



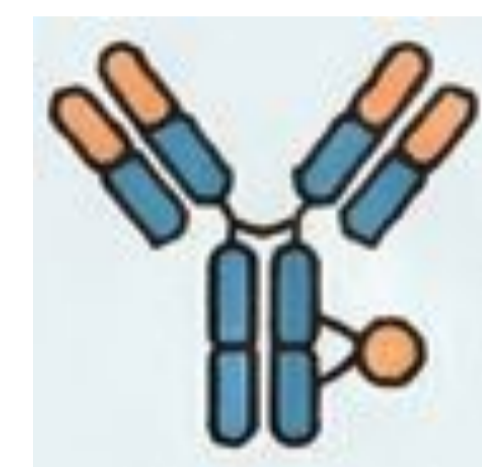
EFFECTIVENESS OF DATOPOTAMAB DERUXTECÁN IN METASTATIC NON-SQUAMOUS NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER: REAL-WORLD EXPERIENCE.

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Background and importance



Non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remains one of the leading causes of cancer-related mortality in Spain. Despite significant therapeutic advances in recent years, the available therapeutic options remain limited.



In this context, the antibody–drug conjugate Datopotamab-Deruxtecan (Dato-dx) has emerged as the current standard of care for patients with lung adenocarcinoma.

Materials and methods



Observational, retrospective, single-center study that included all patients with metastatic non-squamous-NSCLC who have received prior systemic therapy.

Socio-demographic, clinical and treatment-related data were collected using the hospital's electronic medical record program and the Farmis-Oncofarm®.

The effectiveness variable used was the median of progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival rate (OS) was estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method.



Aim and objectives

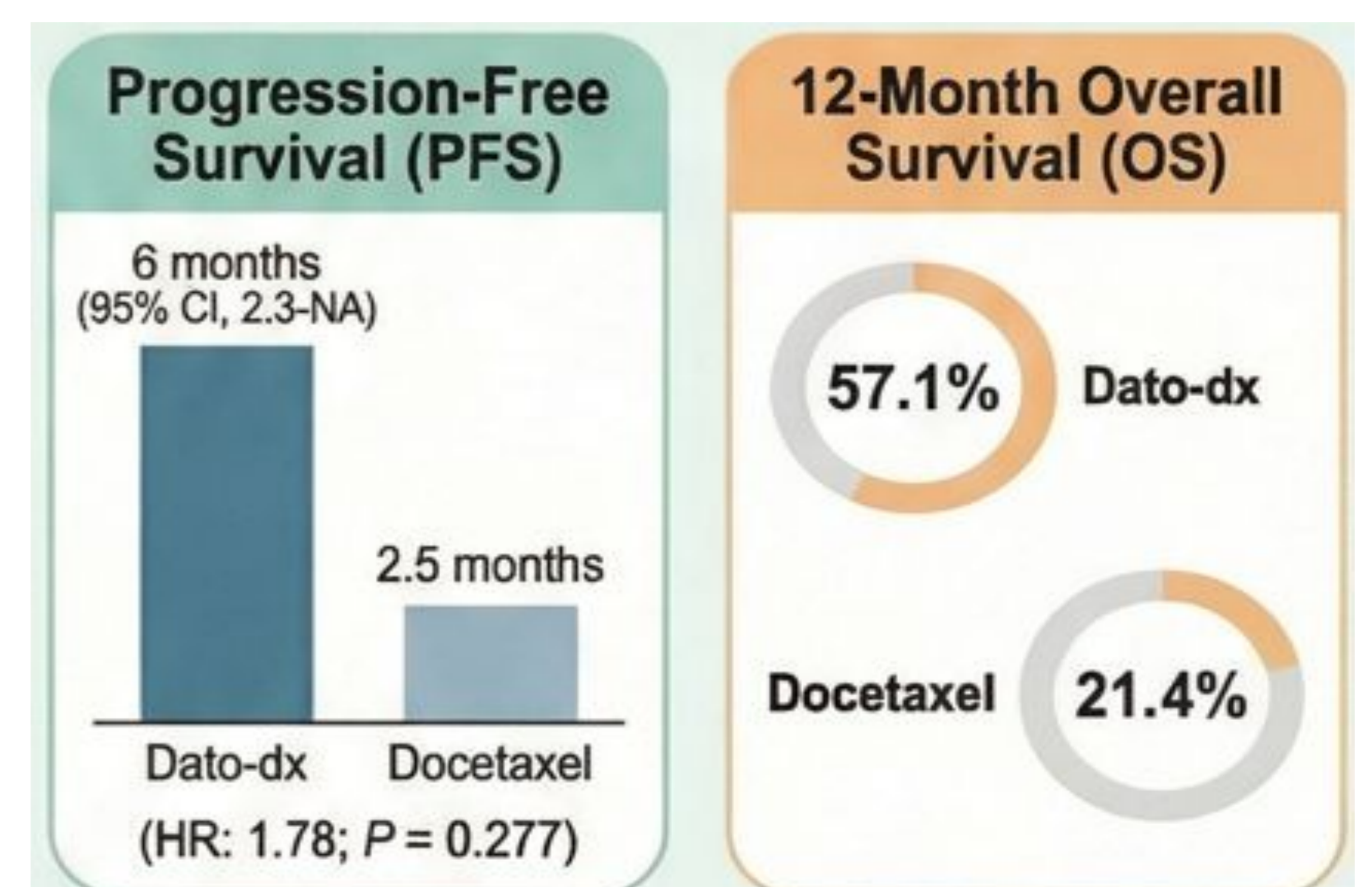
To analyze the effectiveness of Dato-dx versus Docetaxel-Nintendanib in patients with metastatic non-squamous-NSCLC.



Results

Patient Population (N=21)

| Metric | Datopotamab-Deruxtecan (n=7) | Docetaxel-Nintedanib (n=14) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Median Age | 65 years (55–76) | 62 years (54–80) |
| ECOG 1 | 50% | 20,43% |
| Median Follow-up | 5.3 months | 2.03 months |
| Median Cycles | 4 (1–13) | 5 (1–39) |
| Median PFS | 6 months | 2.5 months |



Conclusion and relevance

- ✓ Data suggest a favorable trend towards Dato-DXd, which could reflect its potential in terms of progression-free survival duration. These results suggest that Dato-DXd could be a promising therapeutic option for previously treated patients with metastatic non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer.