

HER2-MUTANT NSCLC: Evolving treatment landscape

Why it matters



2-4% of advanced NSCLC harbour *HER2* mutations



These are associated with poor prognosis and a higher risk of brain metastases



The most common mutation is **exon 20 insertions** (e.g., YVMA)

Early identification and testing



Perform comprehensive genomic profiling with **Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS)** at diagnosis



Tumour tissue preferred but ctDNA and cytological samples suitable

Review results in a multidisciplinary team (MDT) to guide optimal therapy



Targeted therapies are changing outcomes

Antibody-Drug Conjugates (ADCs)



TRASTUZUMAB DERUXTECAN (T-DXd)¹⁻³

Key studies: DESTINY-Lung01 and DESTINY-Lung02

- High response rates
- Durable responses in pre-treated patients
- Intracranial activity in patients with brain metastases

Next-Generation HER2 TKIs

ZONGERTINIB^{4,5}

Irreversible HER2-selective TKI (spares WT EGFR)

Key study: **Beamion-LUNG1**

- High response rates and durable responses in treatment-naïve and previously treated patients
- Responses in patients with stable brain metastases

SEVABERTINIB⁶

Reversible dual HER2/EGFR TKI

Key study: **SOHO-01**

Proactive toxicity management

Antibody-Drug Conjugates (ADCs)

TRASTUZUMAB DERUXTECAN (T-DXd)

Most common AEs:



Nausea

Fatigue

Anemia & Neutropenia

INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE (ILD) / PNEUMONITIS IS A KEY RISK:



Monitor for: cough, dyspnea

Management: Early detection interrupt treatment initiate corticosteroids promptly

Next-Generation HER2 TKIs

ZONGERTINIB / SEVABERTINIB

Most common AEs:

Diarrhea



Rash



AE Management:

- Early supportive care
- Dose modification if needed
- Typically low-grade and manageable

INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE (ILD)

No clear ILD signal to date; but monitoring remains important

Evolving HER2-targeted treatment strategies (Trial evidence)

1st Line

2nd Line+

Zongertinib
Oral
Irreversible

Sevabertinib
Oral
Reversible

Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd)
Infusion

Beamion-LUNG1 (ongoing)

SOHO-01 (ongoing)

DESTINY-Lung04 (ongoing)

Beamion-LUNG1 (ongoing)

SOHO-01 (ongoing)

DESTINY-Lung01 (ongoing)



Treatment decisions should be individualised based on patient characteristics, prior therapy, safety profile and other relevant factors



CLINICAL TAKEAWAYS



Test early with NGS to identify *HER2* mutations



Targeted therapies improve outcomes, including in patients with brain metastases



Manage toxicities proactively (ILD for ADCs; diarrhea/rash for TKIs)



Sequence therapies thoughtfully based on efficacy, safety, and CNS disease

ADC, antibody-drug conjugate; AEs, adverse events; CNS, central nervous system; ctDNA, circulating tumour DNA; IHC, immunohistochemistry; ILD, interstitial lung disease; MDT, multidisciplinary team; NGS, next-generation sequencing; T-DXd, Trastuzumab deruxtecan; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; WT, wild-type. Li BT, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2022;386:241-51. Jänne PA, et al. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2025;20(12):1814-1828. Jänne PA, et al. *JAMA Network Open.* 2025;8(11):e2543107. Heymach JV, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2025;392:2321-33. Heymach J, et al. *Abstract 6MO, ELCC 2026.* Le X, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2025;393:1819-32.

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