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### Title

Comparative effectiveness of larotrectinib and entrectinib for TRK fusion cancer.

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/77x852n9>

### Journal

The American Journal of Managed Care, 28(2 Suppl)

### ISSN

1088-0224

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### Publication Date

2022

### DOI

10.37765/ajmc.2022.88845

Peer reviewed



# HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

*Am J Manag Care*. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2024 October 02.

Published in final edited form as:

*Am J Manag Care*. 2022 January ; 28(2 Suppl): S26–S32. doi:10.37765/ajmc.2022.88845.

## Comparative Effectiveness of Larotrectinib and Entrectinib for TRK Fusion Cancer

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### Abstract

Larotrectinib and entrectinib are tumor-agnostic tropomyosin receptor kinase (TRK) inhibitors that are indicated for the treatment of advanced or metastatic solid tumor cancers with neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (*NTRK*) gene fusions. Regulatory approval of both agents was based on data from single-arm phase 1/2 studies, including tumor-agnostic basket trials. In the absence of randomized controlled trials, there remains a paucity of data to demonstrate the comparative effectiveness of larotrectinib and entrectinib vs established standard-of-care treatments in cancers with *NTRK* gene fusions. Furthermore, no studies have directly compared the 2 agents. This article reviews what is known about the comparative effectiveness of larotrectinib and entrectinib vs standard therapies in TRK fusion cancer and examines the comparative effectiveness of the 2 TRK inhibitors. Historical and inpatient comparisons suggest that TRK inhibitors improve disease response compared with preexisting treatments across most tumor histologies; indirect and limited comparisons of phase 1/2 data and preliminary simulation modeling suggest a potential advantage for larotrectinib over entrectinib in terms of clinical response and survival. Although limited, these data provide some insight into the position of these treatments in established treatment paradigms for TRK fusion cancer, a setting where real-world evidence will be slow to accrue due to the rare nature of these tumors but may be the only way in the future to answer the outstanding questions regarding these 2 agents. Meanwhile, we need to try to obtain the maximum benefit that can be achieved for our patients using the currently available knowledge.

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**Authorship information:** Analysis and interpretation of data (JCC, AI, MSB, NF, UL, SK, SDS); drafting of the manuscript (JCC, AI, MSB, NF, UL, SK, SDS); critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content (JCC, AI, MSB, NF, UL, SK, SDS).

## Introduction

Larotrectinib and entrectinib are tumor-agnostic treatments for advanced or metastatic solid tumors harboring neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (*NTRK*) gene fusions. *NTRK* gene fusions are oncogenic drivers in a diverse range of tumor types, including lung cancer, colorectal cancer, thyroid cancer, salivary gland cancer, and sarcomas. These gene alterations are present in tumors of both adults and children.<sup>1</sup> Although *NTRK* gene fusions are generally rare, occurring in less than 1% of all cancers overall,<sup>1,2</sup> they are highly prevalent in certain rare tumors (eg, secretory breast carcinoma, secretory carcinoma of the salivary gland, infantile fibrosarcoma, and congenital mesoblastic nephroma).<sup>3</sup> The rarity of *NTRK* gene fusions, combined with the diverse range of tumor types in which they are found and the heterogeneity of tumor-specific standard-of-care treatments, makes the clinical evaluation of tropomyosin receptor kinase (TRK) inhibitors challenging and the use of gold-standard randomized controlled trials unfeasible.<sup>4-6</sup>

Drug development programs have adapted to integrate biomarker-driven tumor-agnostic approaches into trial design. Indeed, the TRK inhibitors larotrectinib and entrectinib were among the earliest cancer drugs to receive tumor-agnostic approvals from the US FDA and European Medicines Agency (EMA). Both are approved for use in locally advanced or metastatic TRK fusion cancer that has progressed with standard-of-care therapies and in which no alternative satisfactory treatment options exist or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity. Larotrectinib is approved for adults and pediatric patients 1 month or older. Entrectinib is approved for adults and pediatric patients 12 years or older.<sup>7-10</sup>

Regulatory approvals for both larotrectinib and entrectinib were based on findings from single-arm phase 1/2 studies, including basket trials that enrolled patients based on the presence of *NTRK* gene fusions, regardless of age or tumor type.<sup>11-13</sup> Despite regulatory acceptance of this adaptive trial approach, there remains a paucity of comparative effectiveness data for TRK inhibitors vs established standard-of-care treatments, which presents a challenge to their integration into routine clinical practice. In addition, no studies have directly compared the effects of larotrectinib and entrectinib in TRK fusion cancer.

