

## 肺腺癌的標靶治療

### Treatment of lung adenocarcinoma by molecular-targeted therapy

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Implementation of molecular therapies targeting epidermal growth factor receptors (EGFR) and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) using small molecular tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) are shown to improve survival of non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patient to a certain degree. However, the prognosis of these NSCLC patients remains unfavorable because of the occurrence of either intrinsic or acquired resistance to TKIs. Besides, the other two oncogenic drivers among NSCLC, other than EGFR and ALK, has been discovered namely mutations in the BRAF and ROS1 rearrangements, and a substantial number of clinical trials are currently underway to evaluate agents specifically designed to target these alterations. Some of the targeted therapies for these oncogenic drivers have received regulatory approval for clinical use, while others have modest clinical benefit. In this session, clinical features, potential targeted therapies and resistant mechanisms for these oncogenic drivers will be discussed.