

### Backgrounder "Clear Your View" Campaign

New awareness campaign focuses on need for complete biomarker testing before starting first-line treatment for advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients

# Current rates of testing fail to meet standard-of-care medical guidelines, causing many patients to receive inappropriate therapy<sup>1-4</sup>

Adoption of personalized medicine (treatment based on an individual's cancer genetic data) lags significantly behind recommended medical guidelines.<sup>1-4</sup> Why?

- Some physicians report they lack the knowledge and skills needed to routinely do complete genotyping testing of all the biomarkers in their practice
- Medical guidelines evolve and new therapies gain approval, making it challenging to keep track of the latest recommendations
- Waiting for complete genotyping results can seem too long
- Patients are eager to start treatment, especially when their condition is extremely serious
- Not all insurers cover complete biomarker testing yet

One example: Advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). More than 80% of patients do not receive complete guideline-recommended biomarker testing, putting them at risk for inappropriate treatment. *It is estimated that only 18% of advanced NSCLC patients receive complete guideline-recommended biomarker testing.*<sup>1</sup>

#### Physicians are in the driver's seat helping their patients decide on the best treatment

- In many cases, physicians are rushing to recommend immunotherapy options
- However, immunotherapy isn't right for every newly diagnosed patient, and after starting a patient on immunotherapy there's no second chance for the right first-line therapy
- Some patients with certain mutations can do worse with immunotherapy than targeted therapy. For example, patients with EGFR, ALK, or BRAF alterations have a lower overall response rate to immunotherapy than they do to targeted therapy <sup>5-11</sup>
- Alternatively, many other patients may not receive targeted FDA-approved therapies appropriately because they don't first receive complete biomarker testing. For these patients, targeted therapies often have higher overall response rates compared to chemotherapy or immunotherapy<sup>12-18</sup>

Only one chance: There may be only one opportunity for the right first-line treatment decision. Only one in two patients make it to second-line therapy.<sup>19</sup>

The right immunotherapy or targeted therapy **matched to the patient's genomic profile** can <u>significantly extend median overall survival rate</u> compared to chemotherapy alone. <sup>12-16</sup>



# "Clear Your View" campaign compels oncologists to "Test for 10"

Testing for all 10 guideline-recommended biomarkers is the only way to help ensure the right treatment right from the start for patients with advanced NSCLC. Now, an awareness campaign – "Clear Your View" – offers oncologists a new roadmap for biomarker testing:

STOP	For every advanced NSCLC patient, order all 10 biomarkers.
WAIT	Get complete results to determine the most effective therapy.
TREAT	Choose the therapy with confidence.

#### Unbranded awareness campaign drives home that the right testing drives the right treatment



#### The key image of the campaign

An oncologist behind the wheel with a severely cracked windshield and with an impaired view that could lead to an accident.

#### The key message to oncologists

For your patients newly diagnosed with advanced non-small cell lung cancer, do not proceed without a clear view ahead.

#### The calls to action

- Test completely for all 10 guideline-recommended biomarkers for every newly diagnosed advanced NSCLC patient.
- 2. Visit ClearYourView.org for additional information.

#### The campaign's main communication channels

- Website (<u>www.clearyourview.org</u>) and social media, with patient stories and more
- Online advertising and emails

#### The timeframe

The "Clear Your View" campaign runs throughout 2020.

#### The campaign is endorsed by







#### Campaign video





## References

- 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(15)4691-4700.
- Carter GC, Landsman-Blumberg PB, Johnson BH, et al. KRAS testing of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer in a community-based oncology setting: a retrospective database analysis. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2015;34:29.
- 3. Charlton ME, Kahl AR, Greenbaum AA, et al. KRAS Testing, Tumor Location, and Survival in Patients With Stage IV Colorectal Cancer: SEER 2010–2013. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw.* 2017.
- **4.** Gutierrez ME, Price KS, Lanman RB, et al. Genomic Profiling for KRAS, NRAS, BRAF, Microsatellite Instability (MSI) and Mismatch Repair Deficiency (dMMR) among Patients with Metastatic Colon Cancer. *JCO Precision Oncol.* December 2019.
- Gettinger S, Rizvi NA, Chow LQ, et al. Novolumab monotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced non-smallcell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2016;34(25):2980-2987.
- Peters S, Gettinger S, Johnson ML, et al. Phase II trial of atezolizumab as first-line or subsequent therapy for patients with programmed detah-ligand 1-selected advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (BIRCH). J Clin Oncol. 2017;35(24):2781-2789.
- 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;15(22):4585-4593.
- 8. Geva S, Rozenblum AB, Grinberg R, et al. The clinical impact of comprehensive cfDNA genomic testing in lung cancer. *J Thoracic Onc.* 2018;13(4S):S1-S139.
- **9.** Keytruda® (pembrolizumab) for injection, for intravenous use [package insert].
- 10. Ettinger DS, Wood DE, Aisner DL, et al. Non-small cell lung cancer, version 5.2017, NCCN. Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw.* 2017;15(4):504-535.
- **11.** Dudnik, E, Peled N, Wollner M, et al. MA 02.06 BRAF Mutant NSCLC: Correlation with PD-L1 Expression, TMB, MSI and Response to ICPi and Anti-BRAF Therapy. *J Thoracic Onc.* 2017;12(11S):S1804-S1805.
- 12. Shaw AT, Riely GJ, Bang Y-J, et al. Crizotinib in ROS1-rearranged advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): updated results, including overall survival, from PROFILE 1001. *Annals of Oncology 2019*; 30(7):1121-1126.
- 13. Ramalingam SS, Gray JE, Ohe Y, et al. Osimertinib vs comparator EGFR-TKI as first-line treatment for EGFRm advanced NSCLC (FLAURA): Final overall survival analysis. *Annals of Oncology* 2019; 30 (5): v851-v934.
- **14.** Garon EB, Hellmann MD, Costa EC, et al. Five-year long-term overall survival for patients with advanced NSCLC treated with pembrolizumab: Results from KEYNOTE-001. *J Clin Oncol.* 2019 37:18\_suppl, LBA9015-LBA9015.
- 15. 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(7):1233-1243.
- 16. https://www.hcp.novartis.com/products/tafinlar-mekinist/metastatic-nsclc/efficacy/ Accessed online Jan. 10, 2020.
- 17. Gadgeel SM, Garassino MC, Esteban E, et al. KEYNOTE-189: Updated OS and progression after the next line of therapy (PFS2) with pembrolizumab (pembro) plus chemo with pemetrexed and platinum vs placebo plus chemo for metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC. J Clin Oncol. 2019;37(suppl; abstr 9013).
- 18. 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 Dec 14;355(24):2542-50.
- Schwartzberg L, Korytowsky B, Penrod JR, et al. Real-World Clinical Impact of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in Patients With Advanced/Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer After Platinum Chemotherapy. Clin Lung Cancer. 2019 Published online 2019 Apr