The American Society of Clinical Oncology and European Society for Medical Oncology clinical practice guidelines recommend either larotrectinib or entrectinib as treatment options for solid tumors with *NTRK* gene fusions, including breast, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), soft tissue sarcoma, salivary, and thyroid<sup>14-19</sup>; however, these guidelines provide no indication of the relative effectiveness of the 2 agents. Furthermore, switching from one TRK inhibitor to another has not been investigated and is not recommended due to the likely development of mechanisms of cross-resistance, which can include the appearance of resistance mutations in these genes.<sup>12,20,21</sup> Thus, the initial decision between the 2 drugs represents the only opportunity to choose the most appropriate first-generation TRK inhibitor for each individual patient.

In this article, we review the comparative effectiveness of larotrectinib, entrectinib, and non-TRK-targeted standard-of-care therapies for TRK fusion cancer, utilizing indirect

comparisons that aimed to overcome the challenge of translating tumor-agnostic basket trial data into clinical practice.

## Efficacy of TRK Inhibitors vs Standard-of-Care Therapies

The initial FDA approval of larotrectinib for TRK fusion cancer was based on a pooled analysis of patients from 3 phase 1/2 trials (including a basket trial) in adult, adolescent, and pediatric patients: an adult phase 1 study (NCT02122913); the phase 1/2 SCOUT study (NCT02637687); and the phase 2 NAVIGATE basket study (NCT02576431). In the first publication of data from these trials (in 55 patients with 17 different tumors), the investigator-assessed objective response rate (ORR) was 80%.<sup>12</sup> In a more recent analysis carried out in an expanded population of 218 patients, the ORR was 75%, with a median duration of response (DOR) of 49.3 months and a median progression-free survival (PFS) of 35.4 months. Responses were seen regardless of tumor type. Median overall survival (OS) had not been reached after a median follow-up of 22.3 months. The 36-month OS rate was 77%.<sup>22</sup>

The regulatory data set for the US approval of entrectinib was based on a pooled analysis of 54 adult patients with solid tumors and *NTRK* gene fusions from 3 single-arm phase 1/2 trials: ALKA-372-001 (EudraCT 2012-000148-88), STARTRK-1 (NCT02097810), and STARTRK-2 (NCT02568267).<sup>11</sup> The European approval was based on an expanded data set of 74 patients.<sup>10</sup> Entrectinib was associated with these responses: ORR, 57%; median DOR, 10.4 months; median PFS, 11.2 months; and median OS, 21 months.<sup>11</sup> The STARTRK-NG trial subsequently provided evidence of tumor response and durable disease control with entrectinib in adolescent and pediatric patients.<sup>13,23</sup> The clinical data for larotrectinib and entrectinib are reviewed in more detail by Kummar et al in this supplement.

Although basket trials offer an adaptive tumor-agnostic solution and were requested for regulatory purposes to provide evidence of efficacy and safety of both larotrectinib and entrectinib, some questions remain regarding the translation of these findings to clinical practice. The very nature of the basket trial adds patient-level histological heterogeneity, with many individual and rare tumor types grouped together due to their common oncogenic driver. Widely different prognoses across cancers of different origins, along with the absence of a single standard-of-care treatment across distinct tumor histologies, confound interpretation and extrapolation of time-to-event outcomes (eg, survival) from these studies to the clinic.<sup>6</sup> Nevertheless, it is crucial that clinicians and decision makers understand the place of tumor-agnostic therapies in the established treatment paradigm for specific cancers. Historical data comparisons for specific tumor histologies and inpatient comparisons are 2 methods that have been used to indirectly compare the clinical efficacy of larotrectinib, entrectinib, and standard-of-care treatment.

