

For patients with epidermal growth factor receptor mutation-positive (EGFRm) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors, like osimertinib, are the standard treatment. However, for most patients, these treatments eventually stop working, as tumours develop resistance to them. Early studies suggest that combining osimertinib with savolitinib, can overcome this resistance. We report Part C of the four-part TATTON study, in which two groups of Japanese adult patients received treatment. One group received savolitinib 400 mg once daily, then 600 mg. The other group received osimertinib 80 mg with savolitinib 300/400/600 mg once daily. The main objective of the study was to determine the maximum dose of savolitinib that patients could receive (maximum tolerated dose) and to monitor the safety of the combination. Overall, 17 patients received savolitinib alone and 12 received the combination. The maximum tolerated dose of savolitinib was found to be 400 mg once daily in both groups of patients. The data demonstrated that savolitinib had acceptable safety outcomes either alone, or in combination with osimertinib.

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