response rates and excellent long-term survival. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2005;129:1250-1257. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15942564>.

506. Sonett JR, Suntharalingam M, Edelman MJ, et al. Pulmonary resection after curative intent radiotherapy (>59 Gy) and concurrent chemotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004;78:1200-1205; discussion 1206. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15464470>.

507. ICRU. ICRU Report 50. Prescribing, Recording and Reporting Photon Beam Therapy. Bethesda, MD: International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements; 1993.

508. ICRU. Prescribing, Recording and Reporting Photon Beam Therapy (Report 62) (Supplement to ICRU Report 50). Bethesda, MD: ICRU; 1999.

509. ICRU Report 83: prescribing, recording, and reporting intensity-modulated photon-beam therapy (IMRT). Bethesda, MD: International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements; 2010. Available at:

<http://bit.ly/2pBwGkI>.

510. Group IDW, Holmes T, Das R, et al. American Society of Radiation Oncology recommendations for documenting intensity-modulated radiation therapy treatments. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;74:1311-1318. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19616738>.

511. Kong FM, Ritter T, Quint DJ, et al. Consideration of dose limits for organs at risk of thoracic radiotherapy: atlas for lung, proximal bronchial tree, esophagus, spinal cord, ribs, and brachial plexus. *Int J Radiat Oncol*

Biol Phys 2011;81:1442-1457. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20934273>.

512. Marks LB, Yorke ED, Jackson A, et al. Use of normal tissue complication probability models in the clinic. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S10-19. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20171502>.

513. Marks LB, Bentzen SM, Deasy JO, et al. Radiation dose-volume effects in the lung. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S70-76. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20171521>.

514. Werner-Wasik M, Yorke E, Deasy J, et al. Radiation dose-volume effects in the esophagus. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S86-93. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20171523>.

515. Gagliardi G, Constine LS, Moiseenko V, et al. Radiation dose-volume effects in the heart. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S77-85. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20171522>.

516. Kirkpatrick JP, van der Kogel AJ, Schultheiss TE. Radiation dose-volume effects in the spinal cord. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:S42-49. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20171517>.

517. Speirs CK, DeWees TA, Rehman S, et al. Heart Dose Is an Independent Dosimetric Predictor of Overall Survival in Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2017;12:293-301. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27743888>.

518. Wang K, Eblan MJ, Deal AM, et al. Cardiac Toxicity After Radiotherapy for Stage III Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Pooled Analysis of Dose-Escalation Trials Delivering 70 to 90 Gy. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:1387-1394. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28113017>.

519. Al-Halabi H, Paetzold P, Sharp GC, et al. A Contralateral Esophagus-Sparing Technique to Limit Severe Esophagitis Associated With Concurrent High-Dose Radiation and Chemotherapy in Patients With Thoracic Malignancies. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2015;92:803-810. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26104934>.

520. Amini A, Yang J, Williamson R, et al. Dose constraints to prevent radiation-induced brachial plexopathy in patients treated for lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;82:e391-398. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22284035>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

521. Graham MV, Purdy JA, Emami B, et al. Clinical dose-volume histogram analysis for pneumonitis after 3D treatment for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1999;45:323-329. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10487552>.
522. Palma DA, Senan S, Tsujino K, et al. Predicting radiation pneumonitis after chemoradiation therapy for lung cancer: an international individual patient data meta-analysis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2013;85:444-450. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22682812>.
523. Kong FM, Hayman JA, Griffith KA, et al. Final toxicity results of a radiation-dose escalation study in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): predictors for radiation pneumonitis and fibrosis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2006;65:1075-1086. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16647222>.
524. Hernando ML, Marks LB, Bentel GC, et al. Radiation-induced pulmonary toxicity: a dose-volume histogram analysis in 201 patients with lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2001;51:650-659. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11597805>.
525. Kim TH, Cho KH, Pyo HR, et al. Dose-volumetric parameters for predicting severe radiation pneumonitis after three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy for lung cancer. *Radiology* 2005;235:208-215. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15703313>.
526. Wang S, Liao Z, Wei X, et al. Analysis of clinical and dosimetric factors associated with treatment-related pneumonitis (TRP) in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) treated with concurrent chemotherapy and three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy (3D-CRT). *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2006;66:1399-1407. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16997503>.
527. Rose J, Rodrigues G, Yaremko B, et al. Systematic review of dose-volume parameters in the prediction of esophagitis in thoracic radiotherapy. *Radiother Oncol* 2009;91:282-287. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18950881>.
528. Hall WH, Guiou M, Lee NY, et al. Development and validation of a standardized method for contouring the brachial plexus: preliminary dosimetric analysis among patients treated with IMRT for head-and-neck cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;72:1362-1367. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18448267>.
529. Bezzjak A, Temin S, Franklin G, et al. Definitive and Adjuvant Radiotherapy in Locally Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Endorsement of the American Society for Radiation Oncology Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:2100-2105. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25944914>.
530. Bradley J, Graham MV, Winter K, et al. Toxicity and outcome results of RTOG 9311: a phase I-II dose-escalation study using three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy in patients with inoperable non-small-cell lung carcinoma. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2005;61:318-328. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15667949>.
531. Dess RT, Sun Y, Matuszak MM, et al. Cardiac Events After Radiation Therapy: Combined Analysis of Prospective Multicenter Trials for Locally Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:1395-1402. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28301264>.
532. Bradley JD, Paulus R, Komaki R, et al. Standard-dose versus high-dose conformal radiotherapy with concurrent and consolidation carboplatin plus paclitaxel with or without cetuximab for patients with stage IIIA or IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer (RTOG 0617): a randomised, two-by-two factorial phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:187-199. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25601342>.
533. Cox JD. Are the results of RTOG 0617 mysterious? *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;82:1042-1044. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22284026>.
534. Bradley JD, Bae K, Graham MV, et al. Primary analysis of the phase II component of a phase I/II dose intensification study using three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy and concurrent chemotherapy for patients with inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer: RTOG 0117. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:2475-2480. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20368547>.
535. Bradley JD, Moughan J, Graham MV, et al. A phase I/II radiation dose escalation study with concurrent chemotherapy for patients with inoperable stages I to III non-small-cell lung cancer: phase I results of RTOG 0117. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;77:367-372. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20457350>.
536. Schild SE, Fan W, Stinchcombe TE, et al. Toxicity Related to Radiotherapy Dose and Targeting Strategy: A Pooled Analysis of Cooperative Group Trials of Combined Modality Therapy for Locally



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2019;14:298-303.
Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30292852>.

537. Kong FM, Ten Haken RK, Schipper MJ, et al. High-dose radiation improved local tumor control and overall survival in patients with inoperable/unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: long-term results of a radiation dose escalation study. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2005;63:324-333. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16168827>.

538. Zhao L, West BT, Hayman JA, et al. High radiation dose may reduce the negative effect of large gross tumor volume in patients with medically inoperable early-stage non-small cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2007;68:103-110. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17363189>.

539. Wang L, Correa CR, Zhao L, et al. The effect of radiation dose and chemotherapy on overall survival in 237 patients with Stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009;73:1383-1390.
Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18929449>.

540. Rosenman JG, Halle JS, Socinski MA, et al. High-dose conformal radiotherapy for treatment of stage IIIA/IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer: technical issues and results of a phase I/II trial. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2002;54:348-356. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12243807>.

541. Schild SE, McGinnis WL, Graham D, et al. Results of a Phase I trial of concurrent chemotherapy and escalating doses of radiation for unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2006;65:1106-1111. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16730134>.

542. Schild SE, Pang HH, Fan W, et al. Exploring Radiotherapy Targeting Strategy and Dose: A Pooled Analysis of Cooperative Group Trials of Combined Modality Therapy for Stage III NSCLC. J Thorac Oncol 2018;13:1171-1182. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29689435>.

543. Socinski MA, Blackstock AW, Bogart JA, et al. Randomized phase II trial of induction chemotherapy followed by concurrent chemotherapy and dose-escalated thoracic conformal radiotherapy (74 Gy) in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: CALGB 30105. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:2457-2463.
Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18487565>.

544. Stinchcombe TE, Lee CB, Moore DT, et al. Long-term follow-up of a phase I/II trial of dose escalating three-dimensional conformal thoracic

radiation therapy with induction and concurrent carboplatin and paclitaxel in unresectable stage IIIA/B non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2008;3:1279-1285. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18978563>.

545. Machtay M, Bae K, Movsas B, et al. Higher biologically effective dose of radiotherapy is associated with improved outcomes for locally advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma treated with chemoradiation: an analysis of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2012;82:425-434. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20980108>.

546. Sun B, Brooks ED, Komaki RU, et al. 7-year follow-up after stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for patients with stage I non-small cell lung cancer: Results of a phase 2 clinical trial. Cancer 2017;123:3031-3039. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28346656>.

547. Taremi M, Hope A, Dahele M, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy for medically inoperable lung cancer: prospective, single-center study of 108 consecutive patients. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2012;82:967-973.
Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21377293>.

548. Verma V, McMillan MT, Grover S, Simone CB, 2nd. Stereotactic body radiation therapy and the influence of chemotherapy on overall survival for large (>/=5 centimeter) non-small cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2017;97:146-154. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27843029>.

549. Verma V, Shostrom VK, Kumar SS, et al. Multi-institutional experience of stereotactic body radiotherapy for large (>/=5 centimeters) non-small cell lung tumors. Cancer 2017;123:688-696. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27741355>.

550. Allibhai Z, Taremi M, Bezjak A, et al. The impact of tumor size on outcomes after stereotactic body radiation therapy for medically inoperable early-stage non-small cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2013;87:1064-1070. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24210082>.

551. Genshaft SJ, Suh RD, Abtin F, et al. Society of Interventional Radiology Quality Improvement Standards on Percutaneous Ablation of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Metastatic Disease to the Lungs. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2021;32:1242 e1241-1242 e1210. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34000388>.



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

552. Abtin F, De Baere T, Dupuy DE, et al. Updates on Current Role and Practice of Lung Ablation. *J Thorac Imaging* 2019;34:266-277. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31094898>.
553. Palussiere J, Chomy F, Savina M, et al. Radiofrequency ablation of stage IA non-small cell lung cancer in patients ineligible for surgery: results of a prospective multicenter phase II trial. *J Cardiothorac Surg* 2018;13:91. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30143031>.
554. Dupuy DE, Fernando HC, Hillman S, et al. Radiofrequency ablation of stage IA non-small cell lung cancer in medically inoperable patients: Results from the American College of Surgeons Oncology Group Z4033 (Alliance) trial. *Cancer* 2015;121:3491-3498. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26096694>.
555. Huang BY, Li XM, Song XY, et al. Long-term results of CT-guided percutaneous radiofrequency ablation of inoperable patients with stage Ia non-small cell lung cancer: A retrospective cohort study. *Int J Surg* 2018;53:143-150. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29555533>.
556. Ambrogi MC, Fanucchi O, Cioni R, et al. Long-term results of radiofrequency ablation treatment of stage I non-small cell lung cancer: a prospective intention-to-treat study. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:2044-2051. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22052222>.
557. Bilal H, Mahmood S, Rajashanker B, Shah R. Is radiofrequency ablation more effective than stereotactic ablative radiotherapy in patients with early stage medically inoperable non-small cell lung cancer? *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg* 2012;15:258-265. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22581864>.
558. Shirvani SM, Jiang J, Chang JY, et al. Comparative effectiveness of 5 treatment strategies for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer in the elderly. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;84:1060-1070. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22975611>.
559. Gewanter RM, Rosenzweig KE, Chang JY, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria: nonsurgical treatment for non-small-cell lung cancer: good performance status/definitive intent. *Curr Probl Cancer* 2010;34:228-249. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20541060>.
560. Perez CA, Pajak TF, Rubin P, et al. Long-term observations of the patterns of failure in patients with unresectable non-oat cell carcinoma of the lung treated with definitive radiotherapy. Report by the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group. *Cancer* 1987;59:1874-1881. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3032394>.
561. Bradley J, Bae K, Choi N, et al. A phase II comparative study of gross tumor volume definition with or without PET/CT fusion in dosimetric planning for non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): primary analysis of Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) 0515. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;82:435-441 e431. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21075551>.
562. Belderbos JS, Kepka L, Spring Kong FM, et al. Report from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) consultants' meeting on elective nodal irradiation in lung cancer: non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;72:335-342. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18793953>.
563. Sanuki-Fujimoto N, Sumi M, Ito Y, et al. Relation between elective nodal failure and irradiated volume in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) treated with radiotherapy using conventional fields and doses. *Radiother Oncol* 2009;91:433-437. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19167118>.
564. Sulman EP, Komaki R, Klopp AH, et al. Exclusion of elective nodal irradiation is associated with minimal elective nodal failure in non-small cell lung cancer. *Radiat Oncol* 2009;4:5. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19183471>.
565. Rosenzweig KE, Sura S, Jackson A, Yorke E. Involved-field radiation therapy for inoperable non small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:5557-5561. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17984185>.
566. Yuan S, Sun X, Li M, et al. A randomized study of involved-field irradiation versus elective nodal irradiation in combination with concurrent chemotherapy for inoperable stage III nonsmall cell lung cancer. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2007;30:239-244. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17551299>.
567. Fernandes AT, Shen J, Finlay J, et al. Elective nodal irradiation (ENI) vs. involved field radiotherapy (IFRT) for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): A comparative analysis of toxicities and clinical outcomes. *Radiother Oncol* 2010;95:178-184. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20356642>.
568. Chen M, Bao Y, Ma HL, et al. Involved-field radiotherapy versus elective nodal irradiation in combination with concurrent chemotherapy for



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a prospective randomized study. *Biomed Res Int* 2013;2013:371819. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23762840>.

569. Albain KS, Rusch VW, Crowley JJ, et al. Concurrent cisplatin/etoposide plus chest radiotherapy followed by surgery for stages IIIA (N2) and IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer: mature results of Southwest Oncology Group phase II study 8805. *J Clin Oncol* 1995;13:1880-1892. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7636530>.

570. Sher DJ, Fidler MJ, Seder CW, et al. Relationship Between Radiation Therapy Dose and Outcome in Patients Treated With Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation Therapy and Surgery for Stage IIIA Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Population-Based, Comparative Effectiveness Analysis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2015;92:307-316. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25838187>.

571. Suntharalingam M, Paulus R, Edelman MJ, et al. Radiation therapy oncology group protocol 02-29: a phase II trial of neoadjuvant therapy with concurrent chemotherapy and full-dose radiation therapy followed by surgical resection and consolidative therapy for locally advanced non-small cell carcinoma of the lung. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;84:456-463. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22543206>.

572. Kelsey CR, Light KL, Marks LB. Patterns of failure after resection of non-small-cell lung cancer: implications for postoperative radiation therapy volumes. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2006;65:1097-1105. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16682136>.

573. Corso CD, Rutter CE, Wilson LD, et al. Re-evaluation of the role of postoperative radiotherapy and the impact of radiation dose for non-small-cell lung cancer using the National Cancer Database. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:148-155. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25325781>.

574. Lally BE, Zelterman D, Colasanto JM, et al. Postoperative radiotherapy for stage II or III non-small-cell lung cancer using the surveillance, epidemiology, and end results database. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24:2998-3006. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16769986>.

575. Spoelstra FO, Senan S, Le Pechoux C, et al. Variations in target volume definition for postoperative radiotherapy in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: analysis of an international contouring study. *Int J Radiat*

Oncol Biol Phys

2010;76:1106-1113. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19560881>.

576. Rodrigues G, Videtic GM, Sur R, et al. Palliative thoracic radiotherapy in lung cancer: An American Society for Radiation Oncology evidence-based clinical practice guideline. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2011;1:60-71. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25740118>.

577. Rodrigues G, Macbeth F, Burmeister B, et al. Consensus statement on palliative lung radiotherapy: third international consensus workshop on palliative radiotherapy and symptom control. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2012;13:1-5. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21729656>.

578. Chen AB, Cronin A, Weeks JC, et al. Palliative radiation therapy practice in patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: a Cancer Care Outcomes Research and Surveillance Consortium (CanCORS) Study. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:558-564. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23295799>.

579. Chow E, Harris K, Fan G, et al. Palliative radiotherapy trials for bone metastases: a systematic review. *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25:1423-1436. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17416863>.

580. Lutz S, Berk L, Chang E, et al. Palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases: an ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2011;79:965-976. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21277118>.

581. Cross CK, Berman S, Buswell L, et al. Prospective study of palliative hypofractionated radiotherapy (8.5 Gy x 2) for patients with symptomatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2004;58:1098-1105. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15001250>.

582. A Medical Research Council (MRC) randomised trial of palliative radiotherapy with two fractions or a single fraction in patients with inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and poor performance status. Medical Research Council Lung Cancer Working Party. *Br J Cancer* 1992;65:934-941. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1377484>.

583. Koshy M, Malik R, Mahmood U, et al. Comparative effectiveness of aggressive thoracic radiation therapy and concurrent chemoradiation therapy in metastatic lung cancer. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2015;5:374-382. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26412340>.

