

TAGRISSO™
Film-coated tablets

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

TAGRISSO 40 mg film-coated tablets

TAGRISSO 80 mg film-coated tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

TAGRISSO 40 mg tablets

Each tablet contains 40 mg osimertinib (as mesylate).

TAGRISSO 80 mg tablets

Each tablet contains 80 mg osimertinib (as mesylate).

Excipient with known effect

This medicine contains 0.3 mg sodium per 40 mg tablet and 0.6 mg sodium per 80 mg tablet.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet (tablet).

TAGRISSO 40 mg tablets

Beige, 9 mm, round, biconvex tablet, debossed with “AZ” and “40” on one side and plain on the reverse.

TAGRISSO 80 mg tablets

Beige, 7.25 x 14.5 mm, oval, biconvex tablet, debossed with “AZ” and “80” on one side and plain on the reverse.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

TAGRISSO (osimertinib) is indicated for:

- the adjuvant therapy after tumour resection in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutations.
- the first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with activating EGFR mutations.
- the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Treatment with TAGRISSO should be initiated by a physician experienced in the use of anticancer therapies.

When considering the use of TAGRISSO, EGFR mutation status should be determined using a validated test method (see section 4.4) for.

- exon 19 deletions or exon 21 (L858R) substitution mutations (in tumour specimens for adjuvant treatment and tumour or plasma specimens for first-line treatment).
- T790M mutations (in tumour or plasma specimens following progression on or after EGFR TKI therapy).

Posology

The recommended dose is 80 mg osimertinib once a day.

Duration of treatment

Patients in the adjuvant setting should receive treatment until disease recurrence or unacceptable toxicity. Treatment duration for more than 3 years was not studied.

Patients with locally advanced or metastatic lung cancer should receive treatment until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

Missed dose

If a dose of TAGRISSO is missed, the dose should be made up unless the next dose is due within 12 hours.

TAGRISSO can be taken with or without food at the same time each day.

Dose adjustments

Dosing interruption and/or dose reduction may be required based on individual safety and tolerability. If dose reduction is necessary, then the dose should be reduced to 40 mg taken once daily.

Dose reduction guidelines for adverse reactions toxicities are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Recommended dose modifications for TAGRISSO

Target organ	Adverse reaction ^a	Dose modification
<i>Pulmonary</i>	ILD/Pneumonitis	Discontinue TAGRISSO (see Section 4.4)
<i>Cardiac</i>	QTc interval greater than 500 msec on at least 2 separate ECGs	Withhold TAGRISSO until QTc interval is less than 481 msec or recovery to baseline if baseline QTc is greater than or equal to 481 msec, then restart at a reduced dose (40 mg)
	QTc interval prolongation with signs/symptoms of serious arrhythmia	Permanently discontinue TAGRISSO
<i>Other</i>	Grade 3 or higher adverse reaction	Withhold TAGRISSO for up to 3 weeks
	If Grade 3 or higher adverse reaction improves to Grade 0-2 after withholding of TAGRISSO for up to 3 weeks	TAGRISSO may be restarted at the same dose (80 mg) or a lower dose (40 mg)

	Grade 3 or higher adverse reaction that does not improve to Grade 0-2 after withholding for up to 3 weeks	Permanently discontinue TAGRISSO
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^a Note: The intensity of clinical adverse events graded by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) version 4.0.

ECGs: Electrocardiograms; QTc: QT interval corrected for heart rate

Special populations

No dosage adjustment is required due to patient age, body weight, gender, ethnicity and smoking status (see section 5.2).

Hepatic impairment

Based on clinical studies, no dose adjustments are necessary in patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child Pugh A) or moderated hepatic impairment (Child Pugh B). Similarly, based on population pharmacokinetic (PK) analysis, no dose adjustment is recommended in patients with mild hepatic impairment (total bilirubin \leq upper limit of normal (ULN) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) $>$ ULN or total bilirubin >1.0 to $1.5 \times$ ULN and any AST) or moderate hepatic impairment (total bilirubin between 1.5 to 3 times ULN and any AST) but caution should be used when administering TAGRISSO to these patients. The safety and efficacy of this medicinal product has not been established in patients with severe hepatic impairment. Until additional data become available, use in patients with severe hepatic impairment is not recommended (see section 5.2).

Renal impairment

Based on clinical studies and population PK analysis, no dose adjustments are necessary in patients with mild, moderate, or severe renal impairment. The safety and efficacy of this medicinal product has not been established in patients with end-stage renal disease [Creatinine clearance (CLcr) less than 15 mL/min, calculated by the Cockcroft and Gault equation], or on dialysis. Caution should be exercised when treating patients with severe and end-stage renal impairment (see section 5.2).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of TAGRISSO in children or adolescents aged less than 18 years have not been established. No data are available.

Method of administration

This medicinal product is for oral use. The tablet should be swallowed whole with water and it should not be crushed, split or chewed.

If the patient is unable to swallow the tablet, the tablet may first be dispersed in 50 mL of non-carbonated water. It should be dropped in the water, without crushing, stirred until dispersed and immediately swallowed. An additional half a glass of water should be added to ensure that no residue remains and then immediately swallowed. No other liquids should be added.

If administration via nasogastric tube is required, the same process as above should be followed but using volumes of 15 mL for the initial dispersion and 15 mL for the residue rinses. The resulting 30 mL of liquid should be administered as per the naso-gastric tube manufacturer's instructions with appropriate water flushes. The dispersion and residues should be administered within 30 minutes of the addition of the tablets to water.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

St. John's Wort should not be used together with TAGRISSO (see section 4.5).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Assessment of EGFR mutation status

When considering the use of TAGRISSO as an adjuvant therapy after complete tumour resection in patients with NSCLC, EGFR mutation positive status (exon 19 deletions or exon 21 (L858R) substitution mutations) indicates treatment eligibility. A validated test should be performed in a clinical laboratory using tumour tissue DNA from biopsy or surgical specimen.

When considering the use of TAGRISSO as a treatment for locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC, it is important that the EGFR mutation positive status is determined. A validated test

should be performed using either tumour DNA derived from a tissue sample or circulating tumour DNA (ctDNA) obtained from a plasma sample.

Only robust, reliable and sensitive tests with demonstrated utility for the determination of EGFR mutation status of tumour derived DNA (from a tissue or a plasma sample) should be used.

Positive determination of EGFR mutation status using either a tissue-based or plasma-based test indicates eligibility for treatment with TAGRISSO. However, if a plasma-based ctDNA test is used and the result is negative, it is advisable to follow-up with a tissue test wherever possible due to the potential for false negative results using a plasma-based test.

Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

Severe, life-threatening or fatal Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) or ILD-like adverse reactions (e.g. pneumonitis) have been observed in patients treated with TAGRISSO in clinical studies. Most cases improved or resolved with interruption of treatment. Patients with a past medical history of ILD, drug-induced ILD, radiation pneumonitis that required steroid treatment, or any evidence of clinically active ILD were excluded from clinical studies (see section 4.8).

Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) or ILD-like adverse reactions (e.g. pneumonitis) were reported in 3.7% and were fatal in 0.3% of the 1479 patients who received TAGRISSO in ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA studies.

The incidence of ILD was 10.9% in patients of Japanese ethnicity, 1.6% in patients of Asian ethnicity and 2.5% in non-Asian patients (see section 4.8).

Careful assessment of all patients with an acute onset and/or unexplained worsening of pulmonary symptoms (dyspnoea, cough, fever) should be performed to exclude ILD. Treatment with this medicinal product should be interrupted pending investigation of these symptoms. If ILD is diagnosed, TAGRISSO should be permanently discontinued and appropriate treatment initiated as necessary.

Erythema multiforme and Stevens-Johnson syndrome

Case reports of Erythema multiforme (EM) and Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) have been uncommonly and rarely reported, respectively, in association with TAGRISSO treatment. Before initiating treatment, patients should be advised of signs and symptoms of EM and SJS. If signs and symptoms suggestive of EM develop, close patient monitoring and drug interruption or discontinuation of TAGRISSO should be considered. If signs and symptoms suggestive of SJS appear, TAGRISSO should be interrupted or discontinued immediately.

QTc interval prolongation

QTc interval prolongation occurs in patients treated with TAGRISSO. QTc interval prolongation may lead to an increased risk for ventricular tachyarrhythmias (e.g. torsade de pointes) or sudden death. No arrhythmic events were reported in FLAURA or AURA studies (see section 4.8). Patients with clinically important abnormalities in rhythm and conduction as measured by resting electrocardiogram (ECG) (e.g. QTc interval greater than 470 ms) were excluded from these studies (see section 4.8).

When possible, the use of osimertinib in patients with congenital long QT syndrome should be avoided. Periodic monitoring with electrocardiograms (ECGs) and electrolytes should be considered in patients with congestive heart failure, electrolyte abnormalities, or those who are taking medicinal products that are known to prolong the QTc interval. Treatment should be withheld in patients who develop a QTc interval greater than 500 msec on at least 2 separate ECGs until the QTc interval is less than 481 msec or recovery to baseline if the QTc interval is greater than or equal to 481 msec, then resume TAGRISSO at a reduced dose as described in Table 1. Osimertinib should be permanently discontinued in patients who develop QTc interval prolongation in combination with any of the following: Torsade de pointes, polymorphic ventricular tachycardia, signs/symptoms of serious arrhythmia.

Changes in cardiac contractility

Across clinical trials, Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF) decreases greater than or equal to 10 percentage points and a drop to less than 50% occurred in 3.2% (40/1233) of patients treated with TAGRISSO who had baseline and at least one follow-up LVEF assessment. In a placebo controlled trial (ADAURA), 1.6% (5/312) of patients treated with TAGRISSO and 1.5%

(5/331) of patients treated with placebo experienced LVEF decreases greater than or equal to 10 percentage points and a drop to less than 50%.