## Comparative Effectiveness vs Historical Standard Therapies

Pollack and colleagues indirectly compared historical treatment data for advanced-stage/metastatic solid tumor histologies known to harbor *NTRK* gene fusions (NSCLC, colorectal cancer, thyroid cancer, gliomas, soft tissue sarcoma, salivary gland cancer, and infantile fibrosarcoma) with pooled phase 1/2 data from the 3 larotrectinib trials to provide a side-by-

side comparison of efficacy.<sup>6</sup> Despite small patient numbers, the ORR for larotrectinib was higher than that reported previously for historical standard treatments across most specific tumor histologies, especially in later lines of therapy where larotrectinib is most likely to be used (Table).<sup>6</sup> This is not surprising in that the efficacy of chemotherapy and other systemic treatments decreases with subsequent lines of therapy, as the disease becomes more resistant.<sup>24,25</sup> In NSCLC, for instance, the observed ORR for larotrectinib was 75% compared with up to 29% for second-line or subsequent historical treatment. Similar trends were observed for colorectal cancer, soft tissue sarcomas, and salivary gland cancers. Although the findings of these comparisons are of interest, it must be noted that these were general comparisons of outcomes observed in a small number of patients from the larotrectinib trials. No matching for demographic or clinical variables was performed, and outcomes were compared with an unselected historical tumor histology-based population receiving standard therapies in which *NTRK* gene fusion status was unknown. However, retrospective real-world database analyses have demonstrated that *NTRK* gene fusion status has no prognostic impact across various tumor types in the absence of TRK-targeted therapies.<sup>26,27</sup>

### Intrapatient Comparison

Growth modulation index (GMI) analyses may provide a more informative comparison of TRK inhibitor effectiveness vs standard therapy in the setting of rare TRK fusion cancer, overcoming some of the challenges associated with single-arm trials, which do not provide comparative data against a control. Using the GMI provides intrapatient comparative data using individual patients as their own control, thus generating comparative efficacy data for drugs developed in single-arm trials. The end point has been endorsed by the EMA for truly rare tumors or very narrow indications.<sup>28</sup>

GMI is the ratio of PFS on current therapy to time to progression (TTP) on the most recent prior line of therapy within the same patient. Since TTP typically decreases with each subsequent line of anticancer therapy, a GMI of greater than 1 would suggest that an investigational therapy is having a positive impact on a tumor's natural history. A GMI of 1.33 or greater indicates an improvement in PFS of at least 33% over the previous line of therapy and has been proposed as a threshold of meaningful clinical activity.<sup>29</sup> Separate retrospective exploratory GMI analyses have been performed to determine whether larotrectinib, entrectinib, or both provide clinical benefit vs prior standard-of-care treatment in patients with TRK fusion cancer. Findings from the 2 analyses suggest that both larotrectinib and entrectinib provide improved clinical outcomes in patients with TRK fusion cancer compared with prior therapies.<sup>4,5,22</sup>

In an initial analysis of 72 patients treated with larotrectinib who had received at least 1 prior line of systemic therapy, median GMI was 2.68—more than double the 1.33 threshold for meaningful clinical activity suggested in the literature—with 65% of patients having a GMI of 1.3 or greater and 26% having a GMI of 5 or greater (Figure 1A).<sup>4</sup> Nonparametric analysis adjusting for censored PFS durations indicated a 0.75 probability of GMI of at least 1.33, with Kaplan-Meier estimates demonstrating a median GMI of 6.46. Median PFS on larotrectinib was longer than TTP on the prior therapy (not estimable [NE] vs 3.0

months; HR, 0.220; 95% CI, 0.146–0.332); this supported the GMI results.<sup>4</sup> In a more recent expanded data set (n = 140) with additional follow-up, the Kaplan-Meier–estimated median GMI was 8.9. The majority (74%) of patients met the GMI threshold of 1.33 or greater, regardless of age, tumor type, or prior number of therapies. Median PFS on larotrectinib was 33.0 months and median TTP on the prior therapy was 3.0 months (HR, 0.22; 95% CI, 0.16–0.30).<sup>22</sup>