584. Ashworth AB, Senan S, Palma DA, et al. An individual patient data metaanalysis of outcomes and prognostic factors after treatment of



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. Clin Lung Cancer 2014;15:346-355. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24894943>.
585. Milano MT, Katz AW, Okunieff P. Patterns of recurrence after curative-intent radiation for oligometastases confined to one organ. Am J Clin Oncol 2010;33:157-163. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19770627>.
586. Salama JK, Chmura SJ, Mehta N, et al. An initial report of a radiation dose-escalation trial in patients with one to five sites of metastatic disease. Clin Cancer Res 2008;14:5255-5259. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18698045>.
587. Gomez DR, Blumenschein GR, Jr., Lee JJ, et al. Local consolidative therapy versus maintenance therapy or observation for patients with oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer without progression after first-line systemic therapy: a multicentre, randomised, controlled, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncol 2016;17:1672-1682. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27789196>.
588. Iyengar P, Wardak Z, Gerber DE, et al. Consolidative Radiotherapy for Limited Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Phase 2 Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Oncol 2018;4:e173501. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28973074>.
589. Gomez DR, Tang C, Zhang J, et al. Local Consolidative Therapy Vs. Maintenance Therapy or Observation for Patients With Oligometastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Long-Term Results of a Multi-Institutional, Phase II, Randomized Study. J Clin Oncol 2019;37:1558-1565. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31067138>.
590. Petty WJ, Urbanic JJ, Ahmed T, et al. Long-Term Outcomes of a Phase 2 Trial of Chemotherapy With Consolidative Radiation Therapy for Oligometastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2018;102:527-535. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30003996>.
591. Falkson CB, Vella ET, Yu E, et al. Guideline for radiotherapy with curative intent in patients with early-stage medically inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer. Curr Oncol 2017;24:e44-e49. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28270731>.
592. Dahele M, Senan S. The role of stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for early-stage and oligometastatic non-small cell lung cancer: evidence for changing paradigms. Cancer Res Treat 2011;43:75-82. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21811422>.
593. Heinzerling JH, Kavanagh B, Timmerman RD. Stereotactic ablative radiation therapy for primary lung tumors. Cancer J 2011;17:28-32. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21263264>.
594. Potters L, Kavanagh B, Galvin JM, et al. American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ASTRO) and American College of Radiology (ACR) practice guideline for the performance of stereotactic body radiation therapy. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2010;76:326-332. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20117285>.
595. Crabtree TD, Denlinger CE, Meyers BF, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy versus surgical resection for stage I non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2010;140:377-386. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20400121>.
596. Guckenberger M, Andratschke N, Alheit H, et al. Definition of stereotactic body radiotherapy: principles and practice for the treatment of stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Strahlenther Onkol 2014;190:26-33. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24052011>.
597. Onishi H, Shirato H, Nagata Y, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) for operable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: can SBRT be comparable to surgery? Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2011;81:1352-1358. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20638194>.
598. Baumann P, Nyman J, Hoyer M, et al. Outcome in a prospective phase II trial of medically inoperable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer patients treated with stereotactic body radiotherapy. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:3290-3296. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19414667>.
599. Iyengar P, Westover K, Timmerman RD. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) for non-small cell lung cancer. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2013;34:845-854. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24258574>.
600. Nagata Y, Hiraoka M, Shibata T, et al. Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy For T1N0M0 Non-small Cell Lung Cancer: First Report for Inoperable Population of a Phase II Trial by Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JC0G 0403). International Journal of Radiation Oncology*Biology*Physics 2012;84:S46. Available at: [http://www.redjournal.org/article/S0360-3016\(12\)01274-6/abstract](http://www.redjournal.org/article/S0360-3016(12)01274-6/abstract).
601. Palma D, Visser O, Lagerwaard FJ, et al. Impact of introducing stereotactic lung radiotherapy for elderly patients with stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: a population-based time-trend analysis. J Clin Oncol



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

2010;28:5153-5159. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21041709>.

602. Widder J, Postmus D, Ubbels JF, et al. Survival and quality of life after stereotactic or 3D-conformal radiotherapy for inoperable early-stage lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2011;81:e291-297. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21640503>.

603. Bradley JD, El Naqa I, Drzymala RE, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer: the pattern of failure is distant. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;77:1146-1150. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19800181>.

604. Senthil S, Lagerwaard FJ, Haasbeek CJ, et al. Patterns of disease recurrence after stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for early stage non-small-cell lung cancer: a retrospective analysis. *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13:802-809. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22727222>.

605. Fakiris AJ, McGarry RC, Yiannoutsos CT, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for early-stage non-small-cell lung carcinoma: four-year results of a prospective phase II study. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;75:677-682. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19251380>.

606. Chang JY, Senan S, Paul MA, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy versus lobectomy for operable stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: a pooled analysis of two randomised trials. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:630-637. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25981812>.

607. Shultz DB, Filippi AR, Thariat J, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for pulmonary oligometastases and oligometastatic lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2014;9:1426-1433. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25170641>.

608. Filippi AR, Badellino S, Guarneri A, et al. Outcomes of single fraction stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for lung metastases. *Technol Cancer Res Treat* 2014;13:37-45. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23819496>.

609. Chan NK, Abdullah KG, Lubelski D, et al. Stereotactic radiosurgery for metastatic spine tumors. *J Neurosurg Sci* 2014;58:37-44. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24614791>.

610. Ojerholm E, Lee JY, Kolker J, et al. Gamma Knife radiosurgery to

four or more brain metastases in patients without prior intracranial

radiation or surgery. *Cancer Med* 2014;3:565-571. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24510602>.

611. Timmerman RD, Herman J, Cho LC. Emergence of stereotactic body radiation therapy and its impact on current and future clinical practice. *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32:2847-2854. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25113761>.

612. Salazar OM, Sandhu TS, Lattin PB, et al. Once-weekly, high-dose stereotactic body radiotherapy for lung cancer: 6-year analysis of 60 early-stage, 42 locally advanced, and 7 metastatic lung cancers. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;72:707-715. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18455322>.

613. Guckenberger M, Wulf J, Mueller G, et al. Dose-response relationship for image-guided stereotactic body radiotherapy of pulmonary tumors: relevance of 4D dose calculation. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;74:47-54. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18977095>.

614. Kunkler IH, Audisio R, Belkacemi Y, et al. Review of current best practice and priorities for research in radiation oncology for elderly patients with cancer: the International Society of Geriatric Oncology (SIOG) task force. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25:2134-2146. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24625455>.

615. MA IJ, Shoni M, Siegert C, et al. Survival After Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Clinically Diagnosed or Biopsy-Proven Early-Stage NSCLC: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *J Thorac Oncol* 2019;14:583-595. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30721798>.

616. Rusthoven CG, Kavanagh BD, Karam SD. Improved survival with stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) over lobectomy for early stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): addressing the fallout of disruptive randomized data. *Ann Transl Med* 2015;3:149. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26244136>.

617. Berman AT, Jabbour SK, Vachani A, et al. Empiric Radiotherapy for Lung Cancer Collaborative Group multi-institutional evidence-based guidelines for the use of empiric stereotactic body radiation therapy for non-small cell lung cancer without pathologic confirmation. *Transl Lung Cancer Res* 2019;8:5-14. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30788230>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

618. Dautruche A, Filion E, Mathieu D, et al. To Biopsy or Not to Biopsy?: A Matched Cohort Analysis of Early-Stage Lung Cancer Treated with Stereotactic Radiation with or Without Histologic Confirmation. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2020;107:88-97. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32004581>.
619. van den Berg LL, Klinkenberg TJ, Groen HJM, Widder J. Patterns of Recurrence and Survival after Surgery or Stereotactic Radiotherapy for Early Stage NSCLC. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:826-831. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25629639>.
620. Verstegen NE, Oosterhuis JW, Palma DA, et al. Stage I-II non-small-cell lung cancer treated using either stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) or lobectomy by video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS): outcomes of a propensity score-matched analysis. *Ann Oncol* 2013;24:1543-1548. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23425947>.
621. Nagata Y, Hiraoka M, Shibata T, et al. A Phase II Trial of Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Operable T1N0M0 Non-small Cell Lung Cancer: Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JCOG0403). *International Journal of Radiation Oncology*Biology*Physics* 2010;78:S27-S28. Available at: [http://www.redjournal.org/article/S0360-3016\(10\)01078-3/abstract](http://www.redjournal.org/article/S0360-3016(10)01078-3/abstract).
622. Lagerwaard FJ, Verstegen NE, Haasbeek CJ, et al. Outcomes of stereotactic ablative radiotherapy in patients with potentially operable stage I non-small cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;83:348-353. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22104360>.
623. Shirvani SM, Jiang J, Chang JY, et al. Lobectomy, sublobar resection, and stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for early-stage non-small cell lung cancers in the elderly. *JAMA Surg* 2014;149:1244-1253. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25321323>.
624. Timmerman RD, Paulus R, Pass HI, et al. RTOG 0618: Stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) to treat operable early-stage lung cancer patients [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31(Suppl 15):Abstract 7523. Available at:
625. Brooks ED, Sun B, Feng L, et al. Association of Long-term Outcomes and Survival With Multidisciplinary Salvage Treatment for Local and Regional Recurrence After Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy for Early-Stage Lung Cancer. *JAMA Netw Open* 2018;1:e181390. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30646121>.
626. Matsuo Y, Shibuya K, Nagata Y, et al. Preliminary report of late recurrences, at 5 years or more, after stereotactic body radiation therapy for non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2012;7:453-456. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22252562>.
627. Zhang X, Liu H, Balter P, et al. Positron emission tomography for assessing local failure after stereotactic body radiotherapy for non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2012;83:1558-1565. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22572078>.
628. Hoopes DJ, Tann M, Fletcher JW, et al. FDG-PET and stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) for stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2007;56:229-234. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17353064>.
629. Chen F, Matsuo Y, Yoshizawa A, et al. Salvage lung resection for non-small cell lung cancer after stereotactic body radiotherapy in initially operable patients. *J Thorac Oncol* 2010;5:1999-2002. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21102261>.
630. Neri S, Takahashi Y, Terashi T, et al. Surgical treatment of local recurrence after stereotactic body radiotherapy for primary and metastatic lung cancers. *J Thorac Oncol* 2010;5:2003-2007. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21102262>.
631. Hearn JW, Videtic GM, Djemil T, Stephans KL. Salvage stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for local failure after primary lung SBRT. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2014;90:402-406. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25017480>.
632. Trakul N, Harris JP, Le QT, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for reirradiation of locally recurrent lung tumors. *J Thorac Oncol* 2012;7:1462-1465. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22895143>.
633. Kilburn JM, Kuremsky JG, Blackstock AW, et al. Thoracic re-irradiation using stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) techniques as first or second course of treatment. *Radiother Oncol* 2014;110:505-510. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24444530>.
634. Zhao L, Zhou S, Balter P, et al. Planning Target Volume D95 and Mean Dose Should Be Considered for Optimal Local Control for Stereotactic Ablative Radiation Therapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

2016;95:1226-1235. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27209498>.

635. Baker R, Han G, Sarangkasiri S, et al. Clinical and dosimetric predictors of radiation pneumonitis in a large series of patients treated with stereotactic body radiation therapy to the lung. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2013;85:190-195. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22929858>.

636. Chang JY, Bezjak A, Mornex F, Committee IART. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for centrally located early stage non-small-cell lung cancer: what we have learned. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:577-585.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25514807>.

637. Chang JY, Li QQ, Xu QY, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiation therapy for centrally located early stage or isolated parenchymal recurrences of non-small cell lung cancer: how to fly in a "no fly zone". *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2014;88:1120-1128. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24661665>.

638. Hadziahmetovic M, Loo BW, Timmerman RD, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy (stereotactic ablative radiotherapy) for stage I non-small cell lung cancer--updates of radiobiology, techniques, and clinical outcomes. *Discov Med* 2010;9:411-417. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20515609>.

639. Hara R, Itami J, Kondo T, et al. Clinical outcomes of single-fraction stereotactic radiation therapy of lung tumors. *Cancer* 2006;106:1347-1352.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16475150>.

640. Chang JY, Balter PA, Dong L, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy in centrally and superiorly located stage I or isolated recurrent non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;72:967-971.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18954709>.

641. Takeda A, Sanuki N, Kunieda E, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy for primary lung cancer at a dose of 50 Gy total in five fractions to the periphery of the planning target volume calculated using a superposition algorithm. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;73:442-448. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18990507>.

642. Stephans KL, Djemil T, Reddy CA, et al. A comparison of two stereotactic body radiation fractionation schedules for medically inoperable stage I non-small cell lung cancer: the Cleveland Clinic experience. *J Thorac Oncol* 2009;4:976-982. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19633473>.

643. Jin JY, Kong FM, Chetty IJ, et al. Impact of fraction size on lung radiation toxicity: hypofractionation may be beneficial in dose escalation of radiotherapy for lung cancers. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;76:782-788. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19577855>.

644. Onishi H, Shirato H, Nagata Y, et al. Hypofractionated stereotactic radiotherapy (HypoFXSRT) for stage I non-small cell lung cancer: updated results of 257 patients in a Japanese multi-institutional study. *J Thorac Oncol* 2007;2:S94-100. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17603311>.

645. Lagerwaard FJ, Haasbeek CJ, Smit EF, et al. Outcomes of risk-adapted fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy for stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2008;70:685-692. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18164849>.

646. Liu MB, Eclov NC, Trakul N, et al. Clinical impact of dose overestimation by effective path length calculation in stereotactic ablative radiation therapy of lung tumors. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2013;3:294-300.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24674401>.

647. Xiao Y, Papiez L, Paulus R, et al. Dosimetric evaluation of heterogeneity corrections for RTOG 0236: stereotactic body radiotherapy of inoperable stage I-II non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2009;73:1235-1242. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19251095>.

648. Timmerman R, McGarry R, Yiannoutsos C, et al. Excessive toxicity when treating central tumors in a phase II study of stereotactic body radiation therapy for medically inoperable early-stage lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24:4833-4839. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17050868>.

649. Chaudhuri AA, Tang C, Binkley MS, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR) for treatment of central and ultra-central lung tumors. *Lung Cancer* 2015;89:50-56. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25997421>.

650. Haseltine JM, Rimner A, Gelblum DY, et al. Fatal complications after stereotactic body radiation therapy for central lung tumors abutting the proximal bronchial tree. *Pract Radiat Oncol* 2016;6:e27-33. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26577006>.

651. Bezjak A, Paulus R, Gaspar LE, et al. Safety and Efficacy of a Five-Fraction Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy Schedule for Centrally Located Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: NRG Oncology/RTOG 0813 Trial. *J Clin*



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Oncol 2019;37:1316-1325. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30943123>.

652. Bezzak A, Paulus R, Gaspar LE, et al. Primary Study Endpoint Analysis for NRG Oncology/RTOG 0813 Trial of Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT) for Centrally Located Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC). International Journal of Radiation Oncology*Biology*Physics 2016;94:5-6. Available at:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.10.040>.

653. Fleckenstein J, Petroff A, Schafers HJ, et al. Long-term outcomes in radically treated synchronous vs. metachronous oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. BMC Cancer 2016;16:348. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27255302>.

654. De Ruysscher D, Wanders R, van Baardwijk A, et al. Radical treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer patients with synchronous oligometastases: long-term results of a prospective phase II trial (Nct01282450). J Thorac Oncol 2012;7:1547-1555. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22982655>.

655. Chawla S, Chen Y, Katz AW, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy for treatment of adrenal metastases. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009;75:71-75. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19250766>.

656. Scorsetti M, Alongi F, Filippi AR, et al. Long-term local control achieved after hypofractionated stereotactic body radiotherapy for adrenal gland metastases: a retrospective analysis of 34 patients. Acta Oncol 2012;51:618-623. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22263925>.

657. Weickhardt AJ, Scheier B, Burke JM, et al. Local ablative therapy of oligoprogressive disease prolongs disease control by tyrosine kinase inhibitors in oncogene-addicted non-small-cell lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2012;7:1807-1814. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23154552>.

658. Gan GN, Weickhardt AJ, Scheier B, et al. Stereotactic radiation therapy can safely and durably control sites of extra-central nervous system oligoprogressive disease in anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive lung cancer patients receiving crizotinib. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2014;88:892-898. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24462383>.

659. Iyengar P, Kavanagh BD, Wardak Z, et al. Phase II trial of stereotactic body radiation therapy combined with erlotinib for patients with

limited but progressive metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2014;32:3824-3830. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25349291>.

660. Takeda M, Okamoto I, Nakagawa K. Clinical impact of continued crizotinib administration after isolated central nervous system progression in patients with lung cancer positive for ALK rearrangement. J Thorac Oncol 2013;8:654-657. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23584297>.

661. Bogart JA, Hodgson L, Seagren SL, et al. Phase I study of accelerated conformal radiotherapy for stage I non-small-cell lung cancer in patients with pulmonary dysfunction: CALGB 39904. J Clin Oncol 2010;28:202-206. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19933904>.

662. Cheung P, Faria S, Ahmed S, et al. Phase II study of accelerated hypofractionated three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy for stage T1-3 N0 M0 non-small cell lung cancer: NCIC CTG BR.25. J Natl Cancer Inst 2014;106. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25074417>.

663. Sura S, Yorke E, Jackson A, Rosenzweig KE. High-dose radiotherapy for the treatment of inoperable non-small cell lung cancer. Cancer J 2007;13:238-242. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17762758>.

664. Simoff MJ, Lally B, Slade MG, et al. Symptom management in patients with lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e455S-e497S. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649452>.

665. Hu C, Chang EL, Hassenbusch SJ, 3rd, et al. Nonsmall cell lung cancer presenting with synchronous solitary brain metastasis. Cancer 2006;106:1998-2004. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16572401>.

666. Li J, Bentzen SM, Renschler M, Mehta MP. Regression after whole-brain radiation therapy for brain metastases correlates with survival and improved neurocognitive function. J Clin Oncol 2007;25:1260-1266. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17401015>.

667. Aoyama H, Tago M, Kato N, et al. Neurocognitive function of patients with brain metastasis who received either whole brain radiotherapy plus stereotactic radiosurgery or radiosurgery alone. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Phys 2007;68:1388-1395. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17674975>.

668. Wolfson AH, Bae K, Komaki R, et al. Primary analysis of a phase II randomized trial Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) 0212: impact of different total doses and schedules of prophylactic cranial irradiation on chronic neurotoxicity and quality of life for patients with limited-disease small-cell lung cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2011;81:77-84. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20800380>.

669. Sun A, Bae K, Gore EM, et al. Phase III trial of prophylactic cranial irradiation compared with observation in patients with locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: neurocognitive and quality-of-life analysis. J Clin Oncol 2011;29:279-286. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21135267>.

670. Tallet AV, Azria D, Barlesi F, et al. Neurocognitive function impairment after whole brain radiotherapy for brain metastases: actual assessment. Radiat Oncol 2012;7:77. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22640600>.

671. Chang EL, Wefel JS, Hess KR, et al. Neurocognition in patients with brain metastases treated with radiosurgery or radiosurgery plus whole-brain irradiation: a randomised controlled trial. Lancet Oncol 2009;10:1037-1044. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19801201>.

672. Suh JH, Videtic GM, Aref AM, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria: single brain metastasis. Curr Probl Cancer 2010;34:162-174. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20541055>.