Based on the available clinical trial data, it is not possible to determine a causal relationship between effects on changes in cardiac contractility and TAGRISSO. In patients with cardiac risk factors and those with conditions that can affect LVEF, cardiac monitoring, including an assessment of LVEF at baseline and during treatment, should be considered. In patients who develop relevant cardiac signs/symptoms during treatment, cardiac monitoring including LVEF assessment should be considered.

Keratitis

Keratitis was reported in 0.7% (n=10) of the 1479 patients treated with TAGRISSO in the ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA studies. Patients presenting with signs and symptoms suggestive of keratitis such as acute or worsening: eye inflammation, lacrimation, light sensitivity, blurred vision, eye pain and/or red eye should be referred promptly to an ophthalmology specialist (see section 4.2).

Age and body weight

Elderly patients (>65 years) or patients with low body weight (<50 kg) may be at increased risk of developing adverse events of Grade 3 or higher. Close monitoring is recommended in these patients (see section 4.8).

Sodium

This medicine contains < 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 40 mg or 80 mg tablet, that is to say essentially “sodium-free”.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Pharmacokinetic interactions

Strong CYP3A4 inducers can decrease the exposure of osimertinib. Osimertinib may increase the exposure of breast cancer resistant protein (BCRP) and P-glycoprotein (P-gp) substrates.

Active substances that may increase osimertinib plasma concentrations

In vitro studies have demonstrated that the Phase I metabolism of osimertinib is predominantly via CYP3A4 and CYP3A5. In a clinical pharmacokinetic study in patients, co-administration with 200 mg itraconazole twice daily (a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor) had no clinically significant effect on the exposure of osimertinib (area under the curve (AUC) increased by 24% and C_{max} decreased by 20%). Therefore, CYP3A4 inhibitors are not likely to affect the exposure of osimertinib. Further catalyzing enzymes have not been identified.

Active substances that may decrease osimertinib plasma concentrations

In a clinical pharmacokinetic study in patients, the steady-state AUC of osimertinib was reduced by 78% when co-administered with rifampicin (600 mg daily for 21 days). Similarly, the exposure to metabolite, AZ5104 decreased by 82% for the AUC and 78% for C_{max} . It is recommended that concomitant use of strong CYP3A inducers (e.g. Phenytoin, rifampicin and carbamazepine) with TAGRISSO should be avoided. Moderate CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. bosentan, efavirenz, etravirine, modafinil) may also decrease osimertinib exposure and should be used with caution, or avoided when possible. There are no clinical data available to recommend a dose adjustment of TAGRISSO. Concomitant use of St. John's Wort is contraindicated (see section 4.3).

Effect of gastric acid reducing active substances on osimertinib

In a clinical pharmacokinetic study, co-administration of omeprazole did not result in clinically relevant changes in osimertinib exposures. Gastric pH modifying agents can be concomitantly used with TAGRISSO without any restrictions.

Active substances whose plasma concentrations may be altered by TAGRISSO

Based on *in vitro* studies, osimertinib is a competitive inhibitor of BCRP transporters.

In a clinical PK study, co-administration of TAGRISSO with rosuvastatin (sensitive BCRP substrate) increased the AUC and C_{max} of rosuvastatin by 35% and 72%, respectively. Patients taking concomitant medications with disposition dependent upon BCRP and with narrow therapeutic index should be closely monitored for signs of changed tolerability of the concomitant medication as a result of increased exposure whilst receiving TAGRISSO (see section 5.2).

In a clinical PK study, co-administration of TAGRISSO with simvastatin (sensitive CYP3A4 substrate) decreased the AUC and C_{max} of simvastatin by 9% and 23% respectively. These changes are small and not likely to be of clinical significance. Clinical PK interactions with CYP3A4 substrates are unlikely. Pregnane X Receptor (PXR) regulated enzyme interactions other than CYP3A4 have not been studied. A risk for decreased exposure of hormonal contraceptives cannot be excluded.

In a clinical PK study, co-administration of TAGRISSO with fexofenadine (PXR/P-gp substrate) increased the AUC and C_{max} of fexofenadine by 56% (90% CI 35, 79) and 76% (90% CI 49, 108) after a single dose and 27% (90% CI 11, 46) and 25% (90% CI 6, 48) at steady state, respectively. Patients taking concomitant medications with disposition dependent upon P-gp and with narrow therapeutic index (e.g. digoxin, dabigatran, aliskiren) should be closely monitored for signs of changed tolerability as a result of increased exposure of the concomitant medication whilst receiving TAGRISSO (see section 5.2).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Contraception in males and females

Women of childbearing potential should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant while receiving TAGRISSO. Patients should be advised to use effective contraception for the following periods after completion of treatment with this medicinal product: at least 2 months for females and 4 months for males. A risk for decreased exposure of hormonal contraceptives cannot be excluded.

Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of osimertinib in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (embryoletality, reduced foetal growth, and neonatal death, see section 5.3). Based on its mechanism of action and preclinical data, osimertinib may cause foetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. TAGRISSO should not be used during pregnancy unless the clinical condition of the woman requires treatment with osimertinib.

Breast-feeding

It is not known whether osimertinib or its metabolites are excreted in human milk. There is insufficient information on the excretion of osimertinib or its metabolites in animal milk. However, osimertinib and its metabolites were detected in the suckling pups and there were adverse effects on pup growth and survival (see section 5.3). A risk to the suckling child cannot be excluded. Breast-feeding should be discontinued during treatment with TAGRISSO.

Fertility

There are no data on the effect of TAGRISSO on human fertility. Results from animal studies have shown that osimertinib has effects on male and female reproductive organs and could impair fertility (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

TAGRISSO has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

Studies in EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC patients

The data described below reflect exposure to TAGRISSO in 1479 patients with EGFR mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer. These patients received TAGRISSO at a dose of 80 mg daily in three randomised Phase 3 studies (ADAURA, adjuvant; FLAURA, first-line and AURA3, second line only), two single-arm studies (AURAex and AURA2, second line or greater) and one Phase 1 study (AURA1, first-line or greater) (see section 5.1).

Most adverse reactions were Grade 1 or 2 in severity. The most commonly reported adverse drug reactions (ADRs) were diarrhoea (47%) and rash (45%), paronychia (33%), dry skin (32%), and stomatitis (24%). Grade 3 and Grade 4 adverse reactions across both studies were 8.5% and 0.1%, respectively. In patients treated with TAGRISSO 80 mg once daily, dose reductions due to adverse reactions occurred in 3.2% of the patients. Discontinuation due to adverse reactions was 4.6%.

Patients with a medical history of ILD, drug-induced ILD, radiation pneumonitis that required steroid treatment, or any evidence of clinically active ILD were excluded from clinical studies. Patients with clinically important abnormalities in rhythm and conduction as measured by resting electrocardiogram (ECG) (e.g. QTc interval greater than 470 ms) were

excluded from these studies. Patients were evaluated for LVEF at screening and every 12 weeks thereafter.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Adverse reactions have been assigned to the frequency categories in Table 2 where possible based on the incidence of comparable adverse event reports in a pooled dataset from the 1479 EGFR mutation positive NSCLC patients who received TAGRISSO at a dose of 80 mg daily in the ADAURA, FLAURA, AURA3, AURAx, AURA2 and AURA1 studies.

Adverse reactions are listed according to system organ class (SOC) in MedDRA. Within each system organ class, the adverse drug reactions are ranked by frequency, with the most frequent reactions first. Within each frequency grouping, adverse drug reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness. In addition, the corresponding frequency category for each adverse reaction is based on the CIOMS III convention and is defined as: very common ($\geq 1/10$); common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$); rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$); very rare ($< 1/10,000$); not known (cannot be estimated from available data).

Table 2. Adverse reactions reported in ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA studies^a

MedDRA SOC	MedDRA term	CIOMS descriptor/ overall frequency (all CTCAE grades) ^b	Frequency of CTCAE grade 3 or higher
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Epistaxis	Common (5.3%)	0
	Interstitial lung disease ^c	Common (3.7%) ^d	1.1%
Gastrointestinal disorders	Diarrhoea	Very common (47%)	1.4%
	Stomatitis ^e	Very common (24%)	0.5%
Eye disorders	Keratitis ^f	Uncommon (0.7%)	0.1%
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Rash ^g	Very common (45%)	0.7%
	Dry skin ^h	Very common (32%)	0.1%
	Paronychia ⁱ	Very common (33%)	0.4%

MedDRA SOC	MedDRA term	CIOMS descriptor/ overall frequency (all CTCAE grades) ^b	Frequency of CTCAE grade 3 or higher
	Pruritus ^j	Very common (17%)	0.1%
	Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	Common (1.7%)	0%
	Alopecia	Common (4.6%)	0%
	Urticaria	Common (1.9%)	0.1%
	Erythema multiforme ^k	Uncommon (0.3%)	0%
	Stevens-Johnson Syndrome ^l	Rare (0.02%)	
	Cutaneous Vasculitis ^m	Uncommon (0.2%)	
Investigations	QTc interval prolongation ⁿ	Uncommon (0.8%)	
(Findings based on test results presented as CTCAE grade shifts)	Platelet count decreased ^o	Very common (53%)	1.2%
	Leucocytes decreased ^o	Very common (65%)	1.2%
	Lymphocytes decreased ^o	Very common (62%)	6.1%
	Neutrophils decreased ^o	Very common (33%)	3.2%
	Blood Creatinine increased ^o	Common (9.4%)	0%

^a Data is pooled from ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA (AURA3, AURAex, AURA2 and AURA1) studies; only events for patients receiving at least one dose of TAGRISSO as their randomised treatment are summarised.

