

Speaker: 高雄長庚 曾嘉誠醫師

Title: Optimizing Outcomes in Advanced EGFR-Positive NSCLC: The Evolving Role of Third-Generation TKIs

Abstract: The therapeutic landscape for EGFR-mutant non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) has been revolutionized by tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). While first- and second-generation TKIs provided initial clinical benefits, resistance mutations—particularly T790M—and limited intracranial efficacy remained critical challenges. Third-generation EGFR-TKIs, represented by Aumolertinib, have emerged as a definitive frontline standard, offering structural designs that irreversibly bind to both activating and resistant mutations.

This presentation explores the clinical evolution of these advanced therapies, focusing on maximizing the therapeutic window. By achieving potent intracranial disease control and minimizing wild-type EGFR toxicities (such as severe rash and diarrhea), Aumolertinib provides an optimal balance of efficacy and safety. Additionally, we will discuss practical management strategies for drug-induced laboratory alterations, including CPK elevations, ensuring sustained treatment compliance. Ultimately, integrating novel TKIs like Aumolertinib into frontline clinical practice is essential to delaying resistance, improving quality of life, and optimizing long-term survival outcomes for patients with advanced NSCLC.

Speaker: 高醫附醫 吳寬澧醫師

Title: Translating Clinical Benefit into Practice: Real-World Outcomes with Brigatinib in the First-Line

Abstract: Brigatinib has demonstrated meaningful clinical benefit as a first-line treatment for patients with ALK-positive NSCLC, including durable systemic control and intracranial activity. This presentation will review real-world outcomes with first-line brigatinib and discuss how these data complement clinical trial evidence in daily practice. Key topics will include treatment effectiveness, CNS disease control, tolerability, and practical considerations for optimizing patient outcomes.

Speaker: 三軍總醫院 蔡鎮良醫師

Title: Reimagining ALK+ NSCLC: From Adjuvant Therapy to Sequential Targeted Strategy

Abstract: The treatment landscape of ALK-positive NSCLC is rapidly evolving across both early-stage and advanced disease settings. This presentation will review the latest evidence supporting adjuvant ALK-targeted therapy and discuss its impact on long-term disease management. In addition, emerging clinical data on sequential targeted treatment strategies will be explored, highlighting how treatment sequencing may optimize patient outcomes, prolong disease control, and preserve quality of life. By integrating perspectives from perioperative care to advanced-stage management, this session aims to reimagine the treatment journey of ALK+ NSCLC and provide practical insights for clinical decision-making.

Speaker: 台北慈濟 黃俊耀醫師

Title: Redefining SCLC with the First and Only DLL3 Targeting BiTE Therapy

Abstract: Small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) remains one of the most aggressive malignancies, with rapid disease progression, early metastatic spread, and poor survival despite the introduction of first-line chemoimmunotherapy. Although PD-L1 inhibitors have modestly improved outcomes, effective treatment options after platinum-based therapy have remained limited for decades.

Targeting delta-like ligand 3 (DLL3), a highly expressed and tumor-selective antigen in SCLC, has emerged as a novel therapeutic strategy. Tarlatamab, the first and only DLL3-targeting bispecific T-cell engager (BiTE®) immunotherapy, demonstrated durable clinical activity in the phase 2 DeLLphi-301 study and subsequently showed superior overall survival compared with standard chemotherapy in the phase 3 DeLLphi-304 trial, establishing a new standard of care for patients with relapsed SCLC.

The evolving evidence continues to redefine the treatment landscape. At the 2026 ASCO Annual Meeting, a DeLLphi-304 subgroup analysis demonstrated that tarlatamab reduced the risk of CNS progression or death by 46% (HR 0.54) in the overall study population. Among patients with baseline brain metastases, tarlatamab nearly doubled median overall survival compared with chemotherapy (13.9 vs 6.8 months; HR 0.51) while prolonging CNS progression-free survival, supporting its clinical benefit even in this historically poor-prognosis population. These improvements were achieved with a manageable safety profile, including no meaningful increase in CRS or ICANS among patients with brain metastases.

This presentation will review the latest clinical evidence supporting DLL3-targeted BiTE® therapy, discuss practical considerations for integrating tarlatamab into routine clinical practice, and explore how DLL3-targeted immunotherapy is redefining the treatment paradigm and future therapeutic strategy for SCLC.

Speaker: 三軍總醫院 劉佳鑫醫師

Title: MET Alterations in NSCLC: Evolving Evidence and Practical Considerations in Precision Oncology

Abstract: MET alterations are important oncogenic drivers in NSCLC and have become increasingly relevant in the era of precision oncology. Among them, MET exon 14 skipping mutations are established actionable biomarkers, while MET amplification is gaining clinical attention as both a primary driver and a mechanism of resistance to targeted therapies.

This lecture will provide an overview of the current evidence surrounding MET-altered NSCLC, including the clinical significance of advances in MET-targeted treatment, and practical considerations for molecular testing. The discussion will also address real-world challenges such as optimal testing strategy, treatment sequencing, patient selection, and management considerations in daily practice.

By bridging evolving evidence with practical clinical decision-making, this session aims to support earlier identification of MET-altered NSCLC and appropriate integration of MET-targeted therapy into personalized treatment strategies.

Speaker: 高雄長庚 張晃智醫師

Title: The "Enhancer" Role of Anti-Angiogenesis in Immunotherapy: The Art of Combination Therapy in NSCLC Based on IMpower150

Abstract: The therapeutic landscape of first-line (1L) advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) lacking targetable driver oncogenes (EGFR/ALK/ROS1-negative) is dominated by immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI) combination regimens demonstrate established survival benefit, clinically identifying which specific patient subpopulations derive differential advantages remains a key challenge for medical oncologists. This abstract synthesizes clinical trial and real-world data to delineate a precision framework for maximizing treatment efficacy.

The anti-VEGF quadruple combination (ABCP) should be preferentially considered for patients presenting with unfavorable histologic markers (TTF-1 negative, Sarcomatoid, NOS), high tumor burden, liver or brain metastases, malignant pleural effusions, and complex genomic co-mutations (KRAS/STK11/KEAP1). This stratified, evidence-based triage optimizes the odds of clinical benefit and long-term durability in patients with aggressive disease phenotypes.