673. Marsh JC, Gielda BT, Herskovic AM, Abrams RA. Cognitive Sparing during the Administration of Whole Brain Radiotherapy and Prophylactic Cranial Irradiation: Current Concepts and Approaches. J Oncol 2010;2010:198208. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20671962>.

674. Gondi V, Pugh SL, Tome WA, et al. Preservation of memory with conformal avoidance of the hippocampal neural stem-cell compartment during whole-brain radiotherapy for brain metastases (RTOG 0933): a phase II multi-institutional trial. J Clin Oncol 2014;32:3810-3816. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25349290>.

675. Mulvenna P, Nankivell M, Barton R, et al. Dexamethasone and supportive care with or without whole brain radiotherapy in treating patients with non-small cell lung cancer with brain metastases unsuitable

for resection or stereotactic radiotherapy (QUARTZ): results from a phase 3, non-inferiority, randomised trial. Lancet 2016;388:2004-2014. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27604504>.

676. Chen L, Douglass J, Kleinberg L, et al. Concurrent Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors and Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Brain Metastases in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Melanoma, and Renal Cell Carcinoma. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2018;100:916-925. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29485071>.

677. Koenig JL, Shi S, Sborov K, et al. Adverse Radiation Effect and Disease Control in Patients Undergoing Stereotactic Radiosurgery and Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy for Brain Metastases. World Neurosurg 2019;126:e1399-e1411. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30902777>.

678. Kalkanis SN, Kondziolka D, Gaspar LE, et al. The role of surgical resection in the management of newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. J Neurooncol 2010;96:33-43. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19960230>.

679. Gaspar LE, Mehta MP, Patchell RA, et al. The role of whole brain radiation therapy in the management of newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. J Neurooncol 2010;96:17-32. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19960231>.

680. Mintz A, Perry J, Spithoff K, et al. Management of single brain metastasis: a practice guideline. Curr Oncol 2007;14:131-143. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17710205>.

681. Patchell RA, Tibbs PA, Walsh JW, et al. A randomized trial of surgery in the treatment of single metastases to the brain. N Engl J Med 1990;322:494-500. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2405271>.

682. Linskey ME, Andrews DW, Asher AL, et al. The role of stereotactic radiosurgery in the management of patients with newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. J Neurooncol 2010;96:45-68. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19960227>.

683. Aoyama H, Shirato H, Tago M, et al. Stereotactic radiosurgery plus whole-brain radiation therapy vs stereotactic radiosurgery alone for treatment of brain metastases: a randomized controlled trial. JAMA



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

2006;295:2483-2491. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16757720>.

684. Abe E, Aoyama H. The role of whole brain radiation therapy for the management of brain metastases in the era of stereotactic radiosurgery.

Curr Oncol Rep 2012;14:79-84. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22006098>.

685. Mehta MP, Paleologos NA, Mikkelsen T, et al. The role of chemotherapy in the management of newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. J Neurooncol 2010;96:71-83. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19960229>.

686. Ellis TL, Neal MT, Chan MD. The role of surgery, radiosurgery and whole brain radiation therapy in the management of patients with metastatic brain tumors. Int J Surg Oncol 2012;2012:952345. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22312545>.

687. Patchell RA, Tibbs PA, Regine WF, et al. Postoperative radiotherapy in the treatment of single metastases to the brain: a randomized trial. JAMA 1998;280:1485-1489. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9809728>.

688. Ammirati M, Cobbs CS, Linskey ME, et al. The role of retreatment in the management of recurrent/progressive brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. J Neurooncol 2010;96:85-96. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19957016>.

689. Bradbury P, Sivajohanathan D, Chan A, et al. Postoperative Adjuvant Systemic Therapy in Completely Resected Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Systematic Review. Clin Lung Cancer 2017;18:259-273 e258. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28162945>.

690. Arriagada R, Bergman B, Dunant A, et al. Cisplatin-based adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2004;350:351-360. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14736927>.

691. Winton T, Livingston R, Johnson D, et al. Vinorelbine plus cisplatin vs. observation in resected non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2005;352:2589-2597. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15972865>.

692. Douillard JY, Rosell R, De Lena M, et al. Adjuvant vinorelbine plus cisplatin versus observation in patients with completely resected stage IB-

IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (Adjuvant Navelbine International Trialist Association [ANITA]): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet Oncol 2006;7:719-727. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16945766>.

693. Song WA, Zhou NK, Wang W, et al. Survival benefit of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer: an updated meta-analysis of 13 randomized control trials. J Thorac Oncol 2010;5:510-516. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20107424>.

694. Scagliotti GV, Pastorino U, Vansteenkiste JF, et al. Randomized phase III study of surgery alone or surgery plus preoperative cisplatin and gemcitabine in stages IB to IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2012;30:172-178. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22124104>.

695. Depierre A, Milleron B, Moro-Sibilot D, et al. Preoperative chemotherapy followed by surgery compared with primary surgery in resectable stage I (except T1N0), II, and IIIa non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2002;20:247-253. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11773176>.

696. Rosell R, Gomez-Codina J, Camps C, et al. Preresectional chemotherapy in stage IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer: a 7-year assessment of a randomized controlled trial. Lung Cancer 1999;26:7-14. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10574676>.

697. Roth JA, Fossella F, Komaki R, et al. A randomized trial comparing perioperative chemotherapy and surgery with surgery alone in resectable stage IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst 1994;86:673-680. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8158698>.

698. Filip E, Rosell R, Maestre JA, et al. Preoperative chemotherapy plus surgery versus surgery plus adjuvant chemotherapy versus surgery alone in early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2010;28:3138-3145. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20516435>.

699. Pisters KM, Vallieres E, Crowley JJ, et al. Surgery with or without preoperative paclitaxel and carboplatin in early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer: Southwest Oncology Group Trial S9900, an intergroup, randomized, phase III trial. J Clin Oncol 2010;28:1843-1849. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20231678>.

700. Westeel V, Quoix E, Puyraveau M, et al. A randomised trial comparing preoperative to perioperative chemotherapy in early-stage non-



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

small-cell lung cancer (IFCT 0002 trial). Eur J Cancer 2013;49:2654-2664. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23735703>.

701. Group NM-aC. Preoperative chemotherapy for non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of individual participant data. Lancet 2014;383:1561-1571. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24576776>.

702. Curran WJ, Jr., Paulus R, Langer CJ, et al. Sequential vs. concurrent chemoradiation for stage III non-small cell lung cancer: randomized phase III trial RTOG 9410. J Natl Cancer Inst 2011;103:1452-1460. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21903745>.

703. Auperin A, Le Pechoux C, Rolland E, et al. Meta-analysis of concomitant versus sequential radiochemotherapy in locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2010;28:2181-2190. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20351327>.

704. Socinski MA, Rosenman JG, Halle J, et al. Dose-escalating conformal thoracic radiation therapy with induction and concurrent carboplatin/paclitaxel in unresectable stage IIIA/B nonsmall cell lung carcinoma: a modified phase I/II trial. Cancer 2001;92:1213-1223. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11571735>.

705. Furuse K, Fukuoka M, Kawahara M, et al. Phase III study of concurrent versus sequential thoracic radiotherapy in combination with mitomycin, vindesine, and cisplatin in unresectable stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 1999;17:2692-2699. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10561343>.

706. Rugo HS, Klein P, Melin SA, et al. Association Between Use of a Scalp Cooling Device and Alopecia After Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer. JAMA 2017;317:606-614. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28196257>.

707. Rugo HS, Melin SA, Voigt J. Scalp cooling with adjuvant/neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer and the risk of scalp metastases: systematic review and meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2017;163:199-205. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28275922>.

708. Nangia J, Wang T, Osborne C, et al. Effect of a Scalp Cooling Device on Alopecia in Women Undergoing Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: The SCALP Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA 2017;317:596-605. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28196254>.

709. Smetanay K, Junio P, Feisst M, et al. COOLHAIR: a prospective randomized trial to investigate the efficacy and tolerability of scalp cooling in patients undergoing (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy for early breast cancer. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2019;173:135-143. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30255454>.

710. Lemieux J, Provencher L, Perron L, et al. No effect of scalp cooling on survival among women with breast cancer. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2015;149:263-268. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25511368>.

711. Gandhi L, Rodriguez-Abreu D, Gadgeel S, et al. Pembrolizumab plus Chemotherapy in Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med 2018;378:2078-2092. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29658856>.

712. Langer CJ, Gadgeel SM, Borghaei H, et al. Carboplatin and pemetrexed with or without pembrolizumab for advanced, non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised, phase 2 cohort of the open-label KEYNOTE-021 study. Lancet Oncol 2016;17:1497-1508. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27745820>.

713. Socinski MA, Evans T, Gettinger S, et al. Treatment of stage IV non-small cell lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e341S-e368S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649446>.

714. Azzoli CG, Temin S, Aliff T, et al. 2011 Focused Update of 2009 American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update on Chemotherapy for Stage IV Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. J Clin Oncol 2011;29:3825-3831. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21900105>.

715. Azzoli CG, Baker S, Jr., Temin S, et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline update on chemotherapy for stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:6251-6266. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19917871>.

716. Group NM-AC. Chemotherapy in addition to supportive care improves survival in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of individual patient data from 16 randomized controlled trials. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:4617-4625. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18678835>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

717. Souquet PJ, Chauvin F, Boissel JP, et al. Polychemotherapy in advanced non small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis. Lancet 1993;342:19-21. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8100290>.
718. Chemotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis using updated data on individual patients from 52 randomised clinical trials. Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Collaborative Group. BMJ 1995;311:899-909. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7580546>.
719. Bakitas MA, El-Jawahri A, Farquhar M, et al. The TEAM Approach to Improving Oncology Outcomes by Incorporating Palliative Care in Practice. J Oncol Pract 2017;13:557-566. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28898605>.
720. Temel JS, Greer JA, Muzikansky A, et al. Early palliative care for patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2010;363:733-742. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20818875>.
721. Yates P, Schofield P, Zhao I, Currow D. Supportive and palliative care for lung cancer patients. J Thorac Dis 2013;5 Suppl 5:S623-628. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24163753>.
722. Ford DW, Koch KA, Ray DE, Selecky PA. Palliative and end-of-life care in lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e498S-e512S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649453>.
723. Aizer AA, Chen MH, McCarthy EP, et al. Marital status and survival in patients with cancer. J Clin Oncol 2013;31:3869-3876. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24062405>.
724. Basch E, Barbera L, Kerrigan CL, Velikova G. Implementation of Patient-Reported Outcomes in Routine Medical Care. Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book 2018;38:122-134. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30231381>.
725. Stover AM, Tompkins Stricker C, Hammelef K, et al. Using Stakeholder Engagement to Overcome Barriers to Implementing Patient-reported Outcomes (PROs) in Cancer Care Delivery: Approaches From 3 Prospective Studies. Med Care 2019;57 Suppl 5 Suppl 1:S92-S99. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30985602>.
726. Basch EM, Deal AM, Dueck AC, et al. Overall survival results of a randomized trial assessing patient-reported outcomes for symptom monitoring during routine cancer treatment [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2017;35:Abstract LBA2. Available at: <https://meetinglibrary.asco.org/record/147027/abstract>.
727. Magilligan DJ, Jr., Duvernoy C, Malik G, et al. Surgical approach to lung cancer with solitary cerebral metastasis: twenty-five years' experience. Ann Thorac Surg 1986;42:360-364. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3767508>.
728. Arriagada R, Dunant A, Pignon JP, et al. Long-term results of the international adjuvant lung cancer trial evaluating adjuvant Cisplatin-based chemotherapy in resected lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2010;28:35-42. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19933916>.
729. Butts CA, Ding K, Seymour L, et al. Randomized phase III trial of vinorelbine plus cisplatin compared with observation in completely resected stage IB and II non-small-cell lung cancer: updated survival analysis of JBR-10. J Clin Oncol 2010;28:29-34. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19933915>.
730. Douillard JY, Tribodet H, Aubert D, et al. Adjuvant cisplatin and vinorelbine for completely resected non-small cell lung cancer: subgroup analysis of the Lung Adjuvant Cisplatin Evaluation. J Thorac Oncol 2010;5:220-228. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20027124>.
731. Kreuter M, Vansteenkiste J, Fischer JR, et al. Randomized phase 2 trial on refinement of early-stage NSCLC adjuvant chemotherapy with cisplatin and pemetrexed versus cisplatin and vinorelbine: the TREAT study. Ann Oncol 2013;24:986-992. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23161898>.
732. Petrelli F, Barni S. Non-cancer-related mortality after cisplatin-based adjuvant chemotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer: a study-level meta-analysis of 16 randomized trials. Med Oncol 2013;30:641. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23813019>.
733. Pignon JP, Tribodet H, Scagliotti GV, et al. Lung adjuvant cisplatin evaluation: a pooled analysis by the LACE Collaborative Group. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:3552-3559. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18506026>.
734. Wisnivesky JP, Smith CB, Packer S, et al. Survival and risk of adverse events in older patients receiving postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy for resected stages II-IIIA lung cancer: observational cohort



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

study. BMJ 2011;343:d4013. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21757436>.

735. Strauss GM, Herndon J, Maddaus MA, et al. Randomized clinical trial of adjuvant chemotherapy with paclitaxel and carboplatin following resection in stage IB non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Report of Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB) Protocol 9633 [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2004;22 (Suppl 14):Abstract 7019. Available at:
http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/22/14_suppl/7019.

736. Strauss GM, Herndon JE, II, Maddaus MA, et al. Adjuvant chemotherapy in stage IB non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Update of Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB) protocol 9633 [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2006;24 (Suppl 18):Abstract 7007. Available at:
http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/24/18_suppl/7007.

737. Strauss GM, Herndon JE, 2nd, Maddaus MA, et al. Adjuvant paclitaxel plus carboplatin compared with observation in stage IB non-small-cell lung cancer: CALGB 9633 with the Cancer and Leukemia Group B, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group, and North Central Cancer Treatment Group Study Groups. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:5043-5051. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18809614>.

738. Ohe Y, Ohashi Y, Kubota K, et al. Randomized phase III study of cisplatin plus irinotecan versus carboplatin plus paclitaxel, cisplatin plus gemcitabine, and cisplatin plus vinorelbine for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Four-Arm Cooperative Study in Japan. Ann Oncol 2007;18:317-323. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17079694>.

739. Katz A, Saad ED. CALGB 9633: an underpowered trial with a methodologically questionable conclusion. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:2300-2301; author reply 2301-2302. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19332712>.

740. Kreuter M, Vansteenkiste J, Fischer JR, et al. Three-Year Follow-Up of a Randomized Phase II Trial on Refinement of Early-Stage NSCLC Adjuvant Chemotherapy with Cisplatin and Pemetrexed versus Cisplatin and Vinorelbine (the TREAT Study). J Thorac Oncol 2016;11:85-93. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26762743>.

741. Kris MG, Gaspar LE, Chafft JE, et al. Adjuvant Systemic Therapy and Adjuvant Radiation Therapy for Stage I to IIIA Completely Resected Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancers: American Society of Clinical Oncology/Cancer Care Ontario Clinical Practice Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol

2017;35:2960-2974. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28437162>.

742. Perol M, Chouaid C, Perol D, et al. Randomized, phase III study of gemcitabine or erlotinib maintenance therapy versus observation, with predefined second-line treatment, after cisplatin-gemcitabine induction chemotherapy in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2012;30:3516-3524. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22949150>.

743. Fossella F, Pereira JR, von Pawel J, et al. Randomized, multinational, phase III study of docetaxel plus platinum combinations versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: the TAX 326 study group. J Clin Oncol 2003;21:3016-3024. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12837811>.

744. Usami N, Yokoi K, Hasegawa Y, et al. Phase II study of carboplatin and gemcitabine as adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small cell lung cancer: a report from the Central Japan Lung Study Group, CJLSG 0503 trial. Int J Clin Oncol 2010;15:583-587. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20714770>.

745. Zhang L, Ou W, Liu Q, et al. Pemetrexed plus carboplatin as adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with curative resected non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer. Thorac Cancer 2014;5:50-56. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26766972>.

746. Schmid-Bindert G, Engel-Riedel W, Reck M, et al. A randomized Phase 2 study of pemetrexed in combination with cisplatin or carboplatin as adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with completely resected stage IB or II Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Lung Cancer 2015;90:397-404. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26791798>.

747. Kim YH, Hirabayashi M, Togashi Y, et al. Phase II study of carboplatin and pemetrexed in advanced non-squamous, non-small-cell lung cancer: Kyoto Thoracic Oncology Research Group Trial 0902. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol 2012;70:271-276. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22752216>.

748. Wu YL, Tsuboi M, He J, et al. Osimertinib in resected EGFR-mutated non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2020;383:1711-1723. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32955177>.

749. Wu YL, John T, Grohe C, et al. Postoperative chemotherapy use and outcomes from ADAURA: osimertinib as adjuvant therapy for resected



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

EGFR-mutated NSCLC. *J Thorac Oncol* 2022;17:423-433. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34740861>.

750. Felip E, Altorki N, Zhou C, et al. Adjuvant atezolizumab after adjuvant chemotherapy in resected stage IB-IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (IMpower010): a randomised, multicentre, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2021;398:1344-1357. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34555333>.

751. O'Brien M, Paz-Ares L, Marreaud S, et al. Pembrolizumab versus placebo as adjuvant therapy for completely resected stage IB-IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (PEARLS/KEYNOTE-091): an interim analysis of a randomised, triple-blind, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2022;23:1274-1286. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36108662>.

752. Leonetti A, Minari R, Boni L, et al. Phase II, open-label, single-arm, multicenter study to assess the activity and safety of alectinib as neoadjuvant treatment in surgically resectable stage III ALK-positive NSCLC: ALNEO Trial. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2021;22:473-477. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33762169>.

753. Gu R, Shi Z, Duan T, Song M. Feasibility and Safety of Neoadjuvant Alectinib in Pulmonary Invasive Mucinous Adenocarcinoma with ALK Rearrangement: Case Report and Literature Review. *Onco Targets Ther* 2021;14:5107-5113. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34707369>.

