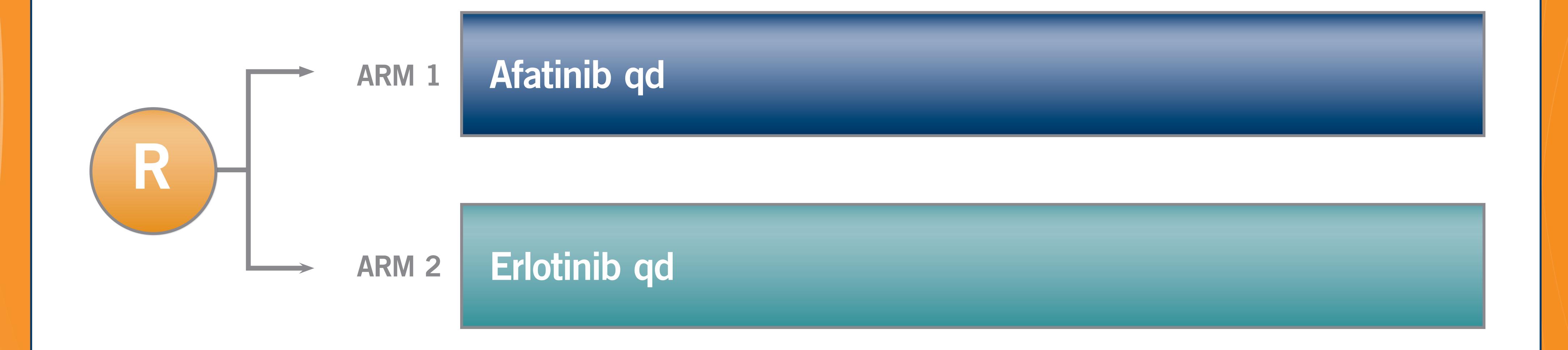


A Phase III trial of afatinib (BIBW 2992) versus erlotinib for the treatment of advanced squamous cell lung cancer after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy

- Estimated primary completion: August 2013 (Target N = 800)
- Eligibility: Advanced-stage NSCLC with squamous cell histology; first-line platinum-based doublet chemotherapy



Study Chair/Sponsor: Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01523587

The 10th Annual Winter Lung Cancer Conference



DR SOCINSKI

This is a study of second-line therapy for advanced squamous cell NSCLC, and the question is,

how important is it to employ pan-HER inhibition with an irreversible inhibitor with afatinib versus inhibiting one HER receptor with erlotinib? Certainly there are not many patients with squamous cell NSCLC who have EGFR mutations, and no one is "blown away" by the activity of erlotinib in this population of mostly EGFR wild-type tumors. So if we had a better anti-EGFR approach for these patients, would it be an advance in treatment? I believe it would be, and I would have no qualms about enrolling patients on this study.



DR PATEL

Initially I was excited about this study until I realized it was limited to patients with advanced

squamous cell NSCLC. We see some stabilization of disease with these agents in these patients, but the "real-world" effect of these drugs is modest in patients with squamous cell tumors. We need different drugs for these patients.

