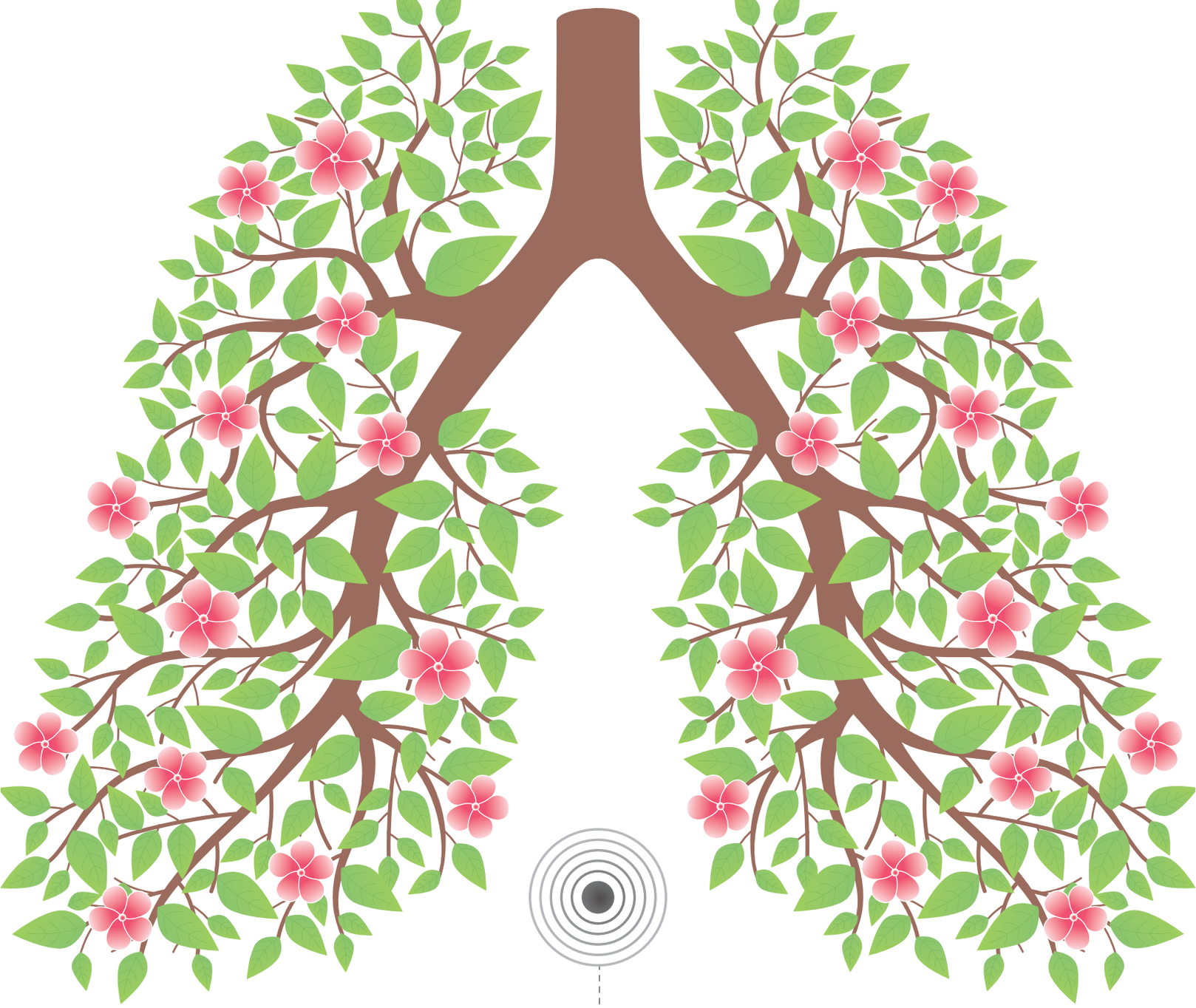

東生華肺診斷

《非小細胞肺癌NCCN指南》明確指出，驅動基因突變狀態是靶向藥物治療的重要療效預測因素，人類EGFR、HER2、KRAS、BRAF基因突變，ALK、ROS1、RET、NTRK1、NTRK2、NTRK3基因融合和MET外顯子14跳躍突變患者可以從相應酪氨酸激酶抑制劑治療中獲益，在進行標靶治療前需要對基因的突變狀態進行檢測，並強烈建議進行更廣泛的有效基因的狀態檢測，因此，對NSCLC患者的多基因突變聯合檢測可為患者提供更精準的治療。