754. Hu Y, Ren S, Wang R, et al. Case Report: Pathological Complete Response to Neoadjuvant Alectinib in a Patient With Resectable ALK-Positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Front Pharmacol* 2022;13:816683. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35873553>.

755. Bing Z, Jia Z, Wang Y, et al. Pathological complete response to neoadjuvant ceritinib of a crizotinib-resistant, stage IIIB non-small cell lung cancer with ALK rearrangement: A case report. *Thorac Cancer* 2021;12:2130-2133. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34105864>.

756. de Scordilli M, Michelotti A, Bertoli E, et al. Targeted Therapy and Immunotherapy in Early-Stage Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Current Evidence and Ongoing Trials. *Int J Mol Sci* 2022;23. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35806230>.

757. Chaff JE, Dagogo-Jack I, Santini FC, et al. Clinical outcomes of patients with resected, early-stage ALK-positive lung cancer. *Lung Cancer*

2018;122:67-71. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30032847>.

758. Gallina FT, Bertolaccini L, Forcella D, et al. Analysis of Molecular Biomarkers in Resected Early-Stage Non-Small Cells Lung Cancer: A Narrative Review. *Cancers (Basel)* 2022;14. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35454856>.

759. Provencio M, Serna-Blasco R, Nadal E, et al. Overall survival and biomarker analysis of neoadjuvant nivolumab plus chemotherapy in operable stage IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (NADIM phase II trial). *J Clin Oncol* 2022;40:2924-2933. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35576508>.

760. Provencio M, Nadal E, Insa A, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy and nivolumab in resectable non-small-cell lung cancer (NADIM): an open-label, multicentre, single-arm, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:1413-1422. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32979984>.

761. Daly ME, Singh N, Ismaila N, et al. Management of Stage III Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: ASCO Guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 2022;40:1356-1384. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34936470>.

762. Dillman RO, Seagren SL, Propert KJ, et al. A randomized trial of induction chemotherapy plus high-dose radiation versus radiation alone in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 1990;323:940-945. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2169587>.

763. Le Chevalier T, Arriagada R, Quoix E, et al. Radiotherapy alone versus combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy in nonresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: first analysis of a randomized trial in 353 patients. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1991;83:417-423. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1847977>.

764. Schaake-Koning C, van den Bogaert W, Dalesio O, et al. Effects of concomitant cisplatin and radiotherapy on inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:524-530. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1310160>.

765. Dillman RO, Seagren SL, Herndon J, et al. A randomized trial of induction chemotherapy plus high-dose radiation versus radiation alone in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: Five-year follow-up of cancer and leukemia group B (CALGB) 8433 trial. *J Clin Oncol (Meeting Abstracts)* 1993;12:329. Available at:

766. Dillman RO, Herndon J, Seagren SL, et al. Improved survival in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: seven-year follow-up of cancer and



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- leukemia group B (CALGB) 8433 trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1996;88:1210-1215. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8780630>.
767. Liu T, Mu Y, Dang J, Li G. The role of postoperative radiotherapy for completely resected pIIIA-N2 non-small cell lung cancer patients with different clinicopathological features: a systemic review and meta-analysis. *J Cancer* 2019;10:3941-3949. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31417638>.
768. Hancock JG, Rosen JE, Antonicelli A, et al. Impact of adjuvant treatment for microscopic residual disease after non-small cell lung cancer surgery. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:406-413. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25528723>.
769. Burdett S, Stewart L, Group PM-a. Postoperative radiotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer: update of an individual patient data meta-analysis. *Lung Cancer* 2005;47:81-83. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15603857>.
770. Sause W, Kolesar P, Taylor SI, et al. Final results of phase III trial in regionally advanced unresectable non-small cell lung cancer: Radiation Therapy Oncology Group, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, and Southwest Oncology Group. *Chest* 2000;117:358-364. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10669675>.
771. O'Rourke N, Roque IFM, Farre Bernado N, Macbeth F. Concurrent chemoradiotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2010;CD002140. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20556756>.
772. Baumann M, Herrmann T, Koch R, et al. Final results of the randomized phase III CHARTWEL-trial (ARO 97-1) comparing hyperfractionated-accelerated versus conventionally fractionated radiotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Radiother Oncol* 2011;100:76-85. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21757247>.
773. Mauguen A, Le Pechoux C, Saunders MI, et al. Hyperfractionated or accelerated radiotherapy in lung cancer: an individual patient data meta-analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30:2788-2797. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22753901>.
774. Ramnath N, Dilling TJ, Harris LJ, et al. Treatment of stage III non-small cell lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice

- guidelines. *Chest* 2013;143:e314S-e340S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649445>.
775. Atagi S, Kawahara M, Yokoyama A, et al. Thoracic radiotherapy with or without daily low-dose carboplatin in elderly patients with non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial by the Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JC0G0301). *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13:671-678. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22622008>.
776. Atagi S, Mizusawa J, Ishikura S, et al. Chemoradiotherapy in Elderly Patients With Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Long-Term Follow-Up of a Randomized Trial (JC0G0301). *Clin Lung Cancer* 2018;19:e619-e627. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29887243>.
777. Rosell R, Gatzemeier U, Betticher DC, et al. Phase III randomised trial comparing paclitaxel/carboplatin with paclitaxel/cisplatin in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a cooperative multinational trial. *Ann Oncol* 2002;13:1539-1549. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12377641>.
778. Senan S, Brade A, Wang LH, et al. PROCLAIM: Randomized Phase III Trial of Pemetrexed-Cisplatin or Etoposide-Cisplatin Plus Thoracic Radiation Therapy Followed by Consolidation Chemotherapy in Locally Advanced Nonsquamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:953-962. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26811519>.
779. Ezer N, Smith CB, Galsky MD, et al. Cisplatin vs. carboplatin-based chemoradiotherapy in patients >65 years of age with stage III non-small cell lung cancer. *Radiother Oncol* 2014;112:272-278. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25150635>.
780. Albain KS, Crowley JJ, Turrisi AT, 3rd, et al. Concurrent cisplatin, etoposide, and chest radiotherapy in pathologic stage IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer: a Southwest Oncology Group phase II study, SWOG 9019. *J Clin Oncol* 2002;20:3454-3460. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12177106>.
781. Belani CP, Choy H, Bonomi P, et al. Combined chemoradiotherapy regimens of paclitaxel and carboplatin for locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomized phase II locally advanced multi-modality protocol. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:5883-5891. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16087941>.
782. Santana-Davila R, Devissetty K, Szabo A, et al. Cisplatin and etoposide versus carboplatin and paclitaxel with concurrent radiotherapy



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: an analysis of Veterans Health Administration data. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:567-574. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25422491>.

783. Choy H, Gerber DE, Bradley JD, et al. Concurrent pemetrexed and radiation therapy in the treatment of patients with inoperable stage III non-small cell lung cancer: a systematic review of completed and ongoing studies. *Lung Cancer* 2015;87:232-240. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25650301>.

784. Govindan R, Bogart J, Stinchcombe T, et al. Randomized phase II study of pemetrexed, carboplatin, and thoracic radiation with or without cetuximab in patients with locally advanced unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: Cancer and Leukemia Group B trial 30407. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:3120-3125. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21747084>.

785. Vokes EE, Senan S, Treat JA, Iscoe NA. PROCLAIM: A phase III study of pemetrexed, cisplatin, and radiation therapy followed by consolidation pemetrexed versus etoposide, cisplatin, and radiation therapy followed by consolidation cytotoxic chemotherapy of choice in locally advanced stage III non-small-cell lung cancer of other than predominantly squamous cell histology. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2009;10:193-198. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19443340>.

786. Antonia SJ, Villegas A, Daniel D, et al. Overall Survival with Durvalumab after Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:2342-2350. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30280658>.

787. Hui R, Ozguroglu M, Villegas A, et al. Patient-reported outcomes with durvalumab after chemoradiotherapy in stage III, unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer (PACIFIC): a randomised, controlled, phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:1670-1680. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31601496>.

788. Smit EF, van Meerbeeck JP, Lianes P, et al. Three-arm randomized study of two cisplatin-based regimens and paclitaxel plus gemcitabine in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III trial of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Lung Cancer Group--EORTC 08975. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21:3909-3917. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14581415>.

789. Zatloukal P, Petruzelka L, Zemanova M, et al. Concurrent versus sequential chemoradiotherapy with cisplatin and vinorelbine in locally

advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a randomized study. *Lung Cancer* 2004;46:87-98. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15364136>.

790. Scagliotti GV, Parikh P, von Pawel J, et al. Phase III study comparing cisplatin plus gemcitabine with cisplatin plus pemetrexed in chemotherapy-naïve patients with advanced-stage non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:3543-3551. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18506025>.

791. Kelly K, Crowley J, Bunn PA, Jr., et al. Randomized phase III trial of paclitaxel plus carboplatin versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin in the treatment of patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a Southwest Oncology Group trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2001;19:3210-3218. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11432888>.

792. Schiller JH, Harrington D, Belani CP, et al. Comparison of four chemotherapy regimens for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2002;346:92-98. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11784875>.

793. Santana-Davila R, Szabo A, Arce-Lara C, et al. Cisplatin versus carboplatin-based regimens for the treatment of patients with metastatic lung cancer. An analysis of Veterans Health Administration data. *J Thorac Oncol* 2014;9:702-709. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24662458>.

794. Grossi F, Kubota K, Cappuzzo F, et al. Future scenarios for the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer: focus on taxane-containing regimens. *Oncologist* 2010;15:1102-1112. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20930102>.

795. Leighl NB. Treatment paradigms for patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: first-, second-, and third-line. *Curr Oncol* 2012;19:S52-58. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22787411>.

796. de Marinis F, Rossi A, Di Maio M, et al. Treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Italian Association of Thoracic Oncology (AIOT) clinical practice guidelines. *Lung Cancer* 2011;73:1-10. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21440325>.

797. Danson S, Middleton MR, O'Byrne KJ, et al. Phase III trial of gemcitabine and carboplatin versus mitomycin, ifosfamide, and cisplatin or mitomycin, vinblastine, and cisplatin in patients with advanced nonsmall



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

cell lung carcinoma. *Cancer* 2003;98:542-553. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12879472>.

798. Booton R, Lorigan P, Anderson H, et al. A phase III trial of docetaxel/carboplatin versus mitomycin C/ifosfamide/cisplatin (MIC) or mitomycin C/vinblastine/cisplatin (MVP) in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised multicentre trial of the British Thoracic Oncology Group (BTOG1). *Ann Oncol* 2006;17:1111-1119.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16603599>.

799. Gronberg BH, Bremnes RM, Flotten O, et al. Phase III study by the Norwegian lung cancer study group: pemetrexed plus carboplatin compared with gemcitabine plus carboplatin as first-line chemotherapy in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:3217-3224.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19433683>.

800. D'Addario G, Pintilie M, Leighl NB, et al. Platinum-based versus non-platinum-based chemotherapy in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of the published literature. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:2926-2936.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15728229>.

801. Greco FA, Spigel DR, Kuzur ME, et al. Paclitaxel/Carboplatin/gemcitabine versus gemcitabine/vinorelbine in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase II/III study of the Minnie Pearl Cancer Research Network. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2007;8:483-487.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17922972>.

802. Herbst RS, Khuri FR, Lu C, et al. The novel and effective nonplatinum, nontaxane combination of gemcitabine and vinorelbine in advanced nonsmall cell lung carcinoma: potential for decreased toxicity and combination with biological therapy. *Cancer* 2002;95:340-353.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12124835>.

803. Pujol JL, Breton JL, Gervais R, et al. Gemcitabine-docetaxel versus cisplatin-vinorelbine in advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III study addressing the case for cisplatin. *Ann Oncol* 2005;16:602-610.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15741225>.

804. Zornosa C, Vandergrift JL, Kalemkerian GP, et al. First-line systemic therapy practice patterns and concordance with NCCN guidelines for patients diagnosed with metastatic NSCLC treated at NCCN institutions. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 2012;10:847-856.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22773800>.

805. Pennell NA. Selection of chemotherapy for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Cleve Clin J Med* 2012;79 Electronic Suppl 1:eS46-50. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22614966>.

806. Sandler A, Gray R, Perry MC, et al. Paclitaxel-carboplatin alone or with bevacizumab for non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2006;355:2542-2550.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17167137>.

807. Socinski MA, Schell MJ, Peterman A, et al. Phase III trial comparing a defined duration of therapy versus continuous therapy followed by second-line therapy in advanced-stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2002;20:1335-1343.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11870177>.

808. Fidias P, Novello S. Strategies for prolonged therapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:5116-5123.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21041704>.

809. Scagliotti GV, Park K, Patil S, et al. Survival without toxicity for cisplatin plus pemetrexed versus cisplatin plus gemcitabine in chemonaive patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a risk-benefit analysis of a large phase III study. *Eur J Cancer* 2009;45:2298-2303.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19473833>.

810. Edelman MJ, Le Chevalier T, Soria JC. Maintenance therapy and advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a skeptic's view. *J Thorac Oncol* 2012;7:1331-1336.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22895137>.

811. Hershman DL, Lacchetti C, Dworkin RH, et al. Prevention and management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy in survivors of adult cancers: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32:1941-1967.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24733808>.

812. Patel JD, Socinski MA, Garon EB, et al. PointBreak: a randomized phase III study of pemetrexed plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance pemetrexed and bevacizumab versus paclitaxel plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance bevacizumab in patients with stage IIIB or IV nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:4349-4357.

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24145346>.

813. Zhu J, Sharma DB, Gray SW, et al. Carboplatin and paclitaxel with vs without bevacizumab in older patients with advanced non-small cell lung



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

cancer. JAMA 2012;307:1593-1601. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22511687>.

814. Langer C, Ravelo A, Hazard SJ, et al. Comparison of survival and hospitalization rates between Medicare patients with advanced NSCLC treated with bevacizumab-carboplatin-paclitaxel and carboplatin-paclitaxel: a retrospective cohort study. Lung Cancer 2014;86:350-357. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25439437>.

815. Langer CJ, Socinski MA, Patel JD, et al. Isolating the Role of Bevacizumab in Elderly Patients With Previously Untreated Nonsquamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Secondary Analyses of the ECOG 4599 and PointBreak Trials. Am J Clin Oncol 2016;39:441-447. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25628268>.

816. Rizvi NA, Riely GJ, Azzoli CG, et al. Phase I/II trial of weekly intravenous 130-nm albumin-bound paclitaxel as initial chemotherapy in patients with stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:639-643. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18235124>.

817. Green MR, Manikhas GM, Orlov S, et al. Abraxane, a novel Cremophor-free, albumin-bound particle form of paclitaxel for the treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. Ann Oncol 2006;17:1263-1268. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16740598>.

818. Socinski MA, Bondarenko I, Karaseva NA, et al. Weekly nab-paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin versus solvent-based paclitaxel plus carboplatin as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: final results of a phase III trial. J Clin Oncol 2012;30:2055-2062. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22547591>.

819. Felip E, Gridelli C, Baas P, et al. Metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: consensus on pathology and molecular tests, first-line, second-line, and third-line therapy: 1st ESMO Consensus Conference in Lung Cancer; Lugano 2010. Ann Oncol 2011;22:1507-1519. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21536661>.

820. Lilenbaum R, Zukin M, Pereira JR, et al. A randomized phase III trial of single-agent pemetrexed (P) versus carboplatin and pemetrexed (CP) in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and performance status (PS) of 2 [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2012;30(Suppl

15):Abstract 7506. Available at:

http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/30/15_suppl/7506.

821. Langer CJ, O'Byrne KJ, Socinski MA, et al. Phase III trial comparing paclitaxel poliglumex (CT-2103, PPX) in combination with carboplatin versus standard paclitaxel and carboplatin in the treatment of PS 2 patients with chemotherapy-naïve advanced non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2008;3:623-630. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18520802>.

822. Lilenbaum R, Villaflor VM, Langer C, et al. Single-agent versus combination chemotherapy in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer and a performance status of 2: prognostic factors and treatment selection based on two large randomized clinical trials. J Thorac Oncol 2009;4:869-874. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19487960>.

823. Roth BJ, Krilov L, Adams S, et al. Clinical cancer advances 2012: annual report on progress against cancer from the american society of clinical oncology. J Clin Oncol 2013;31:131-161. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23213095>.

824. Zukin M, Barrios CH, Pereira JR, et al. Randomized phase III trial of single-agent pemetrexed versus carboplatin and pemetrexed in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer and Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status of 2. J Clin Oncol 2013;31:2849-2853. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23775961>.

825. Thatcher N, Hirsch FR, Luft AV, et al. Necitumumab plus gemcitabine and cisplatin versus gemcitabine and cisplatin alone as first-line therapy in patients with stage IV squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (SQUIRE): an open-label, randomised, controlled phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2015;16:763-774. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26045340>.

826. Goldstein DA, Chen Q, Ayer T, et al. Necitumumab in Metastatic Squamous Cell Lung Cancer: Establishing a Value-Based Cost. JAMA Oncol 2015;1:1293-1300. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26313558>.