For entrectinib, GMI analyses were based on data from 71 adults with TRK fusion cancer treated during the single-arm phase 2 STARTRK-2 trial. Among patients who had progressed on prior therapy (n = 38), median GMI was 2.53, with 65.8% of patients having a GMI ratio at least 1.3 (Figure 1B).<sup>5</sup> The ORR was 60.5% for entrectinib vs 15.8% for prior therapy in this setting, and median PFS for entrectinib exceeded median time to discontinuation for prior therapy (11.2 vs 2.9 months).<sup>5</sup>

### Parametric Extrapolation-Based Comparisons

For patients with locally advanced or metastatic radioactive iodine–refractory differentiated thyroid cancer, standard-of-care systemic therapies are the tyrosine kinase inhibitors sorafenib and lenvatinib. The long-term comparative effectiveness of larotrectinib vs these agents for radioactive iodine–refractory advanced thyroid cancer has been evaluated using partitioned survival models that estimate the proportion of patients in the preprogression and progression health states. In this analysis, larotrectinib was estimated to provide improved life-year outcomes compared with sorafenib and lenvatinib (Figure 2).<sup>30</sup> In the base case, model-estimated mean preprogression life-years were 4.24 for larotrectinib, 1.35 for sorafenib, and 2.14 for lenvatinib; estimated mean total life-years were 6.32, 5.47, and 4.36, respectively. Larotrectinib was also estimated to provide improved quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) outcomes compared with sorafenib and lenvatinib. Estimated mean preprogression QALYs were 3.57, 1.09, and 1.80, respectively; estimated mean total QALYs were 4.61, 3.15, and 2.91, respectively.<sup>30</sup> In this analysis, *NTRK* gene fusion status in patients receiving lenvatinib and sorafenib was unknown.

### Modeling the Comparative Effectiveness of Larotrectinib and Entrectinib

To date, no study has compared larotrectinib with entrectinib for the treatment of solid tumors with *NTRK* gene fusions. Although these agents were both studied in similar basket trials, there are important differences between the larotrectinib and entrectinib clinical trial patient populations that make direct comparison of the 2 data sets challenging.<sup>11,31</sup>

### Matching-Adjusted Indirect Comparison

The relative effectiveness of larotrectinib and entrectinib for the treatment of patients with TRK fusion cancer has been evaluated using a matching-adjusted indirect comparison. In this analysis, adult patients from larotrectinib clinical trials and from published aggregate entrectinib trial data were identified and matched based on available common baseline demographic and clinical characteristics that may be predictive of outcome (eg, gender, age, race, ECOG performance status, select tumor types, metastatic disease, *NTRK* gene, central nervous system metastases, number of prior lines of therapy). After matching, larotrectinib

was associated with significantly longer OS compared with entrectinib: median not reached (95% CI, 38.7 months to NE) vs 23.9 months (95% CI, 16.0 months to NE;  $P < .05$ ). It was also associated with significantly longer DOR (median, 32.5 vs 12.9 months;  $P < .05$ ), whereas there was a numerical improvement in PFS with larotrectinib that was not statistically significant (median, 19.3 vs 11.2 months;  $P = .07$ ). The ORR was similar for both drugs (67.3% vs 63.5%;  $P = .63$ ), but the rate of complete response was significantly greater with larotrectinib (20.3% vs 6.8%;  $P < .05$ ).<sup>32</sup>

Larotrectinib and entrectinib have both been shown to be generally well tolerated in clinical trials. Dose reductions and treatment discontinuations due to treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) occurred in 8% and 2% of patients receiving larotrectinib respectively,<sup>31</sup> and in 27% and 4% of patients receiving entrectinib respectively.<sup>11</sup> In a matching-adjusted indirect comparison, serious TRAEs occurred in 6.2% and 10.0% of patients receiving larotrectinib and entrectinib, respectively, and TRAEs leading to discontinuation occurred in 0.5% and 4.0% of patients.<sup>32</sup>

### Parametric Extrapolation-Based Comparisons

In the absence of direct comparative studies or meta-analyses, simulation-based modeling, which extrapolates data from small clinical samples, may offer some insight into how larotrectinib and entrectinib compare and may help inform clinical and health care system reimbursement decision-making.

