

BRAFV600E mutations in NSCLC: Testing & treatment



1. Why it matters¹

- BRAFV600E is a Tier 1 actionable mutation in NSCLC
- BRAFV600E targeted therapy improves outcomes in the 1st line setting as well as 2nd line
- Identify early to initiate the right therapy first

2. Optimal testing strategy¹⁻³

WHEN	At diagnosis of advanced/metastatic NSCLC	Before initiating systemic therapy	At disease progression (rebiopsy when possible)
WHAT	Tissue biopsy preferred (FFPE block)	Liquid biopsy is an option if tissue is insufficient, or as a complementary approach	Cytology samples acceptable with validation
HOW	Next-generation sequencing (NGS) is preferred. Full panel testing including BRAF plus other relevant mutations/alterations (e.g., ALK, EGFR, ERBB2 (HER2), KRAS, MET, NTRK, RET, ROS1)	Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) acceptable for single gene testing strategies but quantity of tissue needs to be considered if using a step-by-step testing approach	

3. Interpreting and reporting results

Report using a clinically relevant nomenclature, not only in a formal nomenclature. For example: BRAF p.V600E (c.1799T>A)

Include:

- Allele frequency
- Clinical significance (predictive of response to targeted therapy, ESCAT classification (where appropriate))⁴
- Recommended action (e.g., "Eligible for BRAF/MEK inhibitor therapy")



4. Avoid delays and sub-optimal treatment⁴

- Don't start chemotherapy/chemo-immunotherapy without mutation status unless patient has rapidly progressing disease
- Targeted therapy can be more effective and less toxic than chemotherapy/chemo-immunotherapy
- Develop systems to:
 - Expedite testing
 - Coordinate sample handling
 - Communicate results quickly



5. Therapeutic implications for NSCLC patients with *BRAFV600E* mutations⁵⁻⁹

Ideally first-line treatment with targeted therapy (BRAF & MEK inhibitors):

- **Dabrafenib + trametinib**
- **Encorafenib + binimetinib**
 - Approved in 1st and 2nd line settings
 - Durable responses in both previously treated and treatment-naïve patients
 - Common adverse events: pyrexia and GI related AEs (nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, fatigue)

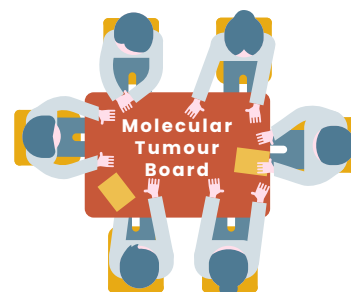


6. Multidisciplinary collaboration is critical

Pathologists + Oncologists + Pulmonologists + Radiologists

Molecular tumour boards accelerate:

- Interpretation of biomarker results and consideration of patient characteristics
- Prioritisation of co-mutations
- Therapy initiation
- Clinical decision-making



7. Reassure patients



- Reframe: "A mutation" = **an opportunity**
- Targeted therapy = personalised treatment, oral therapy, fewer side effects than chemotherapy
- Helps set expectations and improves trust in care plan

TEST EARLY INTERPRET ACCURATELY TREAT PRECISELY

For patients with *BRAFV600E*-mutated NSCLC, timing and teamwork make all the difference.

Abbreviations: AEs, adverse events; ESCAT, ESMO Scale for Clinical Actionability of molecular Targets; ESMO, European Society for Medical Oncology; FFPE, Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded; HCP, health care professionals; NGS, next-generation sequencing; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; ROI, Republic of Ireland; UK, United Kingdom.

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