827. Gainor JF, Shaw AT, Sequist LV, et al. EGFR Mutations and ALK Rearrangements Are Associated with Low Response Rates to PD-1 Pathway Blockade in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Retrospective Analysis. Clin Cancer Res 2016;22:4585-4593. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27225694>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

828. Schoenfeld AJ, Arbour KC, Rizvi H, et al. Severe immune-related adverse events are common with sequential PD-(L)1 blockade and osimertinib. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30:839-844. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30847464>.
829. Oshima Y, Tanimoto T, Yuji K, Tojo A. EGFR-TKI-Associated Interstitial Pneumonitis in Nivolumab-Treated Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *JAMA Oncol* 2018;4:1112-1115. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29327061>.
830. Imakita T, Fujita K, Kanai O, et al. Small cell transformation of non-small cell lung cancer under immunotherapy: Case series and literature review. *Thorac Cancer* 2021;12:3062-3067. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34622569>.
831. Hanna NH, Schneider BJ, Temin S, et al. Therapy for Stage IV Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Without Driver Alterations: ASCO and OH (CCO) Joint Guideline Update. *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38:1608-1632. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31990617>.
832. Mok TSK, Wu YL, Kudaba I, et al. Pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for previously untreated, PD-L1-expressing, locally advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-042): a randomised, open-label, controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2019;393:1819-1830. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30955977>.
833. Reinmuth N, Bryl M, Bondarenko I, et al. PF-06439535 (a Bevacizumab Biosimilar) Compared with Reference Bevacizumab (Avastin((R))), Both Plus Paclitaxel and Carboplatin, as First-Line Treatment for Advanced Non-Squamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Randomized, Double-Blind Study. *BioDrugs* 2019;33:555-570. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31338773>.
834. Rittmeyer A, Barlesi F, Waterkamp D, et al. Atezolizumab versus docetaxel in patients with previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer (OAK): a phase 3, open-label, multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2017;389:255-265. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27979383>.
835. Herbst RS, Baas P, Kim DW, et al. Pembrolizumab versus docetaxel for previously treated, PD-L1-positive, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-010): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2016;387:1540-1550. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26712084>.
836. Brahmer JR, Lacchetti C, Schneider BJ, et al. Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:1714-1768. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29442540>.
837. Davies M, Duffield EA. Safety of checkpoint inhibitors for cancer treatment: strategies for patient monitoring and management of immune-mediated adverse events. *Immunotargets Ther* 2017;6:51-71. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28894725>.
838. Cascone T, Weissferdt A, Godoy MCB, et al. Nodal immune flare mimics nodal disease progression following neoadjuvant immune checkpoint inhibitors in non-small cell lung cancer. *Nat Commun* 2021;12:5045. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34413300>.
839. Cousin S, Toulmonde M, Kind M, et al. Pulmonary sarcoidosis induced by the anti-PD1 monoclonal antibody pembrolizumab. *Ann Oncol* 2016;27:1178-1179. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27091806>.
840. Chiou VL, Burotto M. Pseudoprogression and Immune-Related Response in Solid Tumors. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:3541-3543. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26261262>.
841. Socinski MA, Jotte RM, Cappuzzo F, et al. Atezolizumab for First-Line Treatment of Metastatic Nonsquamous NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:2288-2301. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29863955>.
842. Herbst RS, Giaccone G, de Marinis F, et al. Atezolizumab for First-Line Treatment of PD-L1-Selected Patients with NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:1328-1339. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32997907>.
843. Spigel DR, De Marinis F, Giaccone G, et al. IMpower110: Interim OS analysis of a phase III study of atezolizumab (atezo)vs platinum-based chemotherapy (chemo) as 1L treatment (tx) in PD-L1-selected NSCLC [abstract]. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30(suppl_5):Abstract 6256. Available at: <https://tinyurl.com/yacn39pe>.
844. Herbst R, De Marinis F, Giaccone G, et al. Clinical Efficacy of Atezolizumab in Biomarker Subgroups by SP142, SP263 and 22C3 PD-L1 Immunohistochemistry Assays and by Blood Tumour Mutational Burden: Results From the IMpower110 Study [abstract]. European Society For



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- Medical Oncology (ESMO) Immuno-Oncology Congress Geneva, Switzerland; 2019:Abstract 325. Available at: <https://tinyurl.com/y8wryaku>.
845. Reck M, Mok TSK, Nishio M, et al. Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab and chemotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer (IMpower150): key subgroup analyses of patients with EGFR mutations or baseline liver metastases in a randomised, open-label phase 3 trial. *Lancet Respir Med* 2019;7:387-401. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30922878>.
846. Thatcher N, Goldschmidt JH, Thomas M, et al. Efficacy and Safety of the Biosimilar ABP 215 Compared with Bevacizumab in Patients with Advanced Nonsquamous Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (MAPLE): A Randomized, Double-blind, Phase III Study. *Clin Cancer Res* 2019;25:2088-2095. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30617139>.
847. Melosky B, Reardon DA, Nixon AB, et al. Bevacizumab biosimilars: scientific justification for extrapolation of indications. *Future Oncol* 2018;14:2507-2520. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29690784>.
848. Weise M, Kurki P, Wolff-Holz E, et al. Biosimilars: the science of extrapolation. *Blood* 2014;124:3191-3196. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25298038>.
849. Weise M, Bielsky MC, De Smet K, et al. Biosimilars: what clinicians should know. *Blood* 2012;120:5111-5117. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23093622>.
850. West H, McCleod M, Hussein M, et al. Atezolizumab in combination with carboplatin plus nab-paclitaxel chemotherapy compared with chemotherapy alone as first-line treatment for metastatic non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (IMpower130): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20:924-937. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31122901>.
851. Barlesi F, Park K, Ciardiello F. Primary analysis from OAK, a randomized phase III study comparing atezolizumab with docetaxel in 2L/3L NSCLC [abstract] [abstract]. Presented at the 2016 Annual Meeting European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Copenhagen, Denmark. Abstract LBA44.
852. Gogishvili M, Melkadze T, Makharadze T, et al. Cemiplimab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in non-small cell lung cancer: a

- randomized, controlled, double-blind phase 3 trial. *Nat Med* 2022;28:2374-2380. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36008722>.
853. Wei J, van der Wekken AJ, Saber A, et al. Mutations in EMT-Related Genes in ALK Positive Crizotinib Resistant Non-Small Cell Lung Cancers. *Cancers (Basel)* 2018;10. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29300322>.
854. Paz-Ares LG, Ramalingam SS, Ciuleanu TE, et al. First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab in advanced NSCLC: 4-year outcomes from the randomized, open-label, phase 3 CheckMate 227 part 1 trial. *J Thorac Oncol* 2022;17:289-308. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34648948>.
855. Reck M, Ciuleanu T-E, Dols MC, et al. Nivolumab (NIVO) + ipilimumab (IPI) + 2 cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy (chemo) vs 4 cycles chemo as first-line (1L) treatment (tx) for stage IV/recurrent non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC); CheckMate 9LA. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2020;38:9501-9501. Available at: https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2020.38.15_suppl.9501.
856. Reck M, Ciuleanu TE, Cobo M, et al. First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab with two cycles of chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone (four cycles) in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: CheckMate 9LA 2-year update. *ESMO Open* 2021;6:100273. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34607285>.
857. Paz-Ares L, Ciuleanu TE, Cobo M, et al. First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab combined with two cycles of chemotherapy in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (CheckMate 9LA): an international, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2021;22:198-211. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33476593>.
858. Horn L, Spigel DR, Vokes EE, et al. Nivolumab Versus Docetaxel in Previously Treated Patients With Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Two-Year Outcomes From Two Randomized, Open-Label, Phase III Trials (CheckMate 017 and CheckMate 057). *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:3924-3933. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29023213>.
859. Kazandjian D, Suzman DL, Blumenthal G, et al. FDA Approval Summary: Nivolumab for the Treatment of Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer With Progression On or After Platinum-Based Chemotherapy. *Oncologist* 2016;21:634-642. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26984449>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

860. Melosky B, Chu Q, Juergens R, et al. Pointed Progress in Second-Line Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: The Rapidly Evolving Field of Checkpoint Inhibition. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:1676-1688. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26884577>.
861. Nishino M, Giobbie-Hurder A, Hatabu H, et al. Incidence of Programmed Cell Death 1 Inhibitor-Related Pneumonitis in Patients With Advanced Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *JAMA Oncol* 2016;2:1607-1616. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27540850>.
862. Naidoo J, Wang X, Woo KM, et al. Pneumonitis in Patients Treated With Anti-Programmed Death-1/Programmed Death Ligand 1 Therapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:709-717. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27646942>.
863. Sgambato A, Casaluce F, Sacco PC, et al. Anti PD-1 and PDL-1 Immunotherapy in the Treatment of Advanced Non- Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): A Review on Toxicity Profile and its Management. *Curr Drug Saf* 2016;11:62-68. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26412670>.
864. Gettinger SN, Horn L, Gandhi L, et al. Overall Survival and Long-Term Safety of Nivolumab (Anti-Programmed Death 1 Antibody, BMS-936558, ONO-4538) in Patients With Previously Treated Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:2004-2012. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25897158>.
865. Rizvi NA, Mazieres J, Planchard D, et al. Activity and safety of nivolumab, an anti-PD-1 immune checkpoint inhibitor, for patients with advanced, refractory squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (CheckMate 063): a phase 2, single-arm trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:257-265. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25704439>.
866. Postow MA, Callahan MK, Wolchok JD. Immune Checkpoint Blockade in Cancer Therapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:1974-1982. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25605845>.
867. Chapman PB, D'Angelo SP, Wolchok JD. Rapid eradication of a bulky melanoma mass with one dose of immunotherapy. *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:2073-2074. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25891305>.
868. Khoja L, Butler MO, Kang SP, et al. Pembrolizumab. *J Immunother Cancer* 2015;3:36. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26288737>.
869. Pai-Scherf L, Blumenthal GM, Li H, et al. FDA Approval Summary: Pembrolizumab for Treatment of Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: First-Line Therapy and Beyond. *Oncologist* 2017;22:1392-1399. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28835513>.
870. Garassino M, Rodriguez-Abreu D, Gadgeel S, et al. OA04.06 Evaluation of TMB IN KEYNOTE-189: pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy vs placebo plus chemotherapy for nonsquamous NSCLC [abstract]. 2019 World Conference on Lung Cancer (WCLC). Barcelona, Spain: International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC) 2019:Abstract: OA04.06. Available at: <https://www.iaslc.org/About-IASLC/News-Detail/keynote-189-tumor-mutational-burden-not-significantly-associated-with-efficacy-of-pembrolizumab>.
871. Paz-Ares LG, Luft A, Tafreshi A, et al. Phase 3 study of carboplatin-paclitaxel/nab-paclitaxel (Chemo) with or without pembrolizumab for patients with metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:Abstract 105. Available at: http://abstracts.asco.org/214/AbstView_214_228023.html.
872. Borghaei H, Langer CJ, Paz-Ares L, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer without tumor PD-L1 expression: A pooled analysis of 3 randomized controlled trials. *Cancer* 2020;126:4867-4877. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32914866>.
873. Paz-Ares L, Luft A, Vicente D, et al. Pembrolizumab plus Chemotherapy for Squamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:2040-2051. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30280635>.
874. Garon EB, Rizvi NA, Hui R, et al. Pembrolizumab for the treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:2018-2028. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25891174>.
875. Sul J, Blumenthal GM, Jiang X, et al. FDA Approval Summary: Pembrolizumab for the Treatment of Patients With Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Whose Tumors Express Programmed Death-Ligand 1. *Oncologist* 2016;21:643-650. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27026676>.
876. Rizvi NA, Cho BC, Reinmuth N, et al. Durvalumab with or without tremelimumab vs standard chemotherapy in first-line treatment of metastatic non-small cell lung cancer: the MYSTIC phase 3 randomized



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

clinical trial. JAMA Oncol 2020;6:661-674. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32271377>.

877. Johnson ML, Cho BC, Luft A, et al. Durvalumab with or without tremelimumab in combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy for metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: The phase III POSEIDON study. J Clin Oncol 2023;41:1213-1227. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36327426>.

878. Peters S, Cho BC, Luft A, et al. OA15.04 Association between KRAS/STK11/KEAP1 mutations and outcomes in POSEIDON: Durvalumab ± tremelimumab + chemotherapy in mNSCLC [abstract]. J Thorac Oncol 2022;17:S39-S41. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1556086422004142>.

879. Gridelli C, de Marinis F, Di Maio M, et al. Maintenance treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: results of an international expert panel meeting of the Italian association of thoracic oncology. Lung Cancer 2012;76:269-279. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22266040>.

880. Hashemi-Sadraei N, Pennell NA. Advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): maintenance therapy for all? Curr Treat Options Oncol 2012;13:478-490. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22972369>.

881. Paz-Ares L, de Marinis F, Dedi M, et al. Maintenance therapy with pemetrexed plus best supportive care versus placebo plus best supportive care after induction therapy with pemetrexed plus cisplatin for advanced non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (PARAMOUNT): a double-blind, phase 3, randomised controlled trial. Lancet Oncol 2012;13:247-255. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22341744>.

882. Paz-Ares LG, de Marinis F, Dedi M, et al. PARAMOUNT: Final overall survival results of the phase III study of maintenance pemetrexed versus placebo immediately after induction treatment with pemetrexed plus cisplatin for advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2013;31:2895-2902. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23835707>.

883. Patel JD, Hensing TA, Rademaker A, et al. Phase II study of pemetrexed and carboplatin plus bevacizumab with maintenance pemetrexed and bevacizumab as first-line therapy for nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:3284-3289. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19433684>.

884. Barlesi F, Scherpereel A, Gorbunova V, et al. Maintenance bevacizumab-pemetrexed after first-line cisplatin-pemetrexed-bevacizumab for advanced nonsquamous nonsmall-cell lung cancer: updated survival analysis of the AVAPERL (MO22089) randomized phase III trial. Ann Oncol 2014;25:1044-1052. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24585722>.

885. Barlesi F, Scherpereel A, Rittmeyer A, et al. Randomized phase III trial of maintenance bevacizumab with or without pemetrexed after first-line induction with bevacizumab, cisplatin, and pemetrexed in advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: AVAPERL (MO22089). J Clin Oncol 2013;31:3004-3011. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23835708>.

886. Nadler E, Yu E, Ravelo A, et al. Bevacizumab treatment to progression after chemotherapy: outcomes from a U.S. community practice network. Oncologist 2011;16:486-496. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21441299>.

887. Perol M, Chouaid C, Milleron BJ, et al. Maintenance with either gemcitabine or erlotinib versus observation with predefined second-line treatment after cisplatin-gemcitabine induction chemotherapy in advanced NSCLC: IFCT-GFPC 0502 phase III study [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2010;28(Suppl 15):Abstract 7507. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/28/15_suppl/7507.

888. Brodowicz T, Krzakowski M, Zwitter M, et al. Cisplatin and gemcitabine first-line chemotherapy followed by maintenance gemcitabine or best supportive care in advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a phase III trial. Lung Cancer 2006;52:155-163. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16569462>.

889. Gerber DE, Schiller JH. Maintenance chemotherapy for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: new life for an old idea. J Clin Oncol 2013;31:1009-1020. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23401441>.

890. Cappuzzo F, Ciuleanu T, Stelmakh L, et al. Erlotinib as maintenance treatment in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled phase 3 study. Lancet Oncol 2010;11:521-529. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20493771>.

891. Ciuleanu T, Brodowicz T, Zielinski C, et al. Maintenance pemetrexed plus best supportive care versus placebo plus best supportive care for



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised, double-blind, phase 3 study. Lancet 2009;374:1432-1440. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19767093>.

892. Cohen MH, Cortazar P, Justice R, Pazdur R. Approval summary: pemetrexed maintenance therapy of advanced/metastatic nonsquamous, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Oncologist 2010;15:1352-1358. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21148615>.

893. Cicenas S, Geater SL, Petrov P, et al. Maintenance erlotinib versus erlotinib at disease progression in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer who have not progressed following platinum-based chemotherapy (IUNO study). Lung Cancer 2016;102:30-37. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27987585>.

894. Rittmeyer A. Quality of Life in Patients with NSCLC Receiving Maintenance Therapy. Cancers (Basel) 2015;7:950-962. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26035509>.

895. Fidias PM, Dakhil SR, Lyss AP, et al. Phase III study of immediate compared with delayed docetaxel after front-line therapy with gemcitabine plus carboplatin in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2009;27:591-598. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19075278>.

896. Coate LE, Shepherd FA. Maintenance therapy in advanced non-small cell lung cancer: evolution, tolerability and outcomes. Ther Adv Med Oncol 2011;3:139-157. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21904577>.

897. Sandler AB, Johnson DH, Herbst RS. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor monoclonals in non-small cell lung cancer. Clin Cancer Res 2004;10:4258s-4262s. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15217970>.

898. Giaccone G. Epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors in the treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2005;23:3235-3242. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15886311>.

899. Rigotti NA, Regan S, Levy DE, et al. Sustained care intervention and postdischarge smoking cessation among hospitalized adults: a randomized clinical trial. JAMA 2014;312:719-728. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25138333>.

900. Stead LF, Hartmann-Boyce J, Perera R, Lancaster T. Telephone counselling for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database Syst Rev

2013;8:CD002850. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23934971>.

901. Stead LF, Lancaster T. Combined pharmacotherapy and behavioural interventions for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2012;10:CD008286. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23076944>.

902. Patterson GA, Ginsberg RJ, Poon PY, et al. A prospective evaluation of magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography, and mediastinoscopy in the preoperative assessment of mediastinal node status in bronchogenic carcinoma. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1987;94:679-684. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3669696>.

903. Gonzalez-Stawinski GV, Lemaire A, Merchant F, et al. A comparative analysis of positron emission tomography and mediastinoscopy in staging non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2003;126:1900-1905. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14688703>.

904. Tournoy KG, Maddens S, Gosselin R, et al. Integrated FDG-PET/CT does not make invasive staging of the intrathoracic lymph nodes in non-small cell lung cancer redundant: a prospective study. Thorax 2007;62:696-701. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17687098>.

905. Meyers BF, Haddad F, Siegel BA, et al. Cost-effectiveness of routine mediastinoscopy in computed tomography- and positron emission tomography-screened patients with stage I lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006;131:822-829; discussion 822-829. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16580440>.

906. Dillemans B, Deneffe G, Verschakelen J, Decramer M. Value of computed tomography and mediastinoscopy in preoperative evaluation of mediastinal nodes in non-small cell lung cancer. A study of 569 patients. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 1994;8:37-42. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8136168>.

907. Arita T, Kuramitsu T, Kawamura M, et al. Bronchogenic carcinoma: incidence of metastases to normal sized lymph nodes. Thorax 1995;50:1267-1269. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8553299>.