Roth and colleagues developed a partitioned survival model to project the long-term comparative effectiveness of larotrectinib vs entrectinib in second-line treatment of metastatic NSCLC. The authors performed parametric extrapolations of in-trial PFS and OS data (median follow-up, 13 months) from patients with TRK fusion–positive NSCLC treated with larotrectinib ( $n = 12$ ) and entrectinib ( $n = 10$ ) during single-arm phase 1/2 studies. Larotrectinib was estimated to provide improved life-year outcomes compared with entrectinib (Figure 3).<sup>33</sup> In the base case, model-estimated mean preprogression life-years were 7.5 for larotrectinib and 1.9 for entrectinib; estimated mean total life-years were 9.2 and 4.4, respectively. Larotrectinib was also estimated to provide improved QALY outcomes compared with entrectinib. Estimated mean preprogression QALYs were 5.0 and 1.2, respectively, with respective estimated mean total QALYs of 5.8 and 2.4. Sensitivity analyses indicated persistent gains for larotrectinib under a range of clinically plausible survival effects.<sup>33</sup>

This approach has also been used to model the comparative effectiveness of larotrectinib vs entrectinib in patients with TRK fusion–positive solid tumors with brain metastases. This analysis included 14 larotrectinib-treated patients (7 NSCLC, 4 thyroid cancer, 2 melanoma, 1 breast cancer) and 16 entrectinib-treated patients (8 NSCLC, 4 thyroid cancer, 2 sarcoma, 1 breast cancer, 1 salivary gland cancer). Larotrectinib was estimated to provide improved life-year outcomes compared with entrectinib in these patients. Estimated mean preprogression life-years were 1.91 for larotrectinib and 0.80 for entrectinib; mean total life-years were 2.76 and 1.66, respectively.<sup>34</sup>

## Conclusions

Regulatory acceptance of single-arm trial data led to the tumor-agnostic approvals of the TRK inhibitors larotrectinib and entrectinib for treatment of solid tumors harboring *NTRK* gene fusions. Historical and inpatient comparisons, in addition to parametric extrapolation-based modeling, suggest that TRK inhibitors improve disease response and survival compared with non-TRK-targeted standard therapies across most tumor histologies. Matching-adjusted indirect comparison and simulation studies suggest greater benefit to survival outcomes with larotrectinib compared with entrectinib. Although limited due to the number of patients and lack of direct comparisons, these analyses provide some insight into the position of TRK inhibitors in established treatment paradigms in a setting where real-world evidence will be slow to gather due to the rare nature of these cancers. This carries importance because it is likely that patients will have only 1 opportunity to receive a first-generation TRK inhibitor before the development of resistance mutations, or other mechanisms of resistance, that a second first-generation TRK inhibitor would then be ineffective against.

## Acknowledgments

Medical writing support was provided by Michael Sheldon, PhD, and editorial support was provided by George Chappell, MSc, both of Scion (London, UK), supported by Bayer according to Good Publication Practice guidelines. Bayer was involved in fact-checking information provided in the manuscript. However, ultimate responsibility for opinions, conclusions, and data interpretation lies with the authors.

### Funding source:

This article was published as part of a supplement that was financially supported by Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Noah Federman's research is supported by NIH National Center for Advancing Translational Science (NCATS) UCLA Clinical & Translational Science Institute (CTSI) Grant Number UL1TR001881.

