The goal of the Highlights of the NCCN Oncology Research Program (ORP) is to provide readers with more information on the ORP, including studies currently accruing patients.

For more information on specific trials, including patient selection criteria, please use the contact information listed with each study.

For more information on the NCCN ORP, including a complete detailing of the clinical studies currently underway at NCCN Member Institutions, please access the NCCN ORP pages at NCCN.org/clinical_trials/clinicians.asp.

Highlights of the NCCN Oncology Research Program

The NCCN Oncology Research Program (ORP) strives to improve the quality of life for patients and reduce cancer-related deaths by advancing cancer therapies through research. Since the program's establishment in 1999, the NCCN ORP has brought millions of dollars in research grants to investigators at NCCN Member Institutions. Research grants are provided to NCCN through collaborations with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies; these grants are in turn used to support scientifically meritorious cancer research efforts.

NCCN ORP studies typically explore new avenues of clinical investigation and seek answers to important cancer-related questions. All studies are approved and funded through a scientific peer-review process and are overseen by the ORP.

An NCCN study funded through the grant mechanism is highlighted below.

A Phase II Study of Osimertinib in Combination With Selumetinib in EGFR Inhibitor–Naïve Advanced EGFR-Mutant Lung Cancer

Principal Investigator: Pasi Janne, MD

Condition: Non–small cell lung cancer

Institution: Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

This is a phase II clinical trial studying a combination of 2 targeted therapies as a possible treatment for patients with non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and an *EGFR* mutation. Osimertinib alone has been shown to benefit some patients who have received prior treatment for their *EGFR*-mutant NSCLC. Selumetinib is to be administered orally intermittently (4 days on, 3 days off) and osimertinib is to be administered orally on a daily basis. The main purpose of the study is to evaluate information on any potential side effects that this drug combination may cause and to collect data about how NSCLC responds to the combination of drugs. Specific tyrosine kinase inhibitors have been FDA-approved for first-line treatment of patients with NSCLC and an *EGFR* mutation.

Primary Objective:

- Best objective response (time frame: 2 years)

Secondary Objectives:

- Progression-free survival (time frame: 2 years)
- Overall survival (time frame: 2 years)
- Tolerability (time frame: 2 years)
- Toxicity (time frame: 2 years)

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ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03392246

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