^b National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.0.

^c Includes cases reported within the clustered terms: Interstitial lung disease, pneumonitis.

^d 5 CTCAE grade 5 events (fatal) were reported.

^e Includes cases reported within the clustered terms: Stomatitis, mouth ulceration

^f Includes cases reported within the clustered terms: Keratitis, punctate keratitis, corneal erosion, corneal epithelium defect.

- ^g Includes cases reported within the clustered terms for rash AEs: Rash, rash generalised, rash erythematous, rash macular, rash maculo-papular, rash papular, rash pustular, rash pruritic, rash vesicular, rash follicular, erythema, folliculitis, acne, dermatitis, dermatitis acneiform, drug eruption, skin erosion, pustule.
- ^h Includes cases reported within the clustered terms: Dry skin, skin fissures, xerosis, eczema, xeroderma.
- ⁱ Includes cases reported within the clustered terms: Nail bed disorder, nail bed inflammation, nail bed infection, nail discolouration, nail pigmentation, nail disorder, nail toxicity, nail dystrophy, nail infection, nail ridging, onychalgia, onychoclasia, onycholysis, onychomadesis, onychomalacia, paronychia.
- ^j Includes cases reported within the clustered terms: pruritus, pruritus generalised, eyelid pruritus.
- ^k Five of the 1479 patients in the ADAURA, AURA and FLAURA studies reported erythema multiforme. Post-marketing reports of erythema multiforme have also been received, including 7 reports from a post-marketing surveillance study (N=3578).
- ^l One event reported in a post-marketing study, and the frequency has been derived from the ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA studies and the post-marketing study (N=5057).
- ^m Estimated frequency. The upper limit of the 95% CI for the point estimate is 3/1479 (0.2%)
- ⁿ Represents the incidence of patients who had a QTcF prolongation >500msec.
- ^o Represents the incidence of laboratory findings, not of reported adverse events.

Safety findings in the single-arm Phase 2 AURAex and AURA2 studies were generally consistent with those observed in the AURA3 TAGRISSO arm. No additional or unexpected toxicity has been observed and adverse events have been aligned in type, severity and frequency.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Interstitial lung disease (ILD)

In the FLAURA and AURA studies, the incidence of ILD was 10.4% in patients of Japanese ethnicity, 1.8% in patients of non-Japanese Asian ethnicity and 2.8% in non-Asian patients. The median time to onset of ILD or ILD-like adverse reactions was 85 days (see section 4.4).

QTc interval prolongation

Of the 1479 patients in ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA studies treated with TAGRISSO 80 mg, 0.8% of patients (n=12) were found to have a QTc greater than 500 msec, and 3.1% of patients (n=46) had an increase from baseline QTc greater than 60 msec. A pharmacokinetic analysis with TAGRISSO predicted a concentration-dependent increase in QTc interval

prolongation. No QTc-related arrhythmias were reported in the FLAURA or AURA studies (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

Gastrointestinal effects

In the ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA studies, diarrhoea was reported in 47% of patients of which 38% were Grade 1 events, 7.9% Grade 2 and 1.4% were Grade 3; no Grade 4 or 5 events were reported. Dose reduction was required in 0.3% of patients and dose interruption in 2.0%. Four event (0.3%) led to discontinuation. In ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA3 the median time to onset was 22 days, 19 days and 22 days, respectively, and the median duration of the Grade 2 events was 11 days, 19 days and 6 days, respectively.

Haematological events

Early reductions in the median laboratory counts of leukocytes, lymphocytes, neutrophils and platelets have been observed in patients treated with TAGRISSO, which stabilised over time and then remained above the lower limit of normal. Adverse events of leukopenia, lymphopenia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia have been reported, most of which were mild or moderate in severity and did not lead to dose interruptions

Elderly

In ADAURA, FLAURA and AURA3 (N=1479), 43% of patients were 65 years of age and older, and 12% were 75 years of age and older. Compared with younger subjects (<65), more subjects ≥65 years old had reported adverse reactions that led to study drug dose modifications (interruptions or reductions) (14.3% versus 8.4%). The types of adverse events reported were similar regardless of age. Older patients reported more Grade 3 or higher adverse reactions compared to younger patients (10.7% versus 7.6%). No overall differences in efficacy were observed between these subjects and younger subjects.

Low body weight

Patients receiving TAGRISSO 80 mg with low body weight (<50 kg) reported higher frequencies of Grade ≥3 adverse events (46% versus 31%) and QTc prolongation (12% versus 5%) than patients with higher body weight (≥50 kg).

4.9 Overdose

In TAGRISSO clinical trials a limited number of patients were treated with daily doses of up to 240 mg without dose limiting toxicities. In these studies, patients who were treated with TAGRISSO daily doses of 160 mg and 240 mg experienced an increase in the frequency and severity of a number of typical EGFR TKI-induced AEs (primarily diarrhoea and skin rash) compared to the 80 mg dose. There is limited experience with accidental overdoses in humans. All cases were isolated incidents of patients taking an additional daily dose of TAGRISSO in error, without any resulting clinical consequences.

There is no specific treatment in the event of TAGRISSO overdose. In case of suspected overdose, TAGRISSO should be withheld and symptomatic treatment initiated.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antineoplastic agents, protein kinase inhibitors; ATC code: L01XE35.

Mechanism of action

Osimertinib is a Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI). It is an irreversible inhibitor of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptors (EGFRs) harboring sensitising-mutations (EGFRm) and TKI-resistance mutation T790M.

Pharmacodynamic effects

In vitro studies have demonstrated that osimertinib has high potency and inhibitory activity against EGFR across a range of all clinically relevant EGFR sensitising-mutant and T790M mutant non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cell lines (apparent IC_{50} s from 6 nM to 54 nM against phospho-EGFR). This leads to inhibition of cell growth, while showing significantly less activity against EGFR in wild-type cell lines (apparent IC_{50} s from 480 nM to 1.8 μ M against phospho-EGFR). *In vivo* oral administration of osimertinib lead to tumour shrinkage in both EGFRm and T790M NSCLC xenograft and transgenic mouse lung tumour models.

Cardiac electrophysiology

The QTc interval prolongation potential of TAGRISSO was assessed in 210 patients who received osimertinib 80 mg daily in AURA2. Serial ECGs were collected following a single

dose and at steady-state to evaluate the effect of osimertinib on QTc intervals. A pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic analysis predicted a drug-related QTc interval prolongation at 80 mg of 14 msec with an upper bound of 16 msec (90% CI).

Clinical efficacy and safety

Adjuvant treatment of EGFR mutation positive NSCLC, with or without prior adjuvant chemotherapy – ADAURA

The efficacy and safety of TAGRISSO for the adjuvant treatment of patients with EGFR mutation-positive (exon 19 deletions or L858R substitution mutations) NSCLC who have had tumour resection with or without prior adjuvant chemotherapy was demonstrated in a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (ADAURA).

Patients with resectable tumours (except for stage IA), were required to have EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R substitution mutations identified by the cobas EGFR Mutation Test performed prospectively using biopsy or surgical specimen in a central laboratory.

Patients were randomised (1:1) to receive TAGRISSO 80 mg orally once daily or placebo following recovery from surgery and standard adjuvant chemotherapy where given. Patients not receiving adjuvant chemotherapy were randomized within 10 weeks and patients receiving adjuvant chemotherapy within 26 weeks following surgery. Randomization was stratified by mutation type (exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R substitution mutations), ethnicity (Asian or non-Asian) and staging based on pTNM (IB or II or IIIA) according to AJCC 7th edition. Treatment was given until disease recurrence, unacceptable toxicity, or for 3 years.

The major efficacy outcome measure was disease-free survival (DFS) by investigator assessment. Additional efficacy outcome measures include DFS rate, overall survival (OS), OS rate, and time to deterioration in health-related quality of life (HRQoL) SF-36.

A total of 682 patients were randomized to TAGRISSO (n=339) or to placebo (n=343). The median age was 63 years (range 30-86 years), 11% were ≥75 years of age; 70% were female, 64% were Asian and 72% were never smokers. Baseline WHO performance status was 0 (64%) or 1 (36%); 31% had stage IB, 34% II, and 35% IIIA. With regard to EGFR mutation

status, 55% were exon 19 deletions and 45% were exon 21 L858R substitution mutations; 9 patients (1%) also had a concurrent de novo T790M mutation. The majority (60%) of patients received adjuvant chemotherapy prior to randomization (26% IB; 71% IIA; 73% IIB; 80% IIIA).

An analysis of DFS for both the stage II-IIIa population and the overall population (IB-IIIa) was conducted. ADAURA demonstrated a statistically significant and clinically meaningful reduction in the risk of disease recurrence or death for patients treated with TAGRISSO compared to patients treated with placebo. Patients with stage II-IIIa disease treated with TAGRISSO compared to placebo, achieved 83% reduction in the risk of disease recurrence or death (median not calculated (NC) and 19.6 months, respectively, HR=0.17, 99.06% CI:0.11, 0.26; P<0.0001). The overall population (IB-IIIa) treated with TAGRISSO compared to placebo demonstrated 80% reduction in the risk of disease recurrence or death (median NC and 27.5 months, respectively, HR=0.20, 99.12% CI: 0.14, 0.30; P<0.0001).

There were 37 patients who had disease recurrence on TAGRISSO. The most commonly reported sites of recurrence were: lung (19 patients); lymph nodes (10 patients) and CNS (5 patients). There were 157 patients who had disease recurrence on placebo. The most commonly reported sites were: lung (61patients); lymph nodes (48 patients) and CNS (34 patients).

