The CHRYSALIS Study

A large, multicohort, phase I study evaluating amivantamab treatment in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with epidermal growth factor receptor (*EGFR*) or mesenchymal epithelial transition (*MET*) mutations. The results from the group of patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion mutations (ex20ins) are described here.

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Amivantamab

Amivantamab is an antibody, infused into a vein, that blocks the activity of EGFR and the mesenchymal epithelial transition (MET) receptor and kills tumor cells by stimulating the immune system

Study objectives

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of amivantamab in patients who have NSCLC with different types of *EGFR* and *MET* mutations

This summary focuses on the results from patients with NSCLC with *EGFR* ex20ins mutations whose disease worsened after being treated with chemotherapy

CHRYSALIS study design: patients with ex20ins mutations

CHRYSALIS study groups

- Cohort A
- Cohort B
- Cohort C
- Cohort D *EGFR* ex20ins
- Cohort MET-1
- Cohort MET-2

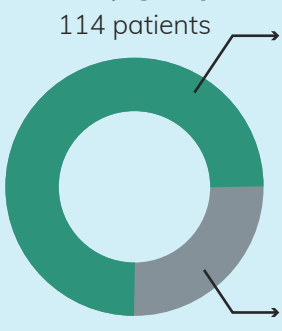
Patients with ***EGFR* ex20ins mutations**

amivantamab
1050 mg
(patients weighing less than 80 kg)

1400 mg
(patients weighing 80 kg or more)

Evaluate Patients
for response to treatment and side effects

Safety groups
114 patients



81 patients in **Efficacy group**

33 patients

Note: Patients with other NSCLC mutations were evaluated in different groups within the CHRYSALIS study

Note: 33 patients were excluded from the efficacy group because they did not have 3 follow-up visits with their doctor

Participants in the CHRYSALIS study

Participating countries:

United States

South Korea

Japan

Characteristics of efficacy group (81 participants)

Female
59%
Over half the participants were female

Median age, years
62
Range (42-84)
Ages of the participants ranged from 42-84 years

Smoking history
No 53%
Yes 47%
Over half the participants had no history of smoking

Race

Asian	**49%**
White	**37%**
Black	**3%**
Chose not to disclose	**11%**

Almost half the participants were Asian

Note: The median is the middle value of a set of numbers.

Amivantamab is a treatment for patients with *EGFR* exon 20 insertion-mutated NSCLC

CHRYSALIS study outcomes

Efficacy group (81 participants)

8.3
months
Median progression-free survival
Amount of time where half of the patients' cancer did not worsen

Start of treatment

11.1
months
Median duration of response
Length of time from the start of the treatment to where half of the patients had complete or partial responses

22.8
months
Median overall survival
Amount of time from the start of the treatment to where half of the patients are still alive

Not evaluable	Progressive disease	Stable disease	Partial response	Complete response
Testing unable to be performed	Tumor growth	No measurable change in tumor size	Measurable tumor shrinkage but still detectable	Tumor no longer detectable
2%	10%	48%	36%	4%

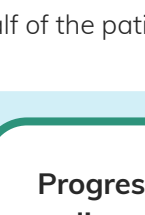
40%
Overall reponse rate
Percentage of patients whose tumor had partial or complete response

- Most side effects experienced during treatment with amivantamab were mild and tolerable and could be managed with education and dose changes
- A majority of patients who experienced side effects were able to continue treatment
- Some patients required dose reductions or treatment discontinuation for side effects requiring hospitalization, medical intervention, or for those that interfered with daily activities that did not improve

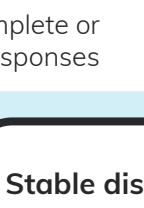
CHRYSALIS study side effects

Most common side effects included:

Rash
86%
of patients
Severe reactions (4%)



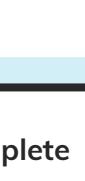
Infusion-related reactions (IRR)
66%
of patients
Severe reactions (3%)



Nail infections
45%
of patients
Severe reactions (1%)

Dose management

Dose reduced
13%
Patients who had their dose reduced due to a treatment-related side effect



Stopped amivantamab
4%
Patients who permanently discontinued amivantamab due to a treatment-related side effect

This infographic was based on an article published in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology* titled "Amivantamab in EGFR Exon 20 Insertion–Mutated Non–Small–Cell Lung Cancer Progressing on Platinum Chemotherapy: Initial Results from the CHRYSALIS Phase I Study. You can read the article for free here: https://ascopubs.org/doi/full/10.1200/JCO.21.00662

For more information on the CHRYSALIS study, please see the plain language summary and full manuscript. Read the full Plain Language Summary of Publication article for free here: https://www.futuremedicine.com/doi/10.2217/FON-2023-0284

And as always, if patients have questions about their disease or treatment, they should consult with their physician.

