

# Clinical trial summary (Lung-MAP)

## Targeted Treatment for People with Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer



### What is the purpose of this clinical trial?

Lung-MAP is a large research study about lung cancer. The study is made up of many different clinical trials that test new treatments for advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Each clinical trial in Lung-MAP is called a **sub-study**.

Lung-MAP is for people who have NSCLC that has spread to other parts of the body or has returned after treatment.

Many Lung-MAP sub-studies test a type of treatment called **targeted treatment**. These drugs “target” certain gene changes that can cause cancer to grow. The first step in joining Lung-MAP is to have your tumor tested for certain gene changes that are being studied for targeted treatment.

#### This trial is set up to find out:

- If there are targeted treatments in Lung-MAP that match the gene changes in your tumor
- If targeted treatments can slow or stop NSCLC from growing



### Why is this trial important?

Advanced NSCLC is usually treated with chemotherapy and immunotherapy. Even when these usual treatments work, lung cancer often returns. Lung-MAP hopes to learn if targeted drugs can improve treatment options for people with advanced NSCLC.



### Who can be in this trial?

This trial is for people, age 18 or older, with non-small cell lung cancer that is stage 4 or has come back after treatment.

#### This trial is for people who:

- Have received at least one dose of treatment for lung cancer

#### This trial is not for people who:

- Have signs or symptoms of disease that make it hard to do many daily activities (for example, if your symptoms often keep you in bed, the study may not be right for you)

Talk with your doctor to learn more about who can join this study.



## What can I expect during the trial?

If you join the Lung-MAP study, your tumor will be tested for certain gene changes. If you already had these tests, your doctor may be able to send your results to the study so that you don't need to repeat the tests.

If there is a Lung-MAP treatment trial (a sub-study) that matches the gene changes in your tumor, you will receive more information about that trial to help you decide if you want to join it.

Even if there are no trials available that target the gene changes you have, you may be able to join another Lung-MAP trial that tests other new treatments for NSCLC.



## How long will I be in the trial?

You can always say no to joining a Lung-MAP treatment trial. You can change your mind about taking part in Lung-MAP for any reason, at any time.

If you join a Lung-MAP trial for treatment, you may be in that trial up to 3 years. If the cancer returns or grows, you may have the option to join another Lung-MAP trial.

If you join Lung-MAP and you do not join a trial for treatment, the study team will check on your health every 6 months, for up to 3 years.



## Are there costs? Will I get paid?

Testing for gene changes in your tumor is provided free in this study. You will not be paid for joining the study. Check with your health care provider and insurance provider to find out what costs will and won't be covered in this study.



## Where can I find more information about this trial?

- Talk with your health care provider
- Call the National Cancer Institute at **1-800-4-CANCER**
- Go to [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://ClinicalTrials.gov) and search the national clinical trial number: **NCT03851445**
- Go to [lung-map.org](https://lung-map.org)
- For a list of trial locations, visit [swog.org/NCI-LUNGMAP](https://swog.org/NCI-LUNGMAP)



## Key information This trial is for adults 18 years or older being

**Protocol number:** LUNGMAP

**Full trial title:** LUNGMAP: A Master Protocol to Evaluate Biomarker-Driven Therapies and Immunotherapies in Previously Treated Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Lung-MAP Screening Study)

**Trial sponsor:** SWOG Cancer Research Network

**NCT number:** NCT03851445

**Publishing date:** March 1, 2024

**Thank you!**

When you join a clinical trial,  
you're moving cancer medicine and patient care forward.