Efficacy results from ADAURA by investigator assessment are summarized in Table 3 and 4, and the Kaplan-Meier curve for DFS in stage II-IIIa patients and in the overall population (IB-IIIa) is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. Overall survival (OS) data were not mature at the time of DFS analysis, however a preliminary numerical trend which did not reach statistical significance in favor of TAGRISSO was observed at this time.

Table 3. Efficacy Results in Stage II-IIIa Patients by Investigator Assessment

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO (N=233)	Placebo (N=237)
Disease Free Survival		

Number of events (%)	26 (11.2)	130 (54.9)
Recurrent disease (%)	26 (11.2)	129 (54.4)
Deaths (%)	0	1 (0.4)
Median, months (95% CI)	NC (38.8, NC)	19.6 (16.6, 24.5)
HR (99.06% CI); P-value ^a	0.17 (0.11, 0.26); <0.0001	
DFS rate at 12 months (%) (95% CI)	97.2 (93.9, 98.7)	60.8 (54.1, 66.8)
DFS rate at 24 months (%) (95% CI)	89.5 (84, 93.2)	43.6 (36.5, 50.6)
DFS rate at 36 months (%) (95% CI) ^b	78.3 (64.5, 87.3)	27.9 (18.9, 37.6)

HR=Hazard Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval; NC= Not Calculable

DFS results based on RECIST investigator assessment

A HR < 1 favours TAGRISSO

Median follow-up time for DFS was 22.1 months for patients receiving TAGRISSO and 14.9 months for patients receiving placebo.

^a Adjusted for an interim analysis (33% maturity) a p-value < 0.0094 was required to achieve statistical significance.

^b The number of patients at risk at 36 months was 18 patients in the osimertinib arm, and 9 patients in the placebo arm.

Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier curve of Disease-Free Survival (Stage II-IIIa Patients) by investigator assessment

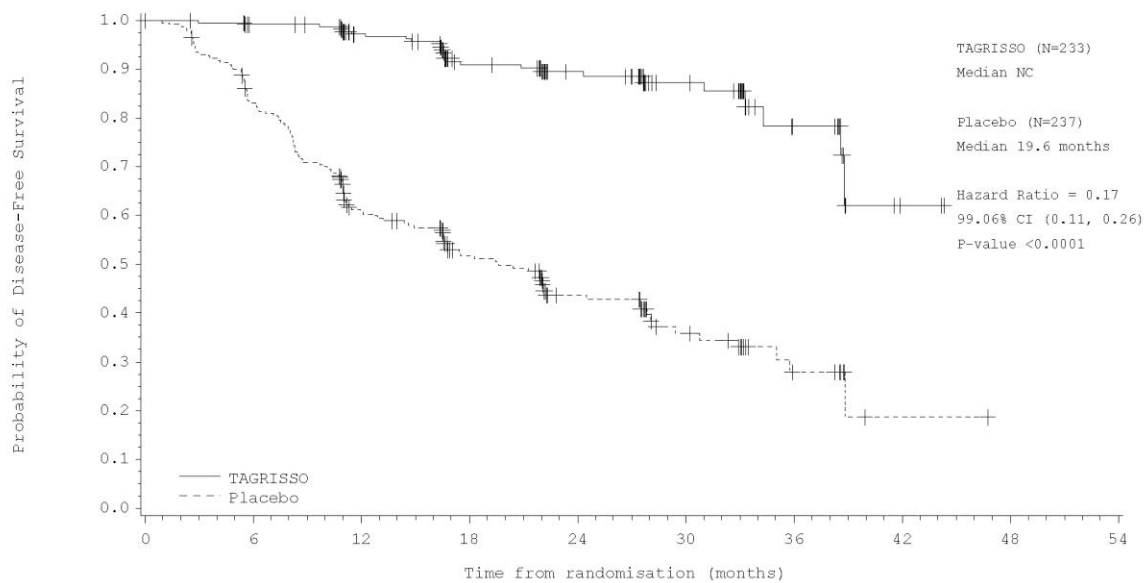


Table 4. Efficacy Results in Overall (IB-IIIa) Patients According by Investigator Assessment

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO (N=339)	Placebo (N=343)
Disease Free Survival		
Number of events (%)	37 (10.9)	159 (46.4)
Recurrent disease (%)	37 (10.9)	157 (45.8)
Deaths (%)	0	2 (0.6)
Median, months (95% CI)	NC (NC, NC)	27.5 (22.0, 35.0)
HR (99.12% CI); P-value ^a	0.20 (0.14, 0.30); <0.0001	
DFS rate at 12 months (%) (95% CI)	97.4 (94.9, 98.7)	68.5 (63.2, 73.2)
DFS rate at 24 months (%) (95% CI)	89.1 (84.5, 92.4)	52.4 (46.4, 58.1)

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO (N=339)	Placebo (N=343)
DFS rate at 36 months (%) (95% CI) ^b	78.9 (68.7, 86.1)	40.0 (32.1, 47.8)

HR=Hazard Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval; NC= Not Calculable

DFS results based on RECIST investigator assessment

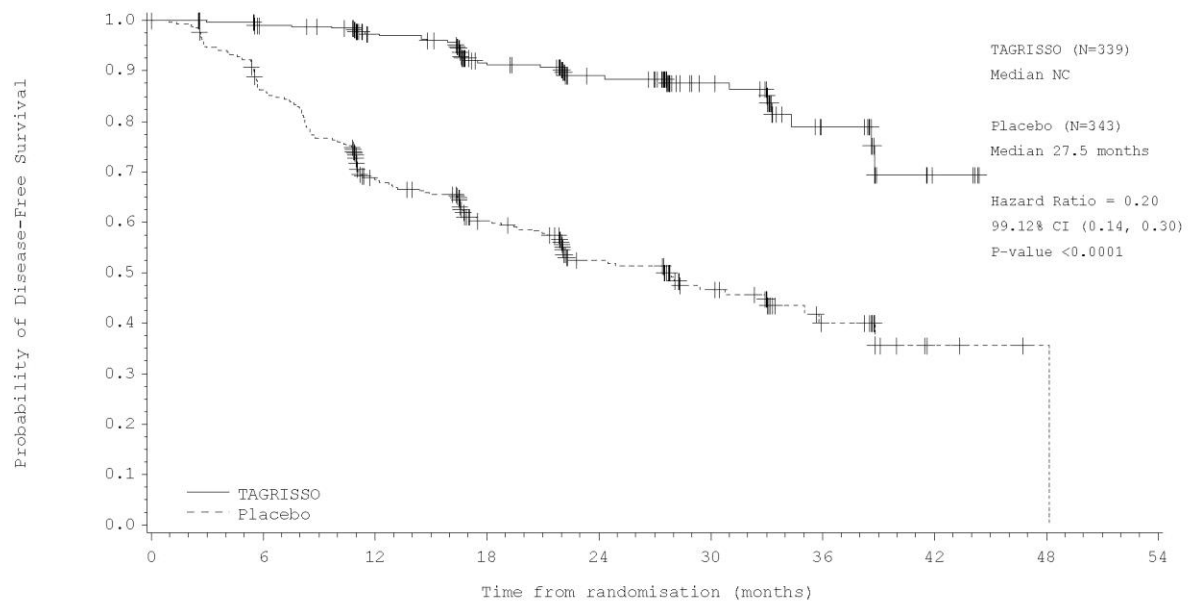
A HR < 1 favours TAGRISSO

Median follow-up time for DFS was 22.1 months for patients receiving TAGRISSO and 16.6 months for patients receiving placebo.

^a Adjusted for an interim analysis (29% maturity) a p-value < 0.0088 was required to achieve statistical significance.

^b The number of patients at risk at 36 months was 27 patients in the osimertinib arm, and 20 patients in the placebo arm.

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curve of disease-free survival (overall population) by Investigator Assessment



Number at risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
TAGRISSO	339	313	272	208	138	74	27	5	0	0
Placebo	343	287	207	148	88	53	20	3	1	0

+ Censored patients.

The values at the base of the figure indicate number of subjects at risk.

NC = Not Calculable.

The DFS benefit of TAGRISSO compared to placebo was consistent across all predefined subgroups analysed, including ethnicity, age, gender, and EGFR mutation type (Exon 19 deletions or L858R substitution mutations).

A clinically meaningful improvement in an exploratory analysis of CNS DFS (time to CNS recurrence or death) for patients on TAGRISSO compared to patients on placebo was observed with a HR of 0.18 (95% CI: 0.10, 0.33; $p < 0.0001$) for the overall population, indicating a 82% reduction in the risk of CNS disease recurrence or death in the TAGRISSO arm compared to placebo.

Patient Reported Outcomes

Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in ADAURA was assessed using the Short Form (36) Health Survey version 2 (SF-36v2) questionnaire. SF-36v2 was administered at 12 weeks, 24 weeks and then every 24 weeks relative to randomisation until treatment completion or discontinuation. Overall, HRQoL was maintained in both arms, with more than 75% of patients in the stage II-IIIa population not experiencing a clinically meaningful deterioration in the physical component of the SF-36 or death (75.1% vs 83.5% for TAGRISSO vs placebo), or in the mental component of the SF-36 or death (77.7% vs 78.1% for TAGRISSO vs placebo), or in the mental component of the SF-36 or death (77.7% vs 78.1% for TAGRISSO vs placebo). A trend of shorter time to deterioration (TTD) for the physical component of SF-36 or death was observed in the TAGRISSO arm (HR=1.43, 95% CI: 0.96, 2.13), with a median TTD that was not reached in either arm. There was no difference between the arms in the TTD for the mental component of SF-36 or death (HR=0.90, 95% CI: 0.61, 1.33), with a median TTD of 39.0 months (95% CI: NC, NC) in the TAGRISSO arm and not reached in the placebo arm.