908. McLoud TC, Bourgouin PM, Greenberg RW, et al. Bronchogenic carcinoma: analysis of staging in the mediastinum with CT by correlative



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- lymph node mapping and sampling. *Radiology* 1992;182:319-323.
Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1732943>.
909. Seely JM, Mayo JR, Miller RR, Muller NL. T1 lung cancer: prevalence of mediastinal nodal metastases and diagnostic accuracy of CT. *Radiology* 1993;186:129-132. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8416552>.
910. Kerr KM, Lamb D, Wathen CG, et al. Pathological assessment of mediastinal lymph nodes in lung cancer: implications for non-invasive mediastinal staging. *Thorax* 1992;47:337-341. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1609375>.
911. Chin R, Jr., Ward R, Keyes JW, et al. Mediastinal staging of non-small-cell lung cancer with positron emission tomography. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1995;152:2090-2096. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8520780>.
912. Kernstine KH, Stanford W, Mullan BF, et al. PET, CT, and MRI with Combidex for mediastinal staging in non-small cell lung carcinoma. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1999;68:1022-1028. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10510001>.
913. De Leyn P, Stroobants S, De Wever W, et al. Prospective comparative study of integrated positron emission tomography-computed tomography scan compared with mediastinoscopy in the assessment of residual mediastinal lymph node disease after induction chemotherapy for mediastinoscopy-proven stage IIIA-N2 Non-small-cell lung cancer: a Leuven Lung Cancer Group Study. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24:3333-3339. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16849747>.
914. Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Ojha B. Restaging patients with N2 (stage IIIa) non-small cell lung cancer after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy: a prospective study. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2006;131:1229-1235. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16733150>.
915. Maziak DE, Darling GE, Inculet RI, et al. Positron emission tomography in staging early lung cancer: a randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med* 2009;151:221-228, W-248. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19581636>.
916. Pieterman RM, van Putten JW, Meuzelaar JJ, et al. Preoperative staging of non-small-cell lung cancer with positron-emission tomography. *N Engl J Med* 2000;343:254-261. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10911007>.

917. Manente P, Vicario G, Piazza F, et al. Does PET/CT modify the therapeutic approach in medical oncology [abstract]? . *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26(Suppl 15):Abstract 17525. Available at:
http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/26/15_suppl/17525.
918. Fischer B, Lassen U, Mortensen J, et al. Preoperative staging of lung cancer with combined PET-CT. *N Engl J Med* 2009;361:32-39. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19571281>.
919. De Wever W, Stroobants S, Coolen J, Verschakelen JA. Integrated PET/CT in the staging of nonsmall cell lung cancer: technical aspects and clinical integration. *Eur Respir J* 2009;33:201-212. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19118231>.
920. Darling GE, Maziak DE, Inculet RI, et al. Positron emission tomography-computed tomography compared with invasive mediastinal staging in non-small cell lung cancer: results of mediastinal staging in the early lung positron emission tomography trial. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:1367-1372. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21587082>.
921. Yasufuku K, Pierre A, Darling G, et al. A prospective controlled trial of endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration compared with mediastinoscopy for mediastinal lymph node staging of lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2011;142:1393-1400 e1391. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21963329>.
922. Annema JT, van Meerbeeck JP, Rintoul RC, et al. Mediastinoscopy vs endosonography for mediastinal nodal staging of lung cancer: a randomized trial. *JAMA* 2010;304:2245-2252. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21098770>.
923. Tournoy KG, Keller SM, Annema JT. Mediastinal staging of lung cancer: novel concepts. *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13:e221-229. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22554550>.
924. Vilimann P, Krasnik M, Larsen SS, et al. Transesophageal endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) and endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) biopsy: a combined approach in the evaluation of mediastinal lesions. *Endoscopy* 2005;37:833-839. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16116534>.
925. Yasufuku K, Nakajima T, Motoori K, et al. Comparison of endobronchial ultrasound, positron emission tomography, and CT for



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

lymph node staging of lung cancer. Chest 2006;130:710-718. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16963667>.

926. Ernst A, Eberhardt R, Krasnik M, Herth FJ. Efficacy of endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration of hilar lymph nodes for diagnosing and staging cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2009;4:947-950. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19590457>.

927. Rintoul RC, Tournay KG, El Daly H, et al. EBUS-TBNA for the clarification of PET positive intra-thoracic lymph nodes—an international multi-centre experience. J Thorac Oncol 2009;4:44-48. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19096305>.

928. Defranchi SA, Edell ES, Daniels CE, et al. Mediastinoscopy in patients with lung cancer and negative endobronchial ultrasound guided needle aspiration. Ann Thorac Surg 2010;90:1753-1757. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21095301>.

929. Medford AR, Bennett JA, Free CM, Agrawal S. Mediastinal staging procedures in lung cancer: EBUS, TBNA and mediastinoscopy. Curr Opin Pulm Med 2009;15:334-342. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19395972>.

930. Mayr NA, Hussey DH, Yuh WT. Cost-effectiveness of high-contrast-dose MR screening of asymptomatic brain metastasis. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 1995;16:215-217. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7755752>.

931. Videtic GM, Chang JY, Chetty IJ, et al. ACR appropriateness Criteria(R) early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer. Am J Clin Oncol 2014;37:201-207. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25180631>.

932. Barnes JB, Johnson SB, Dahiya RS, et al. Concomitant weekly cisplatin and thoracic radiotherapy for Pancoast tumors of the lung: pilot experience of the San Antonio Cancer Institute. Am J Clin Oncol 2002;25:90-92. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11823705>.

933. Rusch VW, Giroux DJ, Kraut MJ, et al. Induction chemoradiation and surgical resection for non-small cell lung carcinomas of the superior sulcus: Initial results of Southwest Oncology Group Trial 9416 (Intergroup Trial 0160). J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2001;121:472-483. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11241082>.

934. Pourel N, Santelmo N, Naafa N, et al. Concurrent cisplatin/etoposide plus 3D-conformal radiotherapy followed by surgery for stage IIIB (superior

sulcus T3N0)/III non-small cell lung cancer yields a high rate of pathological complete response. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2008;33:829-836. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18367406>.

935. Gandara DR, Chansky K, Albain KS, et al. Consolidation docetaxel after concurrent chemoradiotherapy in stage IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer: phase II Southwest Oncology Group Study S9504. J Clin Oncol 2003;21:2004-2010. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12743155>.

936. Nakagawa T, Okumura N, Miyoshi K, et al. Prognostic factors in patients with ipsilateral pulmonary metastasis from non-small cell lung cancer. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2005;28:635-639. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16126398>.

937. Lee JG, Lee CY, Kim DJ, et al. Non-small cell lung cancer with ipsilateral pulmonary metastases: prognosis analysis and staging assessment. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2008;33:480-484. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18249000>.

938. Bhaskarla A, Tang PC, Mashtare T, et al. Analysis of second primary lung cancers in the SEER database. J Surg Res 2010;162:1-6. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20400118>.

939. Aziz TM, Saad RA, Glasser J, et al. The management of second primary lung cancers. A single centre experience in 15 years. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2002;21:527-533. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11888775>.

940. Adebonojo SA, Moritz DM, Danby CA. The results of modern surgical therapy for multiple primary lung cancers. Chest 1997;112:693-701. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9315801>.

941. Nakata M, Sawada S, Yamashita M, et al. Surgical treatments for multiple primary adenocarcinoma of the lung. Ann Thorac Surg 2004;78:1194-1199. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15464469>.

942. Ginsberg MS, Griff SK, Go BD, et al. Pulmonary nodules resected at video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery: etiology in 426 patients. Radiology 1999;213:277-282. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10540672>.

943. Allen MS. Multiple benign lung tumors. Semin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2003;15:310-314. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12973710>.



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

944. Asamura H. Multiple primary cancers or multiple metastases, that is the question. *J Thorac Oncol* 2010;5:930-931. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20581574>.
945. Girard N, Deshpande C, Azzoli CG, et al. Use of epidermal growth factor receptor/Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homolog mutation testing to define clonal relationships among multiple lung adenocarcinomas: comparison with clinical guidelines. *Chest* 2010;137:46-52. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19376842>.
946. Han HS, Eom DW, Kim JH, et al. EGFR mutation status in primary lung adenocarcinomas and corresponding metastatic lesions: discordance in pleural metastases. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2011;12:380-386. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21729655>.
947. Martini N, Melamed MR. Multiple primary lung cancers. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1975;70:606-612. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/170482>.
948. Patel SB, Kadi W, Walts AE, et al. Next-Generation Sequencing: A Novel Approach to Distinguish Multifocal Primary Lung Adenocarcinomas from Intrapulmonary Metastases. *J Mol Diagn* 2017;19:870-880. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28866070>.
949. Zheng R, Shen Q, Mardekian S, et al. Molecular profiling of key driver genes improves staging accuracy in multifocal non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2020;160:e71-e79. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32007245>.
950. Liu C, Liu C, Zou X, et al. Next-generation sequencing facilitates differentiating between multiple primary lung cancer and intrapulmonary metastasis: a case series. *Diagn Pathol* 2021;16:21. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33706781>.
951. Chang YL, Wu CT, Lee YC. Surgical treatment of synchronous multiple primary lung cancers: experience of 92 patients. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2007;134:630-637. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17723810>.
952. Tanvetyanon T, Robinson L, Sommers KE, et al. Relationship between tumor size and survival among patients with resection of multiple synchronous lung cancers. *J Thorac Oncol* 2010;5:1018-1024. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20453687>.
953. Rea F, Zuin A, Callegaro D, et al. Surgical results for multiple primary lung cancers. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2001;20:489-495. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11509268>.
954. Gibbs IC, Loo BW, Jr. CyberKnife stereotactic ablative radiotherapy for lung tumors. *Technol Cancer Res Treat* 2010;9:589-596. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21070081>.
955. Godoy MC, Naidich DP. Subsolid pulmonary nodules and the spectrum of peripheral adenocarcinomas of the lung: recommended interim guidelines for assessment and management. *Radiology* 2009;253:606-622. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19952025>.
956. Pearson FG, DeLarue NC, Ilves R, et al. Significance of positive superior mediastinal nodes identified at mediastinoscopy in patients with resectable cancer of the lung. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1982;83:1-11. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7054602>.
957. Rice TW. Thoracoscopy in the staging of thoracic malignancies. In: Kaiser LR, Daniel TM, eds, eds. *Thoracoscopic Surgery*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 1993:153-162.
958. Gandara DR, Chansky K, Albain KS, et al. Long-term survival with concurrent chemoradiation therapy followed by consolidation docetaxel in stage IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase II Southwest Oncology Group Study (S9504). *Clin Lung Cancer* 2006;8:116-121. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17026812>.
959. Mina LA, Neubauer MA, Ansari RH, et al. Phase III trial of cisplatin (P) plus etoposide (E) plus concurrent chest radiation (XRT) with or without consolidation docetaxel (D) in patients (pts) with inoperable stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): HOG LUN 01-24/USO-023-- Updated results [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26 (Suppl 15):Abstract 7519. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/26/15_suppl/7519.
960. Hanna N, Neubauer M, Yiannoutsos C, et al. Phase III study of cisplatin, etoposide, and concurrent chest radiation with or without consolidation docetaxel in patients with inoperable stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: the Hoosier Oncology Group and U.S. Oncology. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:5755-5760. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19001323>.
961. Hanna NH, Neubauer M, Ansari R, et al. Phase III trial of cisplatin (P) plus etoposide (E) plus concurrent chest radiation (XRT) with or without



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

consolidation docetaxel (D) in patients (pts) with inoperable stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): HOG LUN 01-24/USO-023 [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2007;25 (Suppl 18):Abstract 7512. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/25/18_suppl/7512.

962. Masters GA, Temin S, Azzoli CG, et al. Systemic Therapy for Stage IV Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2015;33:3488-3515. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26324367>.

963. Decker DA, Dines DE, Payne WS, et al. The significance of a cytologically negative pleural effusion in bronchogenic carcinoma. Chest 1978;74:640-642. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/216532>.

964. Feller-Kopman DJ, Reddy CB, DeCamp MM, et al. Management of Malignant Pleural Effusions. An Official ATS/STS/STR Clinical Practice Guideline. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2018;198:839-849. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30272503>.

965. Demmy TL, Gu L, Burkhalter JE, et al. Optimal management of malignant pleural effusions (results of CALGB 30102). J Natl Compr Canc Netw 2012;10:975-982. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22878823>.

966. de Vin T, Engels B, Gevaert T, et al. Stereotactic radiotherapy for oligometastatic cancer: a prognostic model for survival. Ann Oncol 2014;25:467-471. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24355488>.

967. Simone CB, 2nd, Burri SH, Heinzerling JH. Novel radiotherapy approaches for lung cancer: combining radiation therapy with targeted and immunotherapies. Transl Lung Cancer Res 2015;4:545-552. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26629423>.

968. Campo M, Al-Halabi H, Khandekar M, et al. Integration of Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy With Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Stage IV Oncogene-Driven Lung Cancer. Oncologist 2016;21:964-973. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27354669>.

969. Belani CP, Ramalingam S, Perry MC, et al. Randomized, phase III study of weekly paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin versus standard every-3-weeks administration of carboplatin and paclitaxel for patients with previously untreated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:468-473. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18202422>.

970. Rosell R, Gomez-Codina J, Camps C, et al. A randomized trial comparing preoperative chemotherapy plus surgery with surgery alone in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 1994;330:153-158. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8043059>.

971. Pisters K, Vallieres E, Bunn P, et al. S9900: A phase III trial of surgery alone or surgery plus preoperative (preop) paclitaxel/carboplatin (PC) chemotherapy in early stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Preliminary results [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2005;23 (Suppl 16):Abstract LBA7012. Available at:

http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/23/16_suppl/LBA7012.

972. Pisters K, Vallieres E, Bunn PA, Jr., et al. S9900: Surgery alone or surgery plus induction (ind) paclitaxel/carboplatin (PC) chemotherapy in early stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Follow-up on a phase III trial [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2007;25 (Suppl 18):Abstract 7520. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/25/18_suppl/7520.

973. Burkes RL, Ginsberg RJ, Shepherd FA, et al. Induction chemotherapy with mitomycin, vindesine, and cisplatin for stage III unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: results of the Toronto Phase II Trial. J Clin Oncol 1992;10:580-586. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1312587>.

974. Bonomi P, Faber L. Neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy in non-small cell lung cancer: The Rush University experience. Lung Cancer 1993;9:383-390. Available at:

975. Rusch VW, Albain KS, Crowley JJ, et al. Surgical resection of stage IIIA and stage IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer after concurrent induction chemoradiotherapy. A Southwest Oncology Group trial. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1993;105:97-104; discussion 104-106. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8380477>.

976. Park SY, Lee JG, Kim J, et al. Efficacy of platinum-based adjuvant chemotherapy in T2aN0 stage IB non-small cell lung cancer. J Cardiothorac Surg 2013;8:151. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23759129>.

977. Group NM-aC, Arriagada R, Auperin A, et al. Adjuvant chemotherapy, with or without postoperative radiotherapy, in operable non-small-cell lung cancer: two meta-analyses of individual patient data. Lancet 2010;375:1267-1277. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20338627>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

978. Postoperative radiotherapy in non-small-cell lung cancer: systematic review and meta-analysis of individual patient data from nine randomised controlled trials. PORT Meta-analysis Trialists Group. Lancet 1998;352:257-263. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9690404>.
979. Robinson CG, Patel AP, Bradley JD, et al. Postoperative radiotherapy for pathologic N2 non-small-cell lung cancer treated with adjuvant chemotherapy: a review of the National Cancer Data Base. J Clin Oncol 2015;33:870-876. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25667283>.
980. Patel SH, Ma Y, Wernicke AG, et al. Evidence supporting contemporary post-operative radiation therapy (PORT) using linear accelerators in N2 lung cancer. Lung Cancer 2014;84:156-160. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24674156>.
981. Choy H, Schwartzberg LS, Dakhil SR, et al. Phase 2 study of pemetrexed plus carboplatin, or pemetrexed plus cisplatin with concurrent radiation therapy followed by pemetrexed consolidation in patients with favorable-prognosis inoperable stage IIIA/B non-small-cell lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2013;8:1308-1316. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23981966>.
982. Garrido P, Engel-Riedel W, Serke M, et al. Final results from a Phase II study of pemetrexed and cisplatin with concurrent thoracic radiation after Pem-Cis induction in patients with unresectable locally advanced non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Lung Cancer 2015;88:160-166. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25758556>.
983. Schneider BJ, Ismail N, Aerts J, et al. Lung cancer surveillance after definitive curative-intent therapy: ASCO Guideline. J Clin Oncol 2020;38:753-766. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31829901>.
984. Crabtree TD, Puri V, Chen SB, et al. Does the method of radiologic surveillance affect survival after resection of stage I non-small cell lung cancer? J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2015;149:45-52, 53 e41-43. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25218540>.
985. Erb CT, Su KW, Soulos PR, et al. Surveillance Practice Patterns after Curative Intent Therapy for Stage I Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer in the Medicare Population. Lung Cancer 2016;99:200-207. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27565940>.
986. Colt HG, Murgu SD, Korst RJ, et al. Follow-up and surveillance of the patient with lung cancer after curative-intent therapy: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. Chest 2013;143:e437S-e454S. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23649451>.
987. Lou F, Huang J, Sima CS, et al. Patterns of recurrence and second primary lung cancer in early-stage lung cancer survivors followed with routine computed tomography surveillance. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2013;145:75-81; discussion 81-72. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23127371>.
988. Srikantharajah D, Ghuman A, Nagendran M, Maruthappu M. Is computed tomography follow-up of patients after lobectomy for non-small cell lung cancer of benefit in terms of survival? Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg 2012;15:893-898. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22859511>.
989. Hanna WC, Paul NS, Darling GE, et al. Minimal-dose computed tomography is superior to chest x-ray for the follow-up and treatment of patients with resected lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2014;147:30-33. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24139896>.
990. Calman L, Beaver K, Hind D, et al. Survival benefits from follow-up of patients with lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Thorac Oncol 2011;6:1993-2004. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21892108>.
991. Dane B, Grechushkin V, Plank A, et al. PET/CT vs. non-contrast CT alone for surveillance 1-year post lobectomy for stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. Am J Nucl Med Mol Imaging 2013;3:408-416. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24116349>.
992. Henschke CI, McCauley DI, Yankelevitz DF, et al. Early Lung Cancer Action Project: overall design and findings from baseline screening. Lancet 1999;354:99-105. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10408484>.
993. Ulaner GA, Lyall A. Identifying and distinguishing treatment effects and complications from malignancy at FDG PET/CT. Radiographics 2013;33:1817-1834. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24108564>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

