Subcutaneous Amivantamab + Lazertinib With Supportive Care in *EGFR*-Mutant NSCLC: Longer Follow-Up From the Pragmatic COPERNICUS Study

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WHAT DO THESE RESULTS MEAN FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)?

Subcutaneous (injected under the skin) amivantamab plus lazertinib, taken with medications to prevent blood clots and skin reactions, led to fewer side effects compared with earlier studies that evaluated amivantamab plus lazertinib in participants with previously untreated NSCLC with epidermal growth factor receptor (*EGFR*) gene mutations

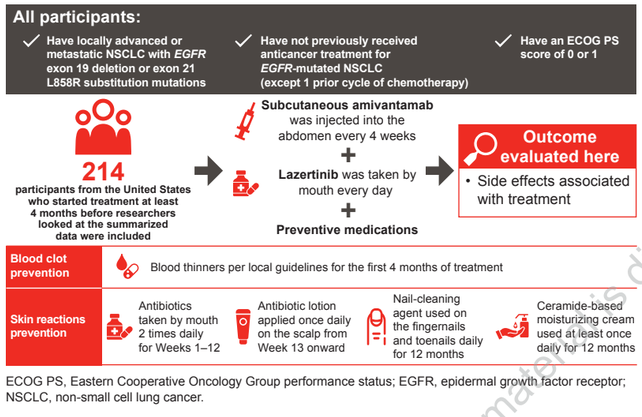
WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY?

- This study tested how safe and effective subcutaneous amivantamab (given every 4 weeks) plus lazertinib was as the first treatment for *EGFR*-mutated NSCLC in a broader population of participants than was included in the original study
- Researchers also tested whether certain medications and skin care routines could prevent blood clots and skin reactions with amivantamab plus lazertinib

WHO WAS IN THE STUDY AND HOW WAS IT CARRIED OUT?

- COPERNICUS Cohort 1 (NCT06667076) is a phase 2b study evaluating subcutaneous amivantamab plus lazertinib with preventive medications for blood clots and skin reactions in participants with *EGFR*-mutated NSCLC who had not previously received anticancer treatment
- The study has a pragmatic design, meaning that researchers worked closely with hospitals and community practices and adjusted some of the study requirements to enroll participants who are more representative of real-world patients
- The study is ongoing; the main goal of this analysis was to look at the side effects of subcutaneous amivantamab plus lazertinib when given alongside preventive medications for blood clots and skin reactions
- Another goal was to present these results (for context only) alongside those from the phase 3 MARIPOSA study (NCT04487080), where 421 participants received intravenous (injected into a vein) amivantamab with lazertinib without the same preventive medications for blood clots and skin reactions; select side effects are presented for the 2 studies in a subset of participants who started treatment at least 4 months before researchers looked at the summarized data

Figure 1: Study design



ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer.

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS?

Subcutaneous amivantamab plus lazertinib with preventive medications led to fewer side effects compared with a separate study that evaluated intravenous amivantamab plus lazertinib without preventive medications (MARIPOSA), with low rates of administration-related reactions, blood clots, and skin reactions

Figure 2: Participant characteristics

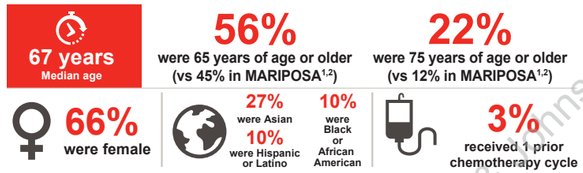


Figure 3: Select side effects in the first 4 months of treatment in COPERNICUS (with preventive medications) and MARIPOSA (intravenous amivantamab plus lazertinib without the same preventive medications)

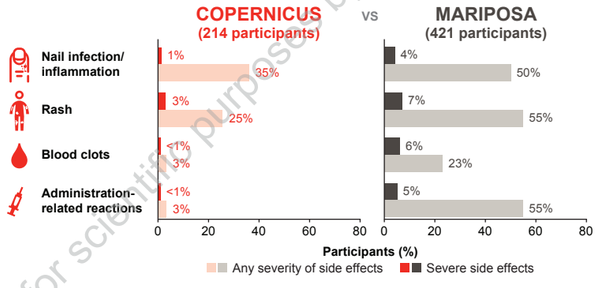


Figure 4: Rash and blood clots in the first 4 months of treatment in COPERNICUS and MARIPOSA

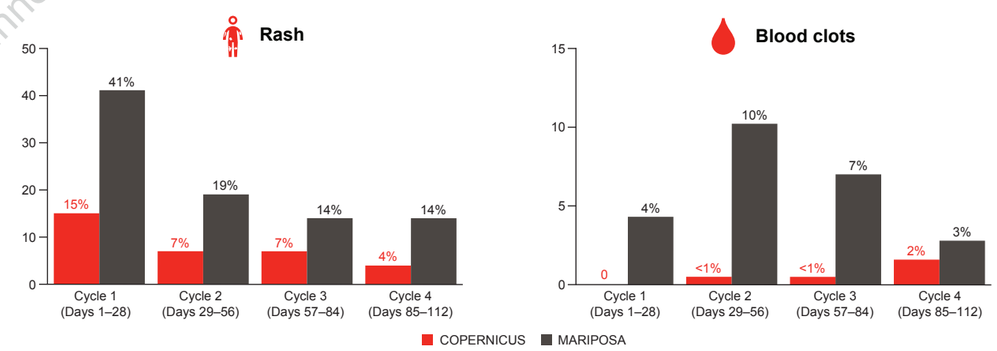
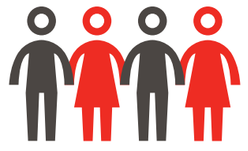


Figure 5: Participants who had stopped amivantamab treatment because of rash, blood clots, or administration-related reactions by 1 year



<1% COPERNICUS

9% MARIPOSA

(Includes all 274 participants from COPERNICUS, including those on treatment for less than 4 months)

Glossary of terms

Administration-related reaction	A reaction that happens when a drug is given to a patient	**ECOG PS**	A rating scale used to assess the effect a patient's disease has on daily activities; a score of 0 or 1 shows good daily functioning	**EGFR**	A protein on the surface of cells that helps them grow and divide. Mutations in the *EGFR* gene can cause uncontrolled cell growth and may lead to cancer	**Exon 19 deletion**	An alteration to the DNA sequence of *EGFR* that changes the function of the protein. In the case of exon 19 deletion mutations, DNA was deleted in the part of the *EGFR* gene called exon 19
Exon 21 L858R substitution	An alteration to the DNA sequence of *EGFR* that changes the function of the protein. In the case of exon 21 L858R substitution mutations, a small part of DNA is replaced with a different one within the *EGFR* gene	**Intravenous**	Injected into a vein	**NSCLC**	A common type of lung cancer	**Subcutaneous**	Injected under the skin

REFERENCES:
1. Cho BC, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2024;391(16):1486–1498. 2. Yang JCH, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2025;393(17):1681–1693.

***AI was used in the preparation of these summaries.**