### Author disclosures:

Dr Brose, Dr Carlson, Dr Federman, Dr Kummar, Dr Lassen, and Dr Sullivan have been part of consultancies or paid advisory boards with Bayer. Dr Brose and Dr Federman have been part of consultancies or paid advisory boards with Loxo Oncology. Dr Brose has also been part of consultancies or paid advisory boards with Genentech, AstraZeneca, and Eli Lilly and Company. Dr Brose has received honoraria from Clinical Care Options, Medscape, Onclive<sup>®</sup>, and PeerView. Dr Brose has also disclosed that research support to the University of Pennsylvania School of Pharmacy has been provided by Bayer, Loxo Oncology, Genentech, Eisai, Blueprint Medicines, Eli Lilly and Company, and Novartis. Dr Carlson has received honoraria from Adaptive Biotechnologies. Dr Federman has received lecture fees for speaking at the invitation of Bayer and received patent royalties from NanoValent Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Dr Federman has also disclosed that he holds stock in the for-profit health care companies Genmab, Reata Pharmaceuticals, and bluebird bio, Inc. Dr Italiano and Dr Lassen have both received grants from Roche. Dr Italiano has also received grants from AstraZeneca, Bayer, Merck, Merck Sharp & Dohme, and PharmaMar. Dr Italiano has disclosed that he has received honoraria from Bayer, Daiichi Sankyo, Epizyme, Ipsen, Roche, and SpringWorks Therapeutics. Dr Kummar has been part of consultancies or paid advisory boards with Boehringer Ingelheim, SpringWorks Therapeutics, Gilead, EcoR1 Capital, Seagen, Mundipharma, Mirati Therapeutics, Genome & Company, and Harbour Biomed. Dr Kummar has also disclosed that she is the cofounder and is an equity holder for PathomIQ. Dr Kummar has also disclosed that she is the editor-in-chief of *Current Problems in Cancer* (Elsevier) and that her spouse is a scientific adviser for Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd and is the founder of Arxeon Inc. Dr Lassen has also reported that he has been part of consultancies or paid advisory boards with Pfizer and Novartis. Dr Lassen has also received grants from Bristol Myers Squibb, GlaxoSmithKline, and Pfizer.

