

# Sunvozertinib in EGFR exon 20 insertion-mutated non-small cell lung cancer: expanding targeted therapy beyond standard EGFR inhibitors: a correspondence



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## Introduction

EGFR exon 20 insertion (exon20ins) mutations are a rare and challenging subtype of EGFR-mutant NSCLC, accounting for about 2% of EGFR-mutant NSCLC. These variants change the structure of the kinase domain, which makes them resistant to a variety of first- and second-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). Chemotherapy using platinum-based agents is a common treatment option, but there is a reported median progression-free survival of 5–6 months, and treatment is highly toxic. [1]

## Aims & Objectives

- Provide a summary of clinical evidence of sunvozertinib (DZD9008) for EGFR exon 20 insertion-mutated NSCLC.
- Emphasize activity following platinum chemotherapeutics and for patients who have received prior EGFR-targeted therapy.
- Outline the emerging first line evidence and the tolerability profile.
- Describe the prospects of precision oncology by means of mutation-specific targeted therapy.

## Methods & Materials

- **Study type:** Narrative correspondence/review of published clinical evidence.
- **Focus:** Sunvozertinib in EGFR exon 20 insertion-mutated NSCLC.
- **Evidence reviewed:** Preclinical studies and Phase 1–2 clinical trials.
- **Key trials:** WU-KONG6 and WU-KONG1.
- **Outcomes assessed:** Objective response rate (ORR), duration of response, disease control, and safety/tolerability.
- **Data source:** Previously published clinical and research studies cited in the article.
- **Ethics:** Not applicable.

## Treatment Rationale

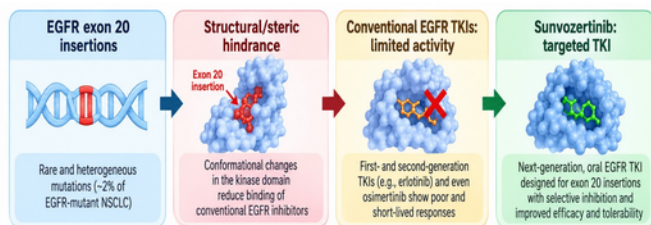


Figure 1: Mutation-specific inhibition is intended to address the structural limitations of exon 20 insertions.

## Results

- Activity was reported in multiple treatment settings and was clinically meaningful in several.
- WU-KONG6: ORR 61%; median duration of response >12 months.
- First line phase 2: ORR 73.1%; majority of patients continued to be disease controlled at data cutoff.
- Further larger-scale, randomized studies are required to validate long-term benefits. [1–4]

### Objective response rate (ORR)

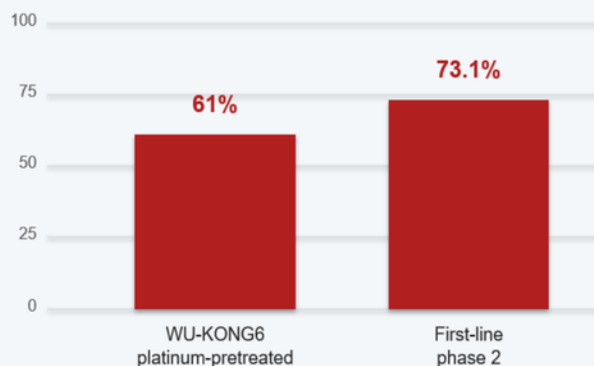


Figure 2: WU-KONG6: ORR 61%; median duration of response >12 months. First-line phase 2: ORR 73.1%; most patients-maintained disease control

## Conclusion

- Sunvozertinib demonstrates promising antitumor activity in EGFR exon 20 insertion-mutated NSCLC.
- It provides durable disease control with a generally manageable safety profile.
- These findings support its potential as a targeted treatment option, particularly in the first-line setting.
- Larger randomized trials are needed to confirm its efficacy and establish its role in clinical practice.

## References

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