

# Clinical trials of EGFR inhibitors for lung cancer (metastatic) in 2nd line

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## 1 TKI

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
<b>gefitinib vs carboplatin-paclitaxel</b>			
Maemondo , 2010 [UMIN-CTR C000000376] n=NA	-	patients with metastatic, non-small-cell lung cancer and EGFR mutations who had not previously received chemotherapy	
<b>gefitinib vs docetaxel</b>			
ISTANA (Lee) , 2010 n=NA	-	previously treated advanced nonsmall-cell lung cancer	
V-15-32 (Maruyama) , 2008 n=NA	-	previously treated advanced nonsmall-cell lung cancer	
INTEREST (Kim) , 2008 n=NA	-	previously treated advanced nonsmall-cell lung cancer	
SIGN (Cufer) , 2006 n=NA	-	previously treated advanced nonsmall-cell lung cancer	
<b>gefitinib vs gefitinib</b>			
Kris , 2003 n=NA follow-up:	-	Patients either stage IIIB or IV NSCLC for which they had received at least 2 chemotherapy regimens	double blind
<b>gefitinib vs placebo</b>			
EORTC 08021/ILCP 01/03 , 2011 [NCT00091156] n=NA	-	patients with advanced NSCLC, non-progressing after first line platinum-based chemotherapy	
ISEL , 2006 n=NA	-	patients of Asian origin with refractory advanced non-small cell lung cancer	
<b>osimertinib vs platinum-based therapy plus pemetrexed</b>			
AURA 3 , 2017 [NCT02151981] n=NA follow-up:	oral osimertinib (at a dose of 80 mg once daily) versus intravenous pemetrexed (500 mg per square meter of body-surface area) plus either carboplatin (target area under the curve, 5 [AUC5]) or cisplatin (75 mg per square meter) every 3 weeks for up to six cycles	patients with EGFR T790M mutation-positive, locally-advanced or metastatic NSCLC, whose disease had progressed after 1st-line EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy.	

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