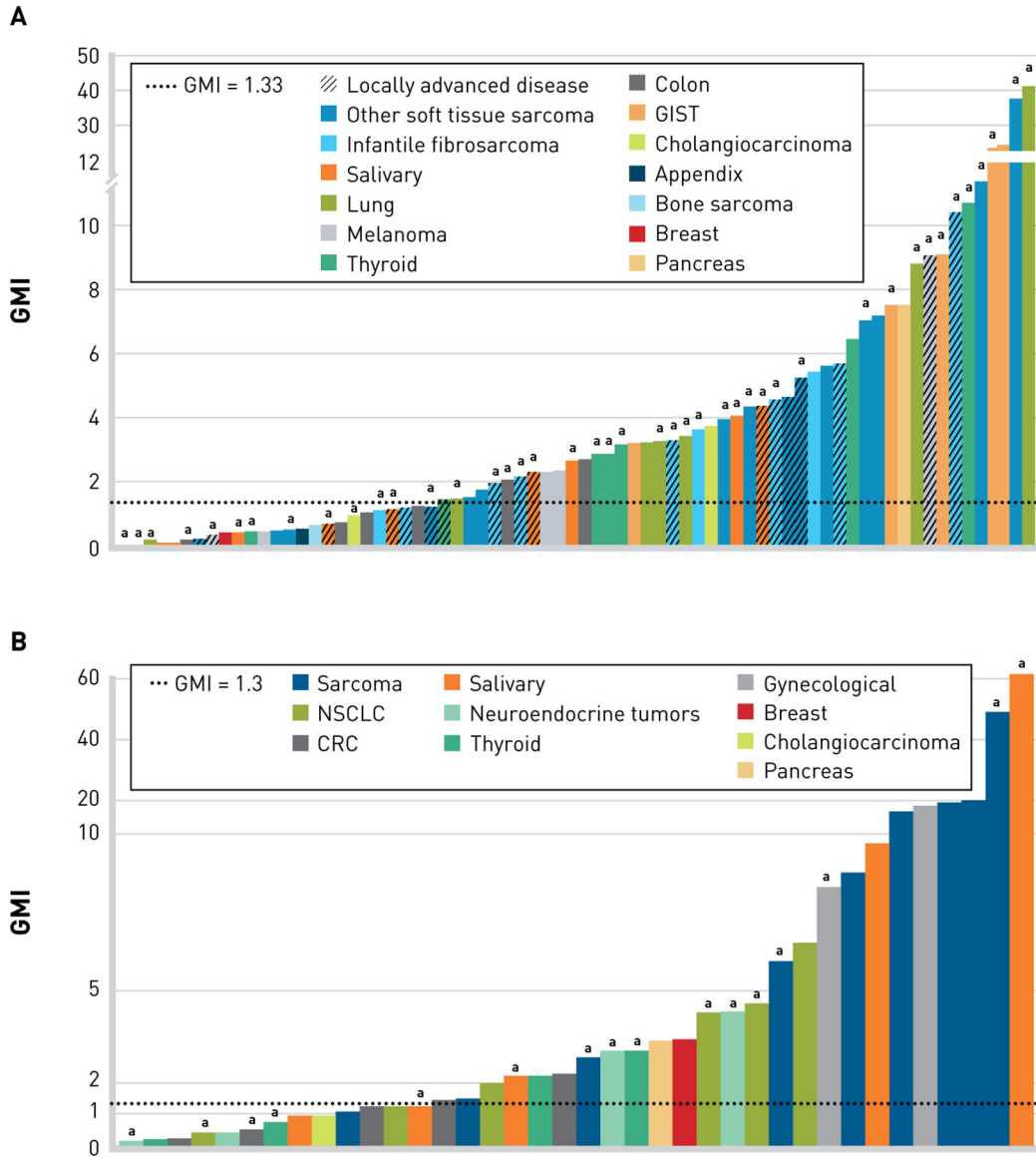
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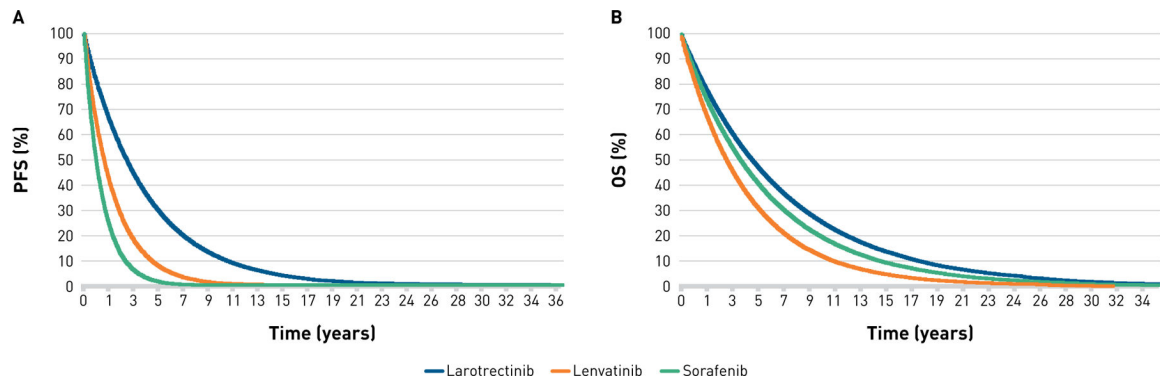


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**FIGURE 1.** Waterfall Plots of GMI for Patients With TRK Fusion Cancer Receiving (A) Larotrectinib (n = 72) and (B) Entrectinib (n = 38)<sup>4,5</sup>  
 CRC, colorectal cancer; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; GMI, growth modulation index; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; TRK, tropomyosin receptor kinase. **a** Patient had not progressed at the time of data cutoff. Figures reproduced with permission. (A) Italiano A et al. *Cancers (Basel)*. 2020;12(11):3246. (B) Krebs MG et al. *ESMO Open*. 2021;6(2):100072.