檢驗基因	
DNA & RNA	
• BRAF • EGFR • HER2 • KRAS	• ALK • MET • NTRK1 • NTRK2 • NTRK3 • RET • ROS1

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NCCN指引建議標靶用藥

ALK Rearrangement
- First-line therapy
  - Alectinib
  - Brigatinib
  - Ceritinib
  - Crizotinib
  - Lorlatinib
- Subsequent therapy
  - Alectinib
  - Brigatinib
  - Ceritinib
  - Lorlatinib

BRAF V600E Mutation
- First-line therapy
  - Dabrafenib/trametinib
  - Dabrafenib
  - Vemurafenib
- Subsequent therapy
  - Dabrafenib / trametinib

EGFR Exon 19 Deletion or L858R
- First-line therapy
  - Afatinib
  - Erlotinib
  - Dacomitinib
  - Gefitinib
  - Osimertinib
  - Erlotinib + ramucirumab
  - Erlotinib + bevacizumab (nonsquamous)
- Subsequent therapy
  - Osimertinib

EGFR S768I, L861Q , and / or G719X
- First-line therapy
  - Afatinib
  - Erlotinib
  - Dacomitinib
  - Gefitinib
  - Osimertinib
- Subsequent therapy
  - Osimertinib

EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutation
- Subsequent therapy
  - Amivantamab-vmjw
  - Mobocertinib

ERBB2 (HER2) Mutation
- Subsequent therapy
  - Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki
  - Ado-trastuzumab emtansine

KRAS G12C Mutation
- Subsequent therapy
  - Sotorasib

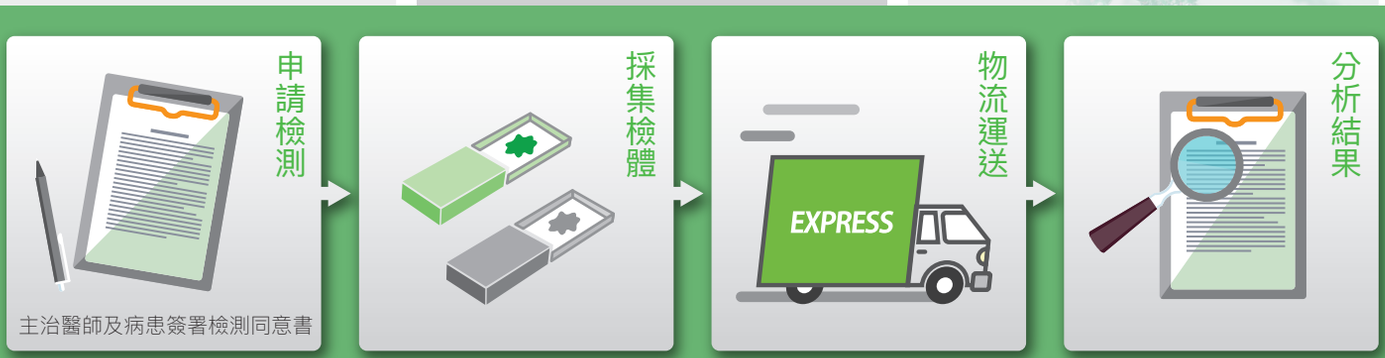
MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutation
- First-line / Subsequent therapy
  - Capmatinib
  - Crizotinib
  - Tepotinib

NTRK1/2/3 Gene Fusion
- First-line/Subsequent therapy
  - Larotrectinib
  - Entrectinib

RET Rearrangement
- First-line / Subsequent therapy
  - Selpercatinib
  - Pralsetinib
  - Cabozantinib

ROS1 Rearrangement
- First-line therapy
  - Ceritinib
  - Crizotinib
  - Entrectinib
- Subsequent therapy
  - Lorlatinib
  - Entrectinib

送檢流程



為了確保分析品質，會進行Quality Check，如檢體品質不佳，則需要重新送檢

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