994. Shi Q, Smith TG, Michonski JD, et al. Symptom burden in cancer survivors 1 year after diagnosis: a report from the American Cancer Society's Studies of Cancer Survivors. *Cancer* 2011;117:2779-2790. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21495026>.
995. Gelb AF, Tashkin DP, Epstein JD, et al. Physiologic characteristics of malignant unilateral main-stem bronchial obstruction. Diagnosis and Nd-YAG laser treatment. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1988;138:1382-1385. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2462389>.
996. Howell DD, James JL, Hartsell WF, et al. Single-fraction radiotherapy versus multifraction radiotherapy for palliation of painful vertebral bone metastases-equivalent efficacy, less toxicity, more convenient: a subset analysis of Radiation Therapy Oncology Group trial 97-14. *Cancer* 2013;119:888-896. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23165743>.
997. Griffioen GH, Toguri D, Dahle M, et al. Radical treatment of synchronous oligometastatic non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC): patient outcomes and prognostic factors. *Lung Cancer* 2013;82:95-102. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23973202>.
998. Ashworth A, Rodrigues G, Boldt G, Palma D. Is there an oligometastatic state in non-small cell lung cancer? A systematic review of the literature. *Lung Cancer* 2013;82:197-203. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24051084>.
999. Collen C, Christian N, Schallier D, et al. Phase II study of stereotactic body radiotherapy to primary tumor and metastatic locations in oligometastatic nonsmall-cell lung cancer patients. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25:1954-1959. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25114022>.
1000. Tree AC, Khoo VS, Eeles RA, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy for oligometastases. *Lancet Oncol* 2013;14:e28-37. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23276369>.
1001. Kelly P, Balter PA, Rebueno N, et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy for patients with lung cancer previously treated with thoracic radiation. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2010;78:1387-1393. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20381271>.
1002. Meijneke TR, Petit SF, Wentzler D, et al. Reirradiation and stereotactic radiotherapy for tumors in the lung: dose summation and toxicity. *Radiother Oncol* 2013;107:423-427. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23647748>.
1003. Peulen H, Karlsson K, Lindberg K, et al. Toxicity after reirradiation of pulmonary tumours with stereotactic body radiotherapy. *Radiother Oncol* 2011;101:260-266. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22056534>.
1004. Reyngold M, Wu AJ, McLane A, et al. Toxicity and outcomes of thoracic re-irradiation using stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT). *Radiat Oncol* 2013;8:99. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23617949>.
1005. Scagliotti GV, Hirsh V, Siena S, et al. Overall survival improvement in patients with lung cancer and bone metastases treated with denosumab versus zoledronic acid: subgroup analysis from a randomized phase 3 study. *J Thorac Oncol* 2012;7:1823-1829. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23154554>.
1006. Casas A, Llombart A, Martin M. Denosumab for the treatment of bone metastases in advanced breast cancer. *Breast* 2013;22:585-592. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23759273>.
1007. Ibrahim A, Scher N, Williams G, et al. Approval summary for zoledronic acid for treatment of multiple myeloma and cancer bone metastases. *Clin Cancer Res* 2003;9:2394-2399. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12855610>.
1008. Henry D, Vadhan-Raj S, Hirsh V, et al. Delaying skeletal-related events in a randomized phase 3 study of denosumab versus zoledronic acid in patients with advanced cancer: an analysis of data from patients with solid tumors. *Support Care Cancer* 2014;22:679-687. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24162260>.
1009. Henry DH, Costa L, Goldwasser F, et al. Randomized, double-blind study of denosumab versus zoledronic acid in the treatment of bone metastases in patients with advanced cancer (excluding breast and prostate cancer) or multiple myeloma. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:1125-1132. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21343556>.
1010. Rosen LS, Gordon D, Tchekmedyian NS, et al. Long-term efficacy and safety of zoledronic acid in the treatment of skeletal metastases in patients with nonsmall cell lung carcinoma and other solid tumors: a randomized, Phase III, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Cancer* 2004;100:2613-2621. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15197804>.
1011. Henry DH, von Moos R, Hungria V, et al. Delaying skeletal-related events in a randomized phase III study of denosumab versus zoledronic



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

acid in patients with advanced cancer [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2010;28 (Suppl 15):Abstract 9133. Available at:

http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/28/15_suppl/9133.

1012. Pascual J, Attard G, Bidard FC, et al. ESMO recommendations on the use of circulating tumour DNA assays for patients with cancer: a report from the ESMO Precision Medicine Working Group. Ann Oncol 2022;33:750-768. Available at:

1013. Xie J, Yao W, Chen L, et al. Plasma ctDNA increases tissue NGS-based detection of therapeutically targetable mutations in lung cancers. BMC Cancer 2023;23:294. Available at:

1014. Maity AP, Gangireddy M, Degen KC, et al. Impact of Simultaneous Circulating Tumor DNA and Tissue Genotyping in the Workup of Stage IV Lung Adenocarcinoma on Quality of Care in an Academic Community Medical Center. JCO Oncol Pract 2023;19:620-625. Available at:

1015. Schwartzberg LS, Li G, Tolba K, et al. Complementary Roles for Tissue- and Blood-Based Comprehensive Genomic Profiling for Detection of Actionable Driver Alterations in Advanced NSCLC. JTO Clin Res Rep 2022;3:100386. Available at:

1016. Leighl N, Page RD, Raymond VM, et al. Clinical utility of comprehensive cell-free DNA (cfDNA) analysis to identify genomic biomarkers in newly diagnosed metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC) [abstract] [abstract]. Presented at the AACR Annual Meeting; Philadelphia. Abstract 4460.

1017. Raez LE, Brice K, Dumais K, et al. Liquid Biopsy Versus Tissue Biopsy to Determine Front Line Therapy in Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC). Clin Lung Cancer 2023;24:120-129. Available at:

1018. Aggarwal C, Marmarelis ME, Hwang WT, et al. Association Between Availability of Molecular Genotyping Results and Overall Survival in Patients With Advanced Nonsquamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. JCO Precis Oncol 2023;7:e2300191. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/37499192>.

1019. Oxnard GR, Yang JC, Yu H, et al. TATTON: a multi-arm, phase Ib trial of osimertinib combined with selumetinib, savolitinib, or durvalumab in EGFR-mutant lung cancer. Ann Oncol 2020;31:507-516. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32139298>.

1020. Gettinger S, Hellmann MD, Chow LQM, et al. Nivolumab Plus Erlotinib in Patients With EGFR-Mutant Advanced NSCLC. J Thorac Oncol

2018;13:1363-1372. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29802888>.

1021. Negrao MV, Skoulidis F, Montesin M, et al. Oncogene-specific differences in tumor mutational burden, PD-L1 expression, and outcomes from immunotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer. J Immunother Cancer 2021;9. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34376553>.

1022. Landre T, Justeau G, Assie JB, et al. Anti-PD-(L)1 for KRAS-mutant advanced non-small-cell lung cancers: a meta-analysis of randomized-controlled trials. Cancer Immunol Immunother 2022;71:719-726. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34378081>.

1023. Kim JH, Kim HS, Kim BJ. Prognostic value of KRAS mutation in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors: A meta-analysis and review. Oncotarget 2017;8:48248-48252. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28525386>.

1024. Reinersman JM, Johnson ML, Riely GJ, et al. Frequency of EGFR and KRAS mutations in lung adenocarcinomas in African Americans. J Thorac Oncol 2011;6:28-31. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21107288>.

1025. Cote ML, Haddad R, Edwards DJ, et al. Frequency and type of epidermal growth factor receptor mutations in African Americans with non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2011;6:627-630. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21317742>.

1026. Yang JC, Sequist LV, Geater SL, et al. Clinical activity of afatinib in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer harbouring uncommon EGFR mutations: a combined post-hoc analysis of LUX-Lung 2, LUX-Lung 3, and LUX-Lung 6. Lancet Oncol 2015;16:830-838. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26051236>.

1027. Low JL, Lim SM, Lee JB, et al. Advances in the management of non-small-cell lung cancer harbouring EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations. Ther Adv Med Oncol 2023;15:17588359221146131. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36756143>.

1028. Prescribing information: osimertinib tablets, for oral use. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2024/208065s0301bl.pdf. Accessed

1029. Remon J, Steuer CE, Ramalingam SS, Felip E. Osimertinib and other third-generation EGFR TKI in EGFR-mutant NSCLC patients. Ann



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Oncol 2018;29:i20-i27. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29462255>.

1030. Ramalingam SS, Yang JC, Lee CK, et al. Osimertinib As First-Line Treatment of EGFR Mutation-Positive Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. J Clin Oncol 2018;36:841-849. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28841389>.

1031. Ramalingam SS, Reungwetwattana T, Chewaskulyong B, et al. Osimertinib versus standard-of-care EGFR-TKI as first-line treatment in patients with EGFRm advanced NSCLC: FLAURA [abstract] [abstract]. Presented at the ESMO Congress; Madrid. Abstract LBA2_PR.

1032. Planchard D, Janne PA, Cheng Y, et al. Osimertinib with or without Chemotherapy in EGFR-Mutated Advanced NSCLC. N Engl J Med 2023;389:1935-1948. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/37937763>.

1033. Passaro A, Wang J, Wang Y, et al. Amivantamab plus chemotherapy with and without lazertinib in EGFR-mutant advanced NSCLC after disease progression on osimertinib: primary results from the phase III MARIPOSA-2 study. Ann Oncol 2024;35:77-90. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/37879444>.

1034. Wu YL, Cheng Y, Zhou X, et al. Dacomitinib versus gefitinib as first-line treatment for patients with EGFR-mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (ARCHER 1050): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2017;18:1454-1466. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28958502>.

1035. Nakagawa K, Garon EB, Seto T, et al. Ramucirumab plus erlotinib in patients with untreated, EGFR-mutated, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (RELAY): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2019;20:1655-1669. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31591063>.

1036. Kawashima Y, Fukuhara T, Saito H, et al. Bevacizumab plus erlotinib versus erlotinib alone in Japanese patients with advanced, metastatic, EGFR-mutant non-small-cell lung cancer (NEJ026): overall survival analysis of an open-label, randomised, multicentre, phase 3 trial. Lancet Respir Med 2022;10:72-82. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34454653>.

1037. Prescribing information: erlotinib tablets for oral use. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2016/021743s0251bl.pdf. Accessed

1038. Prescribing information: gefitinib tablets for oral use. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/206995s0041bl.pdf. Accessed

1039. Prescribing information: dacomitinib tablets, for oral use. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/211288s0031bl.pdf. Accessed

1040. Clarke JM, Hurwitz HI. Targeted inhibition of VEGF receptor 2: an update on ramucirumab. Expert Opin Biol Ther 2013;13:1187-1196. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23803182>.

1041. Saito H, Fukuhara T, Furuya N, et al. Erlotinib plus bevacizumab versus erlotinib alone in patients with EGFR-positive advanced non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (NEJ026): interim analysis of an open-label, randomised, multicentre, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2019;20:625-635. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30975627>.

1042. Yang JC-H, Lee DH, Lee J-S, et al. Pemetrexed and platinum with or without pembrolizumab for tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI)-resistant, EGFR-mutant, metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC: Phase 3 KEYNOTE-789 study. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2023;41:LBA9000-LBA9000. Available at: https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2023.41.17_suppl.LBA9000.

1043. Nelson V, Ziehr J, Agulnik M, Johnson M. Afatinib: emerging next-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitor for NSCLC. Onco Targets Ther 2013;6:135-143. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23493883>.

1044. De Greve J, Teugels E, Geers C, et al. Clinical activity of afatinib (BIBW 2992) in patients with lung adenocarcinoma with mutations in the kinase domain of HER2/neu. Lung Cancer 2012;76:123-127. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22325357>.

1045. Prescribing information: afatinib tablets, for oral use. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/201292s0171bl.pdf. Accessed

1046. Ji J, Areo JV, Piper-Vallillo A, et al. Osimertinib in NSCLC With Atypical EGFR-Activating Mutations: A Retrospective Multicenter Study. JTO Clin Res Rep 2023;4:100459. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36879929>.

1047. Yang JC, Schuler M, Popat S, et al. Afatinib for the Treatment of NSCLC Harboring Uncommon EGFR Mutations: A Database of 693



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Cases. J Thorac Oncol 2020;15:803-815. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31931137>.

1048. Mobocertinib Will No Longer Be Available in US for EGFR Exon 20 Insertion+ NSCLC. Available at:
<https://www.oncnursingnews.com/view/mobocertinib-will-no-longer-be-available-in-us-for-egfr-exon-20-insertion-nsclc>.

1049. Jänne PA, Wang BC, Cho BC, et al. 5070 EXCLAIM-2: Phase III trial of first-line (1L) mobocertinib versus platinum-based chemotherapy in patients (pts) with epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exon 20 insertion (ex20ins)+ locally advanced/metastatic NSCLC. Annals of Oncology 2023;34:S1663-S1664. Available at:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2023.10.586>.

1050. Prescribing information: amivantamab-vmjw injection, for intravenous use. Available at:
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2024/761210s0031bl.pdf. Accessed

1051. Zhou C, Tang KJ, Cho BC, et al. Amivantamab plus Chemotherapy in NSCLC with EGFR Exon 20 Insertions. N Engl J Med 2023;389:2039-2051. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/37870976>.

1052. Calles A, Riess JW, Brahmer JR. Checkpoint Blockade in Lung Cancer With Driver Mutation: Choose the Road Wisely. Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book 2020;40:372-384. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32421452>.

1053. O'Sullivan E, Keogh A, Henderson B, et al. Treatment Strategies for KRAS-Mutated Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Cancers (Basel) 2023;15. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36980522>.

1054. Drosten M, Barbacid M. Targeting the MAPK Pathway in KRAS-Driven Tumors. Cancer Cell 2020;37:543-550. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32289276>.

1055. Riely GJ, Kris MG, Rosenbaum D, et al. Frequency and distinctive spectrum of KRAS mutations in never smokers with lung adenocarcinoma. Clin Cancer Res 2008;14:5731-5734. Available at:

1056. Prescribing information: adagrasib tablets, for oral use. Available at:
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/216340Orig1s000Corrected_lbl.pdf. Accessed

1057. Prescribing information: sotorasib tablets, for oral use. Available at:
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/214665s0041bl.pdf. Accessed

1058. Arbour KC, Riely GJ. Diagnosis and Treatment of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase-Positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Hematol Oncol Clin North Am 2017;31:101-111. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27912826>.

1059. Shaw AT, Kim TM, Crino L, 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. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28602779>.

1060. Prescribing information: crizotinib capsules or oral pellets, for oral use. Available at:
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/217581s0001bl.pdf. Accessed

1061. Prescribing information: ceritinib capsules or tablets, for oral use. Available at:
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/211225s0041bl.pdf. Accessed

1062. Lin JJ, Kennedy E, Sequist LV, et al. Clinical Activity of Alectinib in Advanced RET-Rearranged Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2016;11:2027-2032. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27544060>.

1063. Prescribing information: alectinib capsules, for oral use. 2021. Available at:
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/208434s0121bl.pdf. Accessed

1064. Hida T, Nokihara H, Kondo M, 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. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28501140>.

1065. Prescribing information: brigatinib capsules, for oral use. Available at:
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/208772s0131bl.pdf. Accessed

1066. Beardslee T, Lawson J. Alectinib and Brigatinib: New Second-Generation ALK Inhibitors for the Treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. J Adv Pract Oncol 2018;9:94-101. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30564472>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

1067. Camidge DR, Kim HR, Ahn MJ, et al. Brigatinib Versus Crizotinib in Advanced ALK Inhibitor-Naïve ALK-Positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Second Interim Analysis of the Phase III ALTA-1L Trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38:3592-3603. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32780660>.
1068. Camidge DR, Kim HR, Ahn MJ, et al. Brigatinib Versus Crizotinib in ALK Inhibitor-Naïve Advanced ALK-Positive NSCLC: Final Results of Phase 3 ALTA-1L Trial. *J Thorac Oncol* 2021;16:2091-2108. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34537440>.
1069. Prescribing information: lorlatinib tablets, for oral use. Available at: <http://tinyurl.com/2p8v8zs8>. Accessed
1070. Solomon BJ, Bauer TM, Ignatius Ou SH, et al. Post hoc analysis of lorlatinib intracranial efficacy and safety in patients with ALK-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer from the phase III CROWN study. *J Clin Oncol* 2022;40:3593-3602. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35605188>.
1071. Solomon BJ, Bauer TM, Mok TSK, et al. Efficacy and safety of first-line lorlatinib versus crizotinib in patients with advanced, ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: updated analysis of data from the phase 3, randomised, open-label CROWN study. *Lancet Respir Med* 2023;11:354-366. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/36535300>.
1072. Solomon BJ, Besse B, Bauer TM, et al. Lorlatinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: results from a global phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2018;19:1654-1667. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30413378>.
1073. Besse B, Solomon BJ, Felip E, et al. Lorlatinib in patients (Pts) with previously treated ALK+ advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Updated efficacy and safety [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36(15_suppl):Abstract 9032. Available at: http://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2018.36.15_suppl.9032.
1074. Shaw AT, Solomon BJ, Besse B, et al. ALK Resistance Mutations and Efficacy of Lorlatinib in Advanced Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2019;37:1370-1379. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30892989>.
1075. Dagogo-Jack I, Rooney M, Lin JJ, et al. Treatment with Next-Generation ALK Inhibitors Fuels Plasma ALK Mutation Diversity. *Clin Cancer Res* 2019;25:6662-6670. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31358542>.
1076. Mizuta H, Okada K, Araki M, et al. Gilteritinib overcomes lorlatinib resistance in ALK-rearranged cancer. *Nat Commun* 2021;12:1261. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33627640>.
1077. Gainor JF, Shaw AT. Novel targets in non-small cell lung cancer: ROS1 and RET fusions. *Oncologist* 2013;18:865-875. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23814043>.
1078. Kazandjian D, Blumenthal GM, Chen HY, et al. FDA approval summary: crizotinib for the treatment of metastatic non-small cell lung cancer with anaplastic lymphoma kinase rearrangements. *Oncologist* 2014;19:e5-11. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25170012>.
1079. Shaw AT, Kim DW, Nakagawa K, et al. Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:2385-2394. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23724913>.
1080. Crino L, Kim D, Riely GJ, et al. Initial phase II results with crizotinib in advanced ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): PROFILE 1005 [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29 (Suppl 15):Abstract 7514. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/29/15_suppl/7514.
1081. Camidge DR, Bang Y, Kwak EL, et al. Progression-free survival (PFS) from a phase I study of crizotinib (PF-02341066) in patients with ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29(Suppl 15):Abstract 2501. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/29/15_suppl/2501.
1082. Rodig SJ, Shapiro GI. Crizotinib, a small-molecule dual inhibitor of the c-Met and ALK receptor tyrosine kinases. *Curr Opin Investig Drugs* 2010;11:1477-1490. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21154129>.
1083. Michels S, Massuti B, Schildhaus HU, et al. Safety and Efficacy of Crizotinib in Patients With Advanced or Metastatic ROS1-Rearranged Lung Cancer (EUCROSS): A European Phase II Clinical Trial. *J Thorac Oncol* 2019;14:1266-1276. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30978502>.
1084. Wu YL, Yang JC, Kim DW, et al. Phase II Study of Crizotinib in East Asian Patients With ROS1-Positive Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:1405-1411. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29596029>.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

1085. Liu D, Offin M, Harnicar S, et al. Entrectinib: an orally available, selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor for the treatment of NTRK, ROS1, and ALK fusion-positive solid tumors. *Ther Clin Risk Manag* 2018;14:1247-1252. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30050303>.