Previously untreated EGFR mutation positive locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC – FLAURA

The efficacy and safety of TAGRISSO for the treatment of patients with EGFR mutation positive locally advanced, not amenable to curative surgery or radiotherapy, or metastatic NSCLC, who had not received previous systemic treatment for advanced disease, was demonstrated in a randomised, double-blind, active-controlled study (FLAURA). Patient tumour tissue samples were required to have one of the two common EGFR mutations

known to be associated with EGFR TKI sensitivity (Ex19del or L858R), as identified by local or central testing.

Patients were randomised 1:1 to receive either TAGRISSO (n=279, 80 mg orally once daily) or EGFR TKI comparator (n=277; gefitinib 250 mg orally once daily or erlotinib 150 mg orally once daily). Randomisation was stratified by EGFR mutation type (Ex19del or L858R) and ethnicity (Asian or non-Asian). Patients received study therapy until intolerance to therapy, or the investigator determined that the patient was no longer experiencing clinical benefit. For patients receiving EGFR TKI comparator, post-progression crossover to open-label TAGRISSO was permitted provided tumour samples tested positive for the T790M mutation.

The primary efficacy end-point was progression-free survival (PFS) as assessed by investigator.

The baseline demographic and disease characteristics of the overall study population were: median age 64 years (range 26-93 years), ≥ 75 years old (14%), female (63%), White (36%), Asian (62%), never smokers (64%). All patients had a World Health Organization (WHO) performance status of 0 or 1 (100%), metastatic bone disease (36%), extra-thoracic visceral metastases (35%), CNS metastases (21%, identified by CNS lesion site at baseline, medical history, and/or prior surgery, and/or prior radiotherapy to CNS metastases).

TAGRISSO demonstrated a clinically meaningful and highly statistically significant improvement in PFS compared to EGFR TKI comparator (median 18.9 months and 10.2 months, respectively, HR=0.46, 95% CI: 0.37, 0.57; $P < 0.0001$). Efficacy results from FLAURA by investigator assessment are summarised in Table 5, and the Kaplan-Meier curve for PFS is shown in Figure 3. The final analysis of overall survival (58% maturity) demonstrated a statistically significant improvement with an HR of 0.799 (95.05% CI: 0.641, 0.997; $P = 0.0462$) and a clinically meaningful longer median survival time in patients randomized to TAGRISSO compared to EGFR TKI comparator (Table 5 and Figure 4). A greater proportion of patients treated with TAGRISSO were alive at 12, 18, 24 and 36 months (89%, 81%, 74% and 54%, respectively) compared to patients treated with EGFR TKI comparator (83%, 71%, 59% and 44% respectively).

Table 5. Efficacy results from FLAURA by investigator assessment

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO (N=279)	EGFR TKI comparator (gefitinib or erlotinib) (N=277)
Progression-Free Survival		
Number of events (62% maturity)	136 (49)	206 (74)
Median, months (95% CI)	18.9 (15.2, 21.4)	10.2 (9.6, 11.1)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.46 (0.37, 0.57); P<0.0001	
Overall Survival		
Number of deaths, (58% maturity)	155 (56)	166 (60)
Median OS in months (95% CI)	38.6 (34.5, 41.8)	31.8 (26.6, 36.0)
HR (95.05% CI); P-value	0.799 (0.641, 0.997); P=0.0462 †	
Objective Response Rate*¹		
Number of responses (n), Response Rate % (95% CI)	223 80 (75, 85)	210 76 (70, 81)
Odds ratio (95% CI); P-value	1.3 (0.9, 1.9); P=0.2421	
Duration of Response (DoR)*		
Median, Months (95% CI)	17.2 (13.8, 22.0)	8.5 (7.3, 9.8)
Second PFS after start of first subsequent therapy (PFS2)		
Number of patients with second progression (%)	73 (26)	106 (38)
Median PFS2, months (95% CI)	NC (23.7, NC)	20.0 (18.2, NC)

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO (N=279)	EGFR TKI comparator (gefitinib or erlotinib) (N=277)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.58 (0.44, 0.78); P=0.0004	
Time from randomisation to first subsequent treatment or death (TFST)		
Number of patients who had first subsequent treatment or died (%)	115 (41)	175 (63)
Median TFST, months (95% CI)	23.5 (22.0, NC)	13.8 (12.3, 15.7)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.51 (0.40, 0.64); P<0.0001	
Time from randomisation to second subsequent treatment or death (TSST)		
Number of patients who had second subsequent treatment or died (%)	74 (27)	110 (40)
Median TSST, months (95% CI)	NC (NC, NC)	25.9 (20.0, NC)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.60 (0.45, 0.80); P=0.0005	

HR=Hazard Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval, NC=Not Calculable

PFS, ORR, DoR and PFS2 results based on RECIST investigator assessment

*Based on unconfirmed response

Median follow-up time for PFS was 15.0 months for patients receiving TAGRISSO and 9.7 months for patients receiving EGFR TKI comparator

Median survival follow-up time was 35.8 months for patients receiving TAGRISSO and 27.0 months for patients receiving EGFR TKI comparator.

PFS, ORR, DoR, PFS2, TFST and TSST results are from data cut-off 12 June 2017. OS results are from data cut-off 25 June 2019.

A HR< 1 favours TAGRISSO, an Odds ratio of >1 favours TAGRISSO

[†] Adjusted for an interim analysis (25% maturity) a P-value < 0.0495 was required to achieve statistical significance

¹ ORR results by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) were consistent with those reported via investigator assessment; ORR by BICR assessment was 78% (95% CI:73, 83) on TAGRISSO and 70% (95% CI:65, 76) on EGFR TKI comparator.

Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier Curves of Progression-Free Survival as assessed by investigator in FLAURA

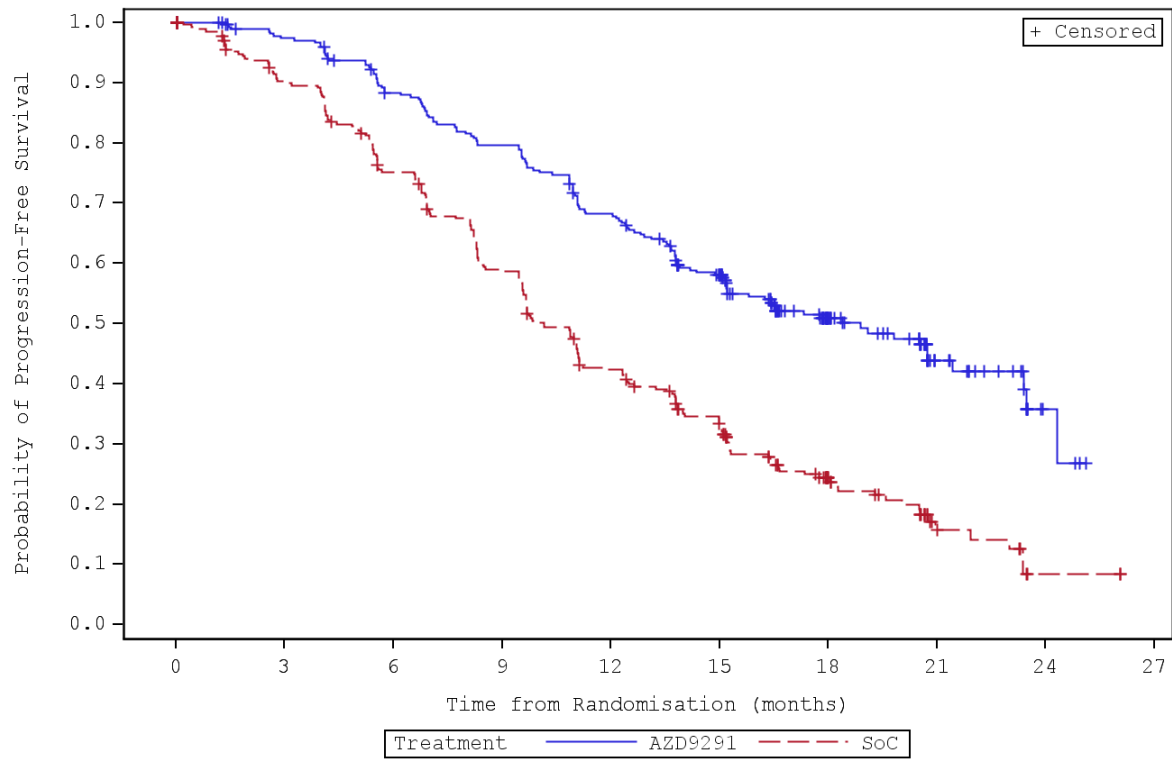
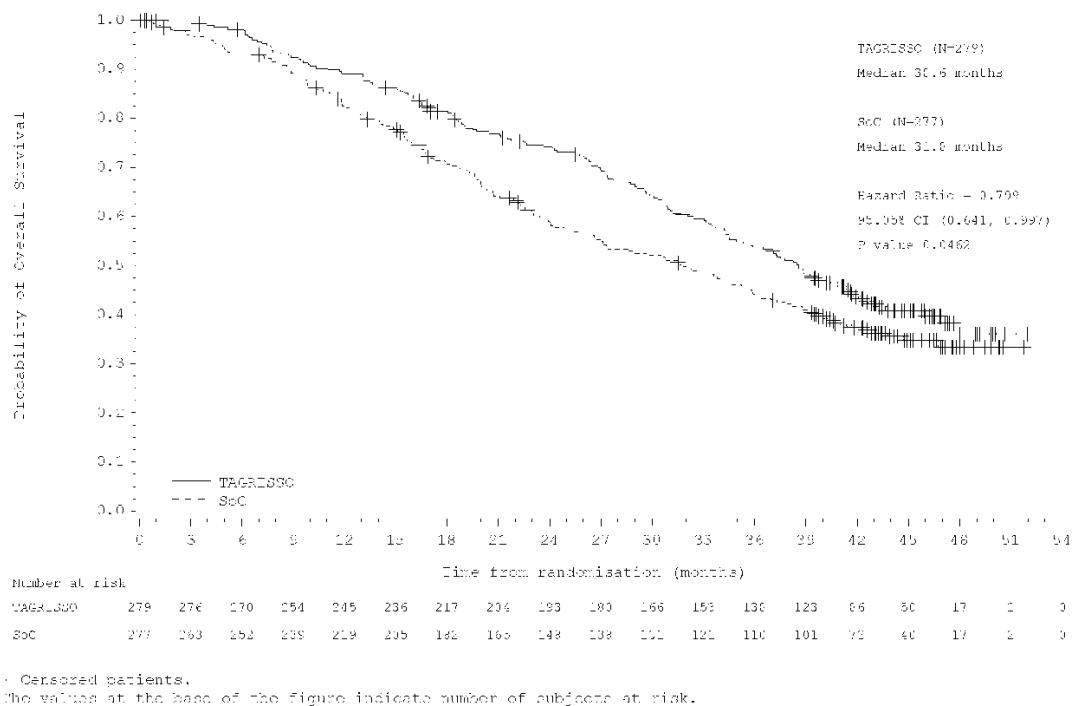