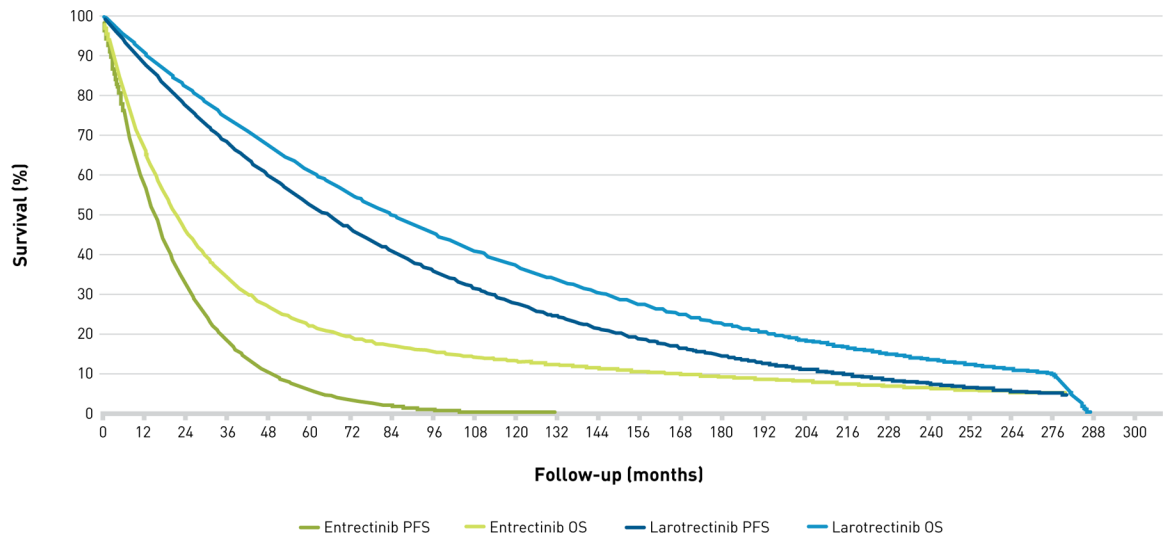
**FIGURE 2.** Parametric Extrapolations of (A) PFS and (B) OS With Larotrectinib, Sorafenib, and Lenvatinib in Advanced Thyroid Cancer<sup>30</sup>  
OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival. Figures reproduced with permission from Carlson JJ et al. *Value Health*. 2021;24(suppl 1):S20.

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**FIGURE 3.** Parametric Extrapolations of PFS and OS With Larotrectinib and Entrectinib in TRK Fusion-Positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer<sup>33</sup>  
 OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; TRK, tropomyosin receptor kinase.  
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**TABLE.**Efficacy of Larotrectinib and Entrectinib vs Tumor Histology-Specific Treatments<sup>6</sup>

Tumor type	Historical treatments		Larotrectinib (n = 159)		
	Treatment line/treatment	n	ORR (%)	n	ORR (%)
NSCLC	2L chemotherapy (± VEGF inhibitor) or immunotherapy	19–628	2.7–28.9	12	75
Colorectal	2L chemotherapy (± VEGF inhibitor) or VEGF inhibitor	16–614	0–47.7	8	50
	3L chemotherapy or VEGF inhibitor	91–534	1–13		
Thyroid	1L chemotherapy or VEGF inhibitor or chemotherapy + XRT ± surgery	9–207	0–64.8	24	79
	2L chemotherapy or VEGF inhibitor	20–34	0		
Glioma	2L chemotherapy or VEGF inhibitor (± chemotherapy)	22–40	63–95.2	14	36
Salivary	1L chemotherapy	42	31	20	90
	2L chemotherapy	18	5		
Non-GIST soft tissue sarcoma	1L chemotherapy or mTOR inhibitor or surgery + chemotherapy + XRT	6–175	13.2–44.4	36	81
Infantile fibrosarcoma	1L surgery + chemotherapy	6–20	71–88.9	28	96

GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; mTOR, mechanistic target of rapamycin; NSCLC, non–small cell lung cancer; 1L, first line; ORR, objective response rate; 2L, second line; 3L, third line; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; XRT, external radiation therapy. Table adapted with permission from Pollack M et al. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2021;37(1):59–70.

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