1086. Prescribing information: entrectinib capsules (for oral use) or oral pellets. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2024/212725s0111bl.pdf. Accessed

1087. Doebele RC, Ahn M-J, Siena S, et al. OA02.01: Efficacy and safety of entrectinib in locally advanced or metastatic ROS1-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [abstract]. *J Thorac Oncol* 2018;13:S321-S322. Available at: [https://www.ito.org/article/S1556-0864\(18\)31197-3/fulltext](https://www.ito.org/article/S1556-0864(18)31197-3/fulltext).

1088. Prescribing information: repotrectinib capsules for oral use.

Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/218213s0001bl.pdf. Accessed

1089. Drilon A, Ou SI, Cho BC, et al. Repotrectinib (TPX-0005) Is a Next-Generation ROS1/TRK/ALK Inhibitor That Potently Inhibits ROS1/TRK/ALK Solvent-Front Mutations. *Cancer Discov* 2018;8:1227-1236. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30093503>.

1090. Drilon A, Camidge DR, Lin JJ, et al. Repotrectinib in ROS1 Fusion-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2024;390:118-131. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/38197815>.

1091. Gendarme S, Bylicki O, Chouaid C, Guisier F. ROS-1 Fusions in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Evidence to Date. *Curr Oncol* 2022;29:641-658. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35200557>.

1092. Lim SM, Kim HR, Lee JS, et al. Open-Label, Multicenter, Phase II Study of Ceritinib in Patients With Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Harboring ROS1 Rearrangement. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:2613-2618. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28520527>.

1093. Guo YJ, Pan WW, Liu SB, et al. ERK/MAPK signalling pathway and tumorigenesis. *Exp Ther Med* 2020;19:1997-2007. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32104259>.

1094. Karoulia Z, Gavathiotis E, Poulikakos PI. New perspectives for targeting RAF kinase in human cancer. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2017;17:676-691. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28984291>.

1095. Riely GJ, Smit EF, Ahn MJ, et al. Phase II, open-label study of encorafenib plus binimatinib in patients with BRAF(V600)-mutant

metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41:3700-3711. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/37270692>.

1096. Prescribing information: dabrafenib capsules (for oral use) or tablets (for oral suspension). Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/202806s0271bl.pdf. Accessed

1097. Prescribing information: encorafenib capsules, for oral use. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/210496s0151bl.pdf. Accessed

1098. Planchard D, Smit EF, Groen HJM, et al. Dabrafenib plus trametinib in patients with previously untreated BRAF(V600E)-mutant metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: an open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2017;18:1307-1316. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28919011>.

1099. Dudnik E, Peled N, Nechushtan H, et al. BRAF Mutant Lung Cancer: Programmed Death Ligand 1 Expression, Tumor Mutational Burden, Microsatellite Instability Status, and Response to Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors. *J Thorac Oncol* 2018;13:1128-1137. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29723688>.

1100. Drilon A. TRK inhibitors in TRK fusion-positive cancers. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30:viii23-viii30. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31738426>.

1101. Prescribing information: larotrectinib capsules (for oral use) or oral solution. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/211710s0091bl.pdf. Accessed

1102. Cho BC CC-H, Massarelli E, Buchschacher GL. Updated efficacy and safety of entrectinib in patients (pts) with locally advanced/metastatic NTRK fusion-positive (fp) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Abstract 9047. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2023;41. Available at:

1103. Drilon A, Tan DSW, Lassen UN, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Larotrectinib in Patients With Tropomyosin Receptor Kinase Fusion-Positive Lung Cancers. *JCO Precis Oncol* 2022;6:e2100418. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35085007>.

1104. Prescribing information: capmatinib tablets, for oral use. Available at:



National
Comprehensive
Cancer
Network®

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/213591s0071bl.pdf. Accessed

1105. Santarpia M, Massafra M, Gebbia V, et al. A narrative review of MET inhibitors in non-small cell lung cancer with MET exon 14 skipping mutations. *Transl Lung Cancer Res* 2021;10:1536-1556. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33889528>.

1106. Prescribing information: tepotinib tablets, for oral use. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2024/214096s0031bl.pdf. Accessed

1107. Garon EB, Heist RS, Seto T, et al. CT082 - Capmatinib in METex14-mutated (mut) advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Results from the phase II GEOMETRY mono-1 study, including efficacy in patients (pts) with brain metastases (BM) [abstract]. Presented at the ACCR Annual Meeting 2020 (virtual). Abstract CT082.

1108. Le X, Sakai H, Felip E, et al. Tepotinib efficacy and safety in patients with MET exon 14 skipping NSCLC: Outcomes in patient subgroups from the VISION study with relevance for clinical practice. *Clin Cancer Res* 2022;28:1117-1126. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34789481>.

1109. Paik PK, Felip E, Veillon R, et al. Tepotinib in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer with MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutations. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:931-943. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32469185>.

1110. Mazieres J, Paik PK, Garassino MC, et al. Tepotinib Treatment in Patients With MET Exon 14-Skipping Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Long-term Follow-up of the VISION Phase 2 Nonrandomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Oncol* 2023;9:1260-1266. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/37270698>.

1111. Cascetta P, Sforza V, Manzo A, et al. RET Inhibitors in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *Cancers (Basel)* 2021;13. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34503226>.

1112. Prescribing information: selpercatinib capsules, for oral use. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/213246s0081bl.pdf. Accessed

1113. Prescribing information: pralsetinib capsules, for oral use. Available at:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2023/213721s0091bl.pdf. Accessed

1114. Drilon A, Oxnard G, Wirth L, et al. PL02.08 Registrational Results of LIBRETTO-001: A Phase 1/2 Trial of LOXO-292 in Patients with RET Fusion-Positive Lung Cancers. *Journal of Thoracic Oncology* 2019;14:S6-S7. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtho.2019.08.059>.

1115. Zhou C, Solomon B, Loong HH, et al. First-Line Selpercatinib or Chemotherapy and Pembrolizumab in RET Fusion-Positive NSCLC. *N Engl J Med* 2023;389:1839-1850. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/37870973>.

1116. Griesinger F, Curigliano G, Thomas M, et al. Safety and efficacy of pralsetinib in RET fusion-positive non-small-cell lung cancer including as first-line therapy: update from the ARROW trial. *Ann Oncol* 2022;33:1168-1178. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35973665>.

1117. Drilon AE, Sima CS, Somwar R, et al. Phase II study of cabozantinib for patients with advanced RET-rearranged lung cancers [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:Abstract 8007. Available at: <http://meetinglibrary.asco.org/content/147349-156>.

1118. Iqbal N, Iqbal N. Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER2) in Cancers: Overexpression and Therapeutic Implications. *Mol Biol Int* 2014;2014:852748. Available at:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25276427>.

1119. Prescribing information: fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki for injection, for intravenous use. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/761139s0241bl.pdf. Accessed

1120. Tsurutani J, Iwata H, Krop I, et al. Targeting HER2 with Trastuzumab Deruxtecan: A Dose-Expansion, Phase I Study in Multiple Advanced Solid Tumors. *Cancer Discov* 2020;10:688-701. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32213540>.

1121. Smit EF, Nakagawa K, Nagasaka M, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd; DS-8201) in patients with HER2-mutated metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Interim results of DESTINY-Lung01. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2020;38:9504-9504. Available at: https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2020.38.15_suppl.9504.

1122. Li BT, Shen R, Buonocore D, et al. Ado-trastuzumab emtansine in patients with HER2 mutant lung cancers: Results from a phase II basket



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:Abstract 8510. Available at:
http://abstracts.asco.org/199/AbstView_199_193079.html.

1123. Pilkington G, Boland A, Brown T, et al. A systematic review of the clinical effectiveness of first-line chemotherapy for adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. *Thorax* 2015;70:359-367. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25661113>.

1124. Sandler A, Yi J, Dahlberg S, et al. Treatment outcomes by tumor histology in Eastern Cooperative Group Study E4599 of bevacizumab with paclitaxel/carboplatin for advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2010;5:1416-1423. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20686429>.

1125. Socinski MA, Langer CJ, Huang JE, et al. Safety of bevacizumab in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer and brain metastases. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:5255-5261. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19738122>.

1126. Quoix E, Zalcman G, Oster JP, et al. Carboplatin and weekly paclitaxel doublet chemotherapy compared with monotherapy in elderly patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: IFCT-0501 randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2011;378:1079-1088. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21831418>.

1127. Santos FN, de Castria TB, Cruz MR, Riera R. Chemotherapy for advanced non-small cell lung cancer in the elderly population. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2015;10:CD010463. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26482542>.

1128. Smit E, Moro-Sibilot D, Carreno Jde C, et al. Cisplatin and carboplatin-based chemotherapy in the first-line treatment of non-small cell lung cancer: Analysis from the European FRAME study. *Lung Cancer* 2016;92:35-40. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26775594>.

1129. Kubota K, Kawahara M, Ogawara M, et al. Vinorelbine plus gemcitabine followed by docetaxel versus carboplatin plus paclitaxel in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised, open-label, phase III study. *Lancet Oncol* 2008;9:1135-1142. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19013107>.

1130. Johnson DH, Fehrenbacher L, Novotny WF, et al. Randomized phase II trial comparing bevacizumab plus carboplatin and paclitaxel with carboplatin and paclitaxel alone in previously untreated locally advanced

or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2004;22:2184-2191. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15169807>.

1131. Reck M, von Pawel J, Zatloukal P, et al. Phase III trial of cisplatin plus gemcitabine with either placebo or bevacizumab as first-line therapy for nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: AVAiL. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:1227-1234. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19188680>.

1132. Mezger J, von Pawel J, Reck M. Bevacizumab (Bv) single-agent maintenance following Bv-based chemotherapy in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Results from an exploratory analysis of the AVAiL study [abstract]. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27 (Suppl 15):Abstract e19001. Available at:
<http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/27/15S/e19001>.

1133. Scagliotti G, Brodowicz T, Shepherd FA, et al. Treatment-by-histology interaction analyses in three phase III trials show superiority of pemetrexed in nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011;6:64-70. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21119545>.

1134. Soon YY, Stockler MR, Askie LM, Boyer MJ. Duration of chemotherapy for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized trials. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:3277-3283. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19470938>.

1135. Eisenhauer EA, Therasse P, Bogaerts J, et al. New response evaluation criteria in solid tumors: revised RECIST guideline (version 1.1). *Eur J Cancer* 2009;45:228-247. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19097774>.

1136. Therasse P, Arbuck SG, Eisenhauer EA, et al. New guidelines to evaluate the response to treatment in solid tumors. European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, National Cancer Institute of the United States, National Cancer Institute of Canada. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2000;92:205-216. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10655437>.

1137. Nishino M, Hatabu H, Johnson BE, McLoud TC. State of the art: Response assessment in lung cancer in the era of genomic medicine. *Radiology* 2014;271:6-27. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24661292>.

1138. Pfister DG, Johnson DH, Azzoli CG, et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology treatment of unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

guideline: update 2003. J Clin Oncol 2004;22:330-353. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14691125>.

1139. Pirker R, Pereira JR, Szczesna A, et al. Cetuximab plus chemotherapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (FLEX): an open-label randomised phase III trial. Lancet 2009;373:1525-1531. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19410716>.

1140. Meoni G, Cecere FL, Lucherini E, Di Costanzo F. Medical treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer in elderly patients: a review of the role of chemotherapy and targeted agents. J Geriatr Oncol 2013;4:282-290. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24070465>.

1141. Weiss JM, Stinchcombe TE. Second-Line Therapy for Advanced NSCLC. Oncologist 2013;18:947-953. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23918070>.

1142. van Putten JW, Baas P, Codrington H, et al. Activity of single-agent gemcitabine as second-line treatment after previous chemotherapy or radiotherapy in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. Lung Cancer 2001;33:289-298. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11551424>.

1143. Crino L, Mosconi AM, Scagliotti G, et al. Gemcitabine as second-line treatment for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: A phase II trial. J Clin Oncol 1999;17:2081-2085. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10561261>.

1144. Anderson H, Hopwood P, Stephens RJ, et al. Gemcitabine plus best supportive care (BSC) vs BSC in inoperable non-small cell lung cancer--a randomized trial with quality of life as the primary outcome. UK NSCLC Gemcitabine Group. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Br J Cancer 2000;83:447-453. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10945489>.

1145. Sculier JP, Lafitte JJ, Berghmans T, et al. A phase II trial testing gemcitabine as second-line chemotherapy for non small cell lung cancer. The European Lung Cancer Working Party. 101473.1044@compuserve.com. Lung Cancer 2000;29:67-73. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10880849>.

1146. Fossella FV, DeVore R, Kerr RN, et al. Randomized phase III trial of docetaxel versus vinorelbine or ifosfamide in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with platinum-containing chemotherapy regimens. The TAX 320 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Study

Group. J Clin Oncol 2000;18:2354-2362. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10856094>.

1147. Shepherd FA, Dancey J, Ramlau R, et al. Prospective randomized trial of docetaxel versus best supportive care in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with platinum-based chemotherapy. J Clin Oncol 2000;18:2095-2103. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10811675>.

1148. Hanna N, Shepherd FA, Fossella FV, et al. Randomized phase III trial of pemetrexed versus docetaxel in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with chemotherapy. J Clin Oncol 2004;22:1589-1597. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15117980>.

1149. Shepherd FA, Rodrigues Pereira J, Ciuleanu T, et al. Erlotinib in previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2005;353:123-132. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16014882>.

1150. Schwartz LH, Litiere S, de Vries E, et al. RECIST 1.1-Update and clarification: From the RECIST committee. Eur J Cancer 2016;62:132-137. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27189322>.

1151. Ades F, Yamaguchi N. WHO, RECIST, and immune-related response criteria: is it time to revisit pembrolizumab results? Ecancermedicalscience 2015;9:604. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26715941>.

1152. Wolchok JD, Hoos A, O'Day S, et al. Guidelines for the evaluation of immune therapy activity in solid tumors: immune-related response criteria. Clin Cancer Res 2009;15:7412-7420. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19934295>.

1153. Garon EB, Ciuleanu TE, Arrieta O, et al. Ramucirumab plus docetaxel versus placebo plus docetaxel for second-line treatment of stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer after disease progression on platinum-based therapy (REVEL): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet 2014;384:665-673. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24933332>.

1154. Demarinis F, Paul S, Hanna N, et al. Survival update for the phase III study of pemetrexed vs docetaxel in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2006;24 (Suppl 18):Abstract 7133. Available at: http://meeting.ascopubs.org/cgi/content/abstract/24/18_suppl/7133.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2025 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

1155. Garassino MC, Martelli O, Broggini M, et al. Erlotinib versus docetaxel as second-line treatment of patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer and wild-type EGFR tumours (TAILOR): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2013;14:981-988. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23883922>.
1156. Kawaguchi T, Ando M, Asami K, et al. Randomized phase III trial of erlotinib versus docetaxel as second- or third-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Docetaxel and Erlotinib Lung Cancer Trial (DELTA). *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32:1902-1908. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24841974>.
1157. Eccles BK, Geldart TR, Laurence VM, et al. Experience of first- and subsequent-line systemic therapy in the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer. *Ther Adv Med Oncol* 2011;3:163-170. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21904578>.
1158. Morgensztern D, Cobo M, Ponce Aix S, et al. ABOUND.2L+: A randomized phase 2 study of nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel with or without CC-486 as second-line treatment for advanced nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Cancer* 2018;124:4667-4675. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30383906>.
1159. Langer CJ, Mok T, Postmus PE. Targeted agents in the third-/fourth-line treatment of patients with advanced (stage III/IV) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Cancer Treat Rev* 2013;39:252-260. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22703830>.
1160. Noble J, Ellis PM, Mackay JA, et al. Second-line or subsequent systemic therapy for recurrent or progressive non-small cell lung cancer: a systematic review and practice guideline. *J Thorac Oncol* 2006;1:1042-1058. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17409993>.
1161. Soria JC, Felip E, Cobo M, et al. Afatinib versus erlotinib as second-line treatment of patients with advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the lung (LUX-Lung 8): an open-label randomised controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16:897-907. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26156651>.
1162. Schneider JL, Muzikansky A, Lin JJ, et al. A phase 2 study of lorlatinib in patients with ROS1-rearranged lung cancer with brain-only progression on crizotinib. *JTO Clin Res Rep* 2022;3:100347. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35815322>.
1163. Lin JJ, Choudhury NJ, Yoda S, et al. Spectrum of mechanisms of resistance to crizotinib and lorlatinib in ROS1 fusion-positive lung cancer.

Clin Cancer Res 2021;27:2899-2909. Available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33685866>.

Discussion
Update in
progress