Figure 4. Kaplan-Meier Curves of Overall Survival in FLAURA



The PFS benefit of TAGRISSO compared to EGFR TKI comparator was consistent across all predefined subgroups analysed, including ethnicity, age, gender, smoking history, CNS metastases status at study entry and EGFR mutation type (Exon 19 deletions or L858R).

Patients randomised to TAGRISSO as first-line treatment also had clinically meaningful improvements in PFS2, TFST and TSST compared to patients randomised to EGFR TKI comparator. The analysis of these post-progression end-points demonstrated that PFS benefit was largely preserved through subsequent lines of therapy.

In patients with locally advanced EGFRm NSCLC not amenable to curative surgery or radiotherapy, the objective response rate was 93% (95% CI 66, 100) for patients receiving TAGRISSO (n=14) and 60% (95% CI 32, 84) for patients receiving EGFR TKI comparator (n=15).

CNS metastases efficacy data in FLAURA study

Patients with CNS metastases not requiring steroids and with stable neurologic status for at least two weeks after completion of the definitive therapy and steroids were eligible to be randomised in the FLAURA study. Of 556 patients, 200 patients had available baseline brain

scans. A BICR assessment of these scans resulted in a subgroup of 128/556 (23%) patients with CNS metastases and these data are summarised in Table 6. EGFR mutation type (Ex19del or L858R) and ethnicity (Asian or non-Asian) was generally balanced within this analysis between the treatment arms. CNS efficacy by RECIST v1.1 in FLAURA demonstrated a nominal statistically significant improvement in CNS PFS (HR=0.48, 95% CI 0.26, 0.86; P=0.014).

Table 6. CNS efficacy by BICR in patients with CNS metastases on a baseline brain scan in FLAURA

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO N=61	EGFR TKI comparator (gefitinib or erlotinib) N=67
CNS Progression-Free Survival¹		
Number of Events (%)	18 (30)	30 (45)
Median, Months (95% CI)	NC (16.5, NC)	13.9 (8.3, NC)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.48 (0.26, 0.86); P=0.014 [†]	
CNS progression free and alive at 6 months (%) (95% CI)	87 (74, 94)	71 (57, 81)
CNS progression free and alive at 12 months (%) (95% CI)	77 (62, 86)	56 (42, 68)
CNS Objective Response Rate¹		
CNS response rate % (n) (95% CI)	66 (40) (52,77)	43 (29) (31,56)
Odds ratio (95% CI); P-value	2.5 (1.2, 5.2); P=0.011	
CNS Duration of Response¹		
Median, Months (95% CI)	NC (12, NC)	14 (7, 19)
Patients remaining in response at 6 months (%) (95% CI)	86 (70, 94)	76 (55, 89)
Patients remaining in response at 12 months (%) (95% CI)	65 (46, 79)	67 (43, 82)

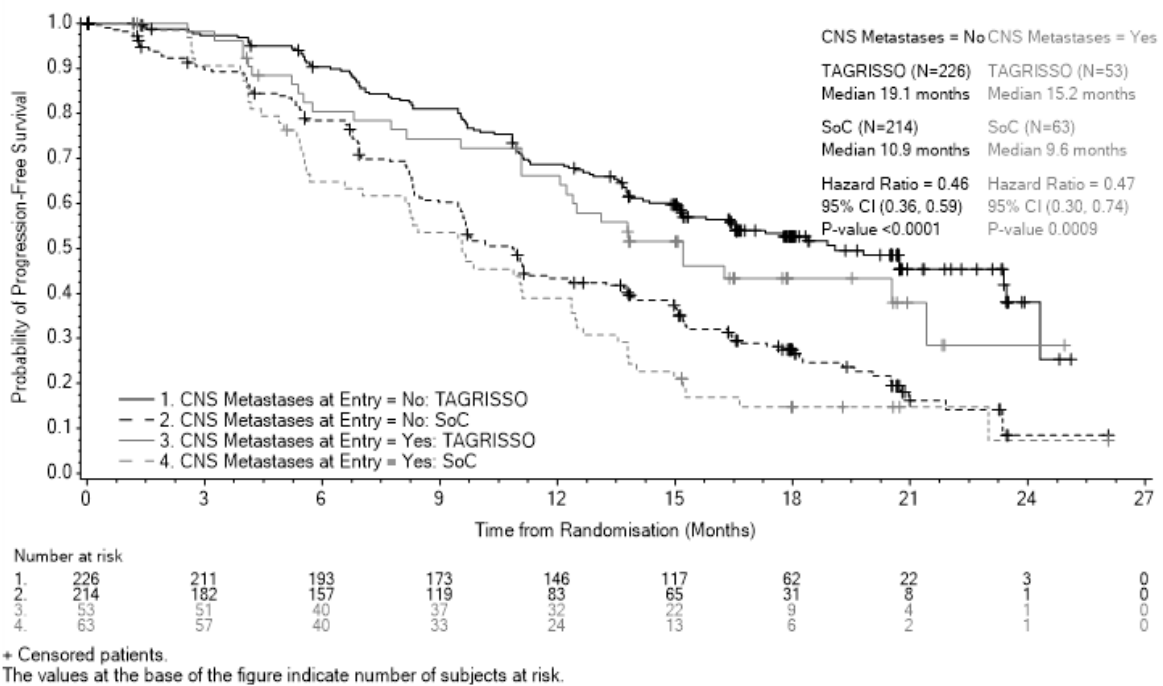
HR=Hazard Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval, NC=Not Calculable

A HR < 1 favours TAGRISSO, an Odds ratio of >1 favours TAGRISSO

¹ CNS PFS, ORR and DoR determined by RECIST v1.1 by CNS BICR (CNS measurable and non-measurable lesions at baseline by BICR) n=61 for TAGRISSO and n=67 for EGFR TKI comparator; responses are unconfirmed

A pre-specified PFS subgroup based on CNS metastases status (identified by CNS lesion site at baseline, medical history, and/or prior surgery, and/or prior radiotherapy to CNS metastases) at study entry was performed in FLAURA and is shown in Figure 5. Irrespective of CNS lesion status at study entry, patients in the TAGRISSO arm demonstrated an efficacy benefit over those in the EGFR TKI comparator arm.

Figure 5. Overall PFS by investigator assessment by CNS metastases status at study entry, Kaplan-Meier plot (full analysis set) in FLAURA



Irrespective of CNS lesion status at study entry, based on investigator assessment, there were fewer patients with new CNS lesions in the TAGRISSO arm compared to the EGFR TKI comparator arm (TAGRISSO, 11/279 [3.9%] compared to EGFR TKI comparator, 34/277 [12.3%]). In the subset of patients without CNS lesions at baseline, there were a lower number of new CNS lesions in the TAGRISSO arm compared to the EGFR TKI comparator arm (7/226 [3.1%] vs. 15/214 [7.0%], respectively).

Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO)

Patient-reported symptoms and health-related quality of life (HRQL) were electronically collected using the EORTC QLQ-C30 and its lung cancer module (EORTC QLQ-LC13). The LC13 was initially administered once a week for the first 6 weeks, then every 3 weeks before and after progression. The C30 was assessed every 6 weeks before and after progression. At baseline, no differences in patient reported symptoms, function or HRQL were observed between TAGRISSO and EGFR TKI comparator (gefitinib or erlotinib) arms. Compliance over the first 9 months was generally high ($\geq 70\%$) and similar in both arms.

