



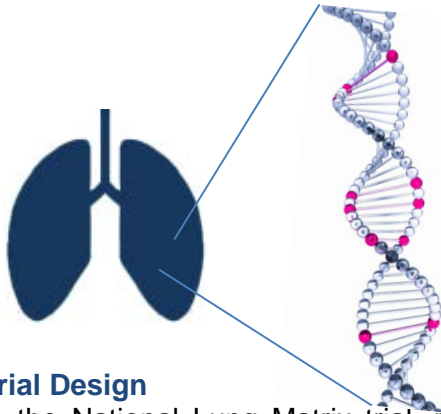
LAYPERSON'S SUMMARY

Title

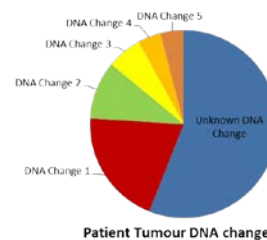
National Lung Matrix Trial: Multi-drug Phase II trial in Lung Cancer

Introduction

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common type of lung cancer. Traditionally doctors decide on how to treat a cancer by looking at what type of cancer it is. We know that this works for many people but not for all. This could be because there are slight differences in the cancer cells from person to person even if they have the same type of cancer. This is particularly true of lung cancer, where the changes to the genes in the cancer cells are different from person to person. This means that each person with lung cancer will have a range of genetic changes unique to their cancer that allows their cancer cells to grow and divide.



By testing a small piece of tumour in the laboratory a change in the DNA sequence can be found in some patients.



Trial Design

In the National Lung Matrix trial, participants will be offered a particular treatment (drug) depending on the specific gene change present within their cancer cells. Trial participants will be placed into different groups (referred to as arms), depending on the specific drug they receive and also into different sub-groups (referred to as cohorts) depending on the type of NSCLC and gene change they have.



Aims of the trial

- 1) We would like to see how well this treatment works, to find out more information about tumour shrinkage and to see how safe the drug. We will be using Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans which will be used to see the tumour and to measure if it is getting bigger or smaller.
- 2) Collect blood - by looking at changes in tiny amounts of tumour (ctDNA) that are present in patient's blood before, during and after treatment it is also possible to identify which changes in the tumour DNA are linked to drug resistance.
- 3) Collect tissue - this is to help us understand why some people benefit from treatment and others do not.

Where is the trial opening?

Around 25-30 hospitals all over the UK.