

12. Réarrangement de *RET*

On estime que 1 à 2% des CBNPC présentent une fusion dans *RET* (103,104). Dans une méta-analyse récente, il semble que les caractéristiques cliniques des patients présentant ce type d'anomalies soient le sexe féminin et le jeune âge (<60 ans), sans impact évident du statut tabagique (105).

Le pralsetinib (BLU-667) est un inhibiteur avec une haute affinité pour *RET* (106). A l'ASCO 2019, Gainor a rapporté les premiers résultats de l'étude ARROW évaluant le Pralsetinib (400mg x 1/j) chez des patients avec un cancer broncho-pulmonaire présentant un réarrangement *RET* avant 1^{ère} ligne par sel de platine (N=40) ; ou progressant après une première ligne de platine (N=80)²⁴. Le taux de réponse objective de l'ensemble de la population était de 58% (taux de contrôle à 96%) sur les 58 patients évaluables (réponse objective à 60% et taux de contrôle à 100% chez les 35 patients préalablement traités par sels de platine et évaluables).

Le selpercatinib (LOXO-292) est également un inhibiteur de *RET*. Il a montré son intérêt dans le CBNPC dans l'étude LIBRETTO. Le taux de réponse objective était de 70% (taux de contrôle à 95%) avec une médiane de survie sans progression de 18,4 mois chez 105 patients prétraités par une chimiothérapie à base de platine ; chez 39 patients naïfs de traitement : taux de réponse objective à 90%, taux de contrôle à 92% et une médiane de survie sans progression non atteinte (107).

OPTION : Les patients présentant un réarrangement de *RET* doivent être orientés vers des essais cliniques. Alternativement, une ATU nominative pour du Pralsetinib ou du Selpercatinib peut être demandée à partir de la seconde ligne.

13. Mutations G12C de *KRAS*

Récemment, plusieurs inhibiteurs spécifiques pour les mutations de *KRAS* G12C ont émergé, en particulier le sotorasib (AMG-510) qui devrait faire l'objet d'une ATU courant 2021. Dans une étude de phase I de 59 CBNPC lourdement prétraités, le taux de réponse était de 32,2 %, le taux de contrôle de 88,1 % et la médiane de survie sans progression de 6,3 mois (108).

L'adagrasib (MRTX-849) semble également intéressant dans les études de phase 1/2²⁵.

Les essais en cours concernent la seconde ligne, tandis que les essais de première ligne devraient débuter en 2021.

OPTION : Les patients présentant une mutation *KRAS* G12C doivent être orientés vers des essais cliniques.

14. Autres altérations oncogéniques cliniquement pertinentes

Les dossiers des patients présentant une altération oncogénique cliniquement pertinente (mutations *HER2*, autres altérations de *MET*, réarrangements *NRG1*) doivent être discutés dans des RCP intégrant des biologistes moléculaires en vue d'inclusion en essais cliniques notamment.

Concernant les amplifications de *MET* (≥ 6 copies), 25 patients ont été traités par crizotinib dans la cohorte ACSé. Les résultats étaient décevants avec un taux de réponse objective à deux cycles de 16%, un taux de contrôle de la maladie à 4 cycles de 52% et une médiane de survie sans progression de 3,2 mois (92).

²⁴ Gainor J.F., et al. Clinical activity and tolerability of BLU-667, a highly potent and selective RET inhibitor, in patients (pts) with advanced RET-fusion+ non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). ASCO 2019, #9008. Accessible sur: https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2019.37.15_suppl.9008

²⁵ Jänne P A et al. KRYSTAL-1: Updated Safety and Efficacy Data With Adagrasib (MRTX849) in NSCLC With KRASG12C Mutation From a Phase 1/2 Study. ENA 2020

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