Key lung cancer symptoms analysis

Data collected from baseline up to month 9 showed similar improvements in TAGRISSO and EGFR TKI comparator groups for the five pre-specified primary PRO symptoms (cough, dyspnoea, chest pain, fatigue, and appetite loss) with improvement in cough reaching the established clinically relevant cutoff. Up to month 9 there were no clinically meaningful differences in patient-reported symptoms between TAGRISSO and EGFR TKI comparator groups (as assessed by a difference of ≥ 10 points). Data are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Mixed Model Repeated Measures – Key lung cancer symptoms - mean change from baseline in TAGRISSO patients compared with EGFR TKI comparator (gefitinib or erlotinib)

	Cough		Dyspnoea		Chest Pain		Appetite loss		Fatigue	
Arms	TAGRISSO	gefitinib or erlotinib	TAGRISSO	gefitinib or erlotinib	TAGRISSO	gefitinib or erlotinib	TAGRISSO	gefitinib or erlotinib	TAGRISSO	gefitinib or erlotinib
N	248	252	248	252	248	252	252	247	252	247
Adj Mean	-10.97	-11.65	-4.04	-4.14	-6.62	-6.41	-6.15	-5.64	-5.48	-4.72
Estimated Difference (95%CI)	0.68 (-1.87, 3.24)		0.10 (-2.16, 2.35)		-0.21 (-2.51, 2.08)		-0.50 (-3.73, 2.73)		-0.77 (-3.59, 2.05)	

HRQL and physical functioning improvement analysis

Both groups reported similar improvements in most functioning domains and global health status/HRQL, indicating that patients' overall health status improved. Up to month 9, there

were no clinically meaningful differences between the TAGRISSO and EGFR TKI comparator groups in functioning or HRQL.

Pre-treated T790M positive NSCLC patients-AURA3

The efficacy and safety of TAGRISSO for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic T790M NSCLC whose disease has progressed on or after EGFR TKI therapy, was demonstrated in a randomised, open-label, active-controlled Phase 3 study (AURA3). All patients were required to have EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC identified by the cobas EGFR mutation test performed in a central laboratory prior to randomisation. The T790M mutation status was also assessed using ctDNA extracted from a plasma sample taken during screening. The primary efficacy outcome was progression-free survival (PFS) as assessed by investigator. Additional efficacy outcome measures included ORR, DoR and overall survival (OS) as assessed by investigator.

Patients were randomised in a 2:1 (TAGRISSO: platinum-based doublet chemotherapy) ratio to receive TAGRISSO (n=279) or platinum-based doublet chemotherapy (n=140).

Randomisation was stratified by ethnicity (Asian and non-Asian). Patients in the TAGRISSO arm received TAGRISSO 80 mg orally once daily until intolerance to therapy, or the investigator determined that the patient was no longer experiencing clinical benefit.

Chemotherapy consisted of pemetrexed 500 mg/m² with carboplatin AUC5 or pemetrexed 500 mg/m² with cisplatin 75 mg/m² on Day 1 of every 21-day cycle for up to 6 cycles.

Patients whose disease has not progressed after four cycles of platinum-based chemotherapy may receive pemetrexed maintenance therapy (pemetrexed 500 mg/m² on Day 1 of every 21-day cycle). Subjects on the chemotherapy arm who had objective radiological progression (by the investigator and confirmed by independent central imaging review) were given the opportunity to begin treatment with TAGRISSO.

The baseline demographic and disease characteristics of the overall study population were: median age 62, 15% of patients were ≥75 years old, female (64%), white (32%), Asian (65%), Sixty-eight percent (68%) of patients were never smokers, 100% of patients had a World Health Organization (WHO) performance status 0 or 1 (100%). Fifty-four percent (54%) of patients had extra-thoracic visceral metastases, including 34% with CNS metastases (identified by CNS lesion site at baseline, medical history, and/or prior surgery, and/or prior

radiotherapy to CNS metastases) and 23% with liver metastases. Forty-two percent (42%) of patients had metastatic bone disease.

AURA3 demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS in the patients treated with TAGRISSO compared to chemotherapy. Efficacy results from AURA3 by investigator assessment are summarised in Table 8, and the Kaplan-Meier curve for PFS is shown in Figure 6. No statistically significant difference was observed between the treatment arms at the final OS analysis (conducted at 67% maturity), at which time 99 patients (71%) randomized to chemotherapy had crossed over to TAGRISSO treatment.

Table 8. Efficacy results from AURA3 by investigator assessment

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO (N=279)	Chemotherapy (Pemetrexed/Cisplatin or Pemetrexed/Carboplatin) (N=140)
Progression-Free Survival		
Number of Events (% maturity)	140 (50)	110 (79)
Median, Months (95% CI)	10.1 (8.3, 12.3)	4.4 (4.2, 5.6)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.30 (0.23,0.41); P <0.001	
Overall Survival (OS)¹		
Number of Deaths (% maturity)	188 (67.4)	93 (66.4)
Median OS, Months (95% CI)	26.8 (23.5, 31.5)	22.5 (20.2, 28.8)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.87 (0.67, 1.13); P = 0.277	
Objective Response Rate²		
Number of responses, Response Rate (95% CI)	197 71% (65, 76)	44 31% (24, 40)
Odds ratio (95% CI); P-value	5.4 (3.5, 8.5); P <0.001	
Duration of Response (DoR)²		
Median, Months (95% CI)	9.7 (8.3, 11.6)	4.1 (3.0, 5.6)
Disease Control Rate³		

Number of patients with disease control,	260	104
Response rate (95% CI)	93% (90, 96)	74% (66, 81)
Odds ratio (95% CI); P-value	4.8 (2.6, 8.8); P< 0.001	

HR=Hazard Ratio; CI=confidence interval; OS=Overall Survival

All efficacy results based on RECIST investigator assessment

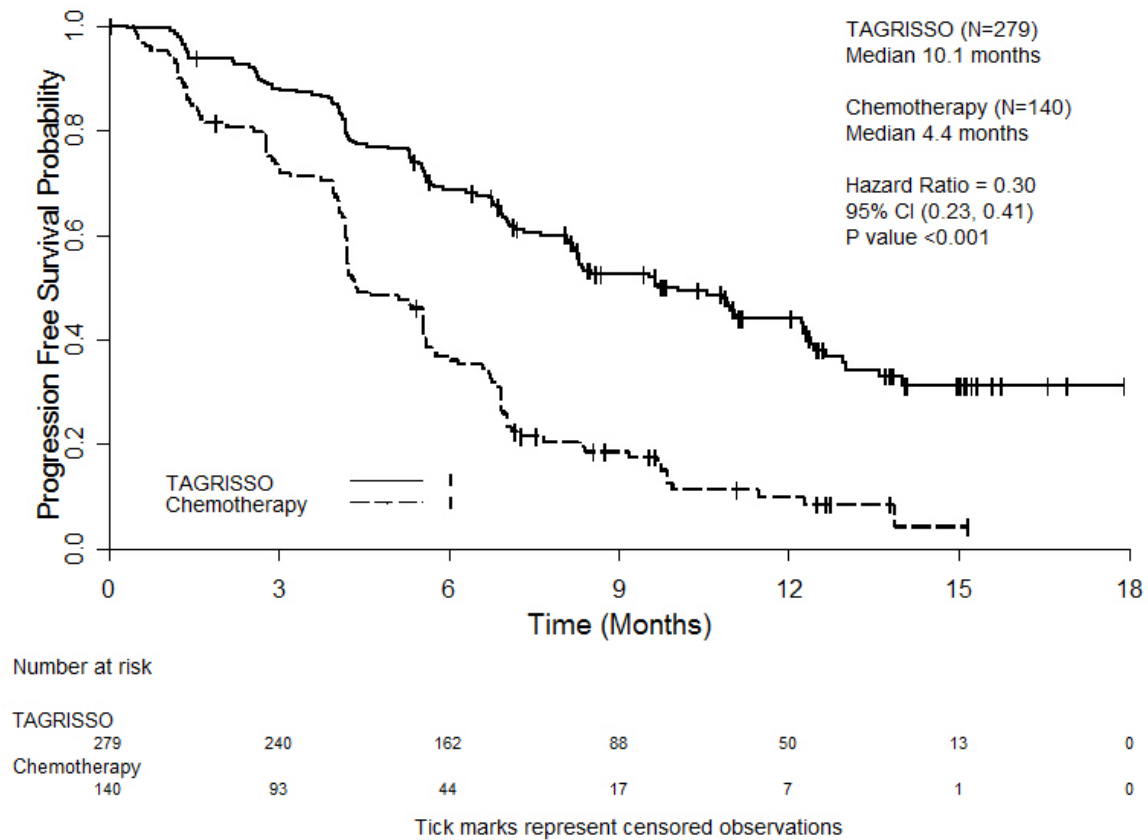
A HR< 1 favours TAGRISSO, an Odds ratio of >1 favours TAGRISSO

¹The final analysis of OS was performed at 67% maturity. The CI for the HR has been adjusted for previous interim analyses. The OS analysis was not adjusted for the potentially confounding effects of crossover (99 [71%] patients on the chemotherapy arm received subsequent osimertinib treatment).

²ORR and DoR results by investigator assessment were consistent with those reported via Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR); ORR by BICR assessment was 64.9% [95% CI: 59.0, 70.5] on osimertinib and 34.3 % [95% CI: 26.5, 42.8] on chemotherapy; DoR by BICR assessment was 11.2 months (95% CI: 8.3, NC) on osimertinib and 3.1 months (95% CI: 2.9, 4.3) on chemotherapy.

³ Full analysis set

Figure 6. Kaplan-Meier curves of Progression-Free Survival as assessed by investigator in AURA3



A sensitivity analysis of PFS was conducted by a Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) and showed a median PFS of 11.0 months with TAGRISSO compared with 4.2 months with chemotherapy. This analysis demonstrated a consistent treatment effect (HR 0.28; 95% CI: 0.20, 0.38) with that observed by investigator assessment.

Clinically meaningful improvements in PFS with HRs less than 0.50 in favour of patients receiving TAGRISSO compared to those receiving chemotherapy were consistently observed in all predefined subgroups analysed, including ethnicity, age, gender, smoking history, CNS, metastases status at study entry, EGFR mutation (Exon 19 deletion and L858R), and duration of first-line therapy with an EGFR TKI.

CNS metastases efficacy data in AURA3 study

Patients with asymptomatic, stable brain metastases not requiring steroids for at least 4 weeks prior to the start of study treatment were eligible to be randomised in the study. A BICR assessment of CNS efficacy by RECIST v1.1 in the subgroup of 116/419 (28%) patients identified to have CNS metastases on a baseline brain scan are summarised in Table 9. CNS responses were observed irrespective of prior brain radiation status.

Table 9. CNS efficacy by BICR in patients with CNS metastases on a baseline brain scan in AURA3

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO	Chemotherapy (Pemetrexed/Cisplatin or Pemetrexed/Carboplatin)
CNS Objective Response Rate¹		
CNS response rate % (n/N) (95% CI)	70% (21/30) (51, 85)	31% (5/16) (11%, 59%)
Odds ratio (95% CI); P-value	5.1 (1.4, 21); P=0.015	
CNS Duration of Response²		
Median, Months (95% CI)	8.9 (4.3, NC)	5.7 (NC, NC)
CNS Disease control rate		
Number with disease control CNS disease control rate	87% (65/75) (77, 93)	68% (28/41) (52, 82)
Odds ratio (95% CI); P-value	3 (1.2, 7.9); P=0.021	

Efficacy Parameter	TAGRISSO	Chemotherapy (Pemetrexed/Cisplatin or Pemetrexed/Carboplatin)
CNS Progression-free survival ³	N=75	N=41
Number of Events (% maturity)	19 (25)	16 (39)
Median, Months (95% CI)	11.7 (10, NC)	5.6 (4.2, 9.7)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.32 (0.15, 0.69); P=0.004	

¹ CNS Objective Response Rate and Duration of Response determined by RECIST v1.1 by CNS BICR in the evaluable for response population (CNS measurable lesions at baseline by BICR) n=30 for TAGRISSO and n=16 for Chemotherapy

² Based on patients with response only; DoR defined as the time from the date of first documented response (complete response or partial response) until progression or death event; DCR defined as the proportion of patients with response (complete response or partial response), or stable disease \geq 6 weeks

³ CNS Progression Free Survival determined by RECIST v1.1 by CNS BICR in the full analysis set population (CNS measurable and non-measurable lesions at baseline by BICR) n=75 for TAGRISSO and n=41 for Chemotherapy

NC=non-calculable

A HR<1 favours TAGRISSO

A pre-specified PFS subgroup based on CNS metastases status at study entry was performed in AURA3 and is shown in Figure 7 and Table 10.

Figure 7. Overall PFS by investigator assessment by CNS metastases status at study entry, Kaplan-Meier plot (full analysis set) in AURA3

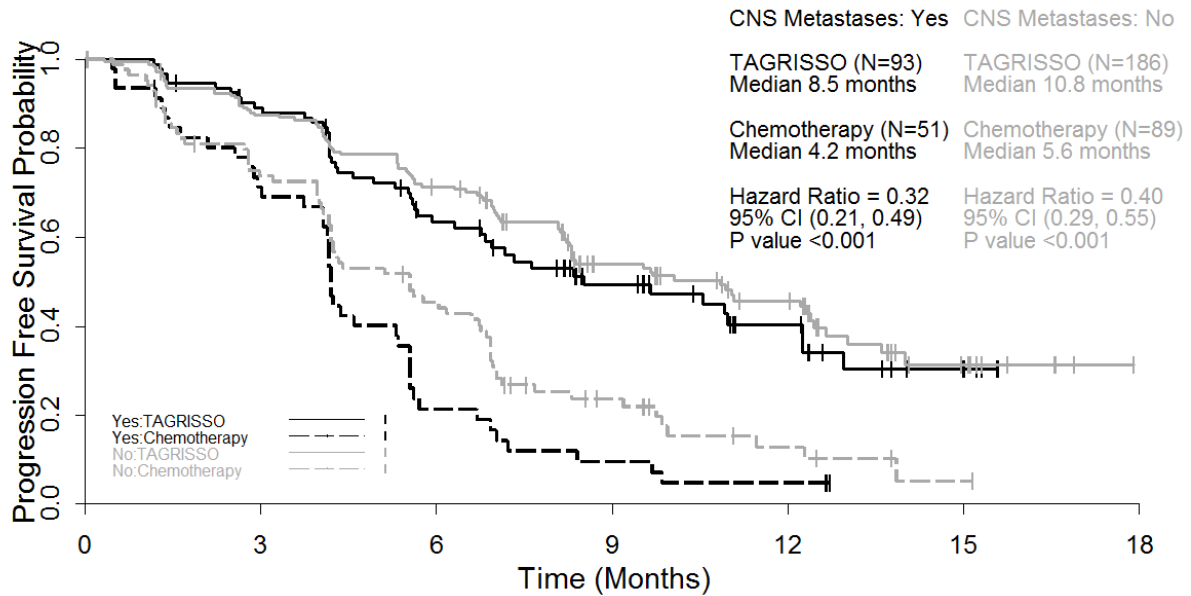


Table 10. PFS by CNS metastases at study entry based on investigator assessment (full analysis set) in AURA3

CNS metastases status	Yes		No	
	TAGRISSON= 93	Chemotherapy N=51	TAGRISSON= 186	Chemotherapy N=89
Number of events (maturity %)	48 (52)	42 (82)	92 (50)	68 (76)
Median, Months (95% CI)	8.5 (6.8, 12.3)	4.2 (4.1, 5.4)	10.8 (8.3, 12.5)	5.6 (4.2, 6.8)
HR (95% CI); P-value	0.32 (0.21, 0.49); P<0.001		0.40 (0.29, 0.55); P<0.001	

All efficacy results based on RECIST v1.1 investigator assessment

A HR < 1 favours TAGRISSO

AURA3 demonstrated an improvement in PFS for patients receiving TAGRISSO compared to those receiving chemotherapy irrespective of CNS metastases status at study entry.

TAGRISSO decreased the appearance of new CNS metastases (4.7%) as compared with chemotherapy (14.3%) according to RECIST v1.1 by investigator assessment.

Patient Reported Outcomes

Patient-reported symptoms and health-related quality of life (HRQL) were electronically collected using the EORTC QLQ-C30 and its lung cancer module (EORTC QLQ-LC13). The LC13 was initially administered once a week for the first 6 weeks, then every 3 weeks before and after progression. The C30 was assessed every 6 weeks before and after progression.

Key lung cancer symptoms analysis

TAGRISSO improved patient-reported lung cancer symptoms compared to chemotherapy by demonstrating a statistically significant difference in mean change from baseline versus chemotherapy during the overall time period from randomisation until 6 months for 5 pre-specified primary PRO symptoms (appetite loss, cough, chest pain, dyspnoea, and fatigue) as shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Mixed Model Repeated Measures – Key lung cancer symptoms - mean change from baseline in TAGRISSO patients compared with chemotherapy

Arms	Appetite Loss		Cough		Chest Pain		Dyspnoea		Fatigue	
	TAGRISSO (279)	Chemo- therapy (140)	TAGRISSO (279)	Chemo- therapy (140)	TAGRISSO (279)	Chemo- therapy (140)	TAGRISSO (279)	Chemo- therapy (140)	TAGRISSO (279)	Chemo- therapy (140)
N	239	97	228	113	228	113	228	113	239	97
Adj Mean	-5.51	2.73	-12.22	-6.69	-5.15	0.22	-5.61	1.48	-5.68	4.71
Estimated Difference (95%CI)	-8.24 (-12.88, 3.60)		-5.53 (-8.89, -2.17)		-5.36 (-8.20, -2.53)		-7.09 (-9.86, -4.33)		-10.39 (-14.55, -6.23)	
P-value	P<0.001		P=0.001		P<0.001		P<0.001		P<0.001	

Adjusted mean and estimated differences obtained from a Mixed Model Repeated Measures (MMRM) analysis. The model included patient, treatment, visit, treatment-by-visit interaction, baseline symptom score, and baseline symptom score-by-visit interaction and used an unstructured covariance matrix.

HRQL and physical functioning improvement analysis

Patients on TAGRISSO had significantly greater chances of achieving a clinically meaningful improvement of greater than or equal to 10 points on the global health status and physical functioning of the EORTC-C30 questionnaire compared with chemotherapy during the study period Odds Ratio (OR) global health status: 2.11, (95% CI 1.24, 3.67, p=0.007); OR physical functioning 2.79 (95% CI 1.50, 5.46, p=0.002).

Pre-treated T790M positive NSCLC patients - AURAex and AURA2

Two single-arm, open-label clinical studies, AURAex (Phase 2 Extension cohort, (n=201)) and AURA2 (n=210) were conducted in patients with EGFR T790M mutation-positive lung cancer who have progressed on one or more prior systemic therapies, including an EGFR TKI. All patients were required to have EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC identified by the cobas EGFR mutation test performed in a central laboratory prior to treatment. The T790M mutation status was also assessed retrospectively using ctDNA extracted from a plasma sample taken during screening. All patients received TAGRISSO at a dose of 80 mg once daily. The primary efficacy outcome measure of these two trials was ORR according to RECIST v1.1 as evaluated by a Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR). Secondary efficacy outcome measures included Duration of Response (DoR) and Progression-Free Survival (PFS).

Baseline characteristics of the overall study population (AURAex and AURA2) were as follows: median age 63 years, 13% of patients were ≥ 75 years old, female (68%), White (36%), Asian (60%). All patients received at least one prior line of therapy. Thirty-one percent (31%) (N=129) had received 1 prior line of therapy (EGFR-TKI treatment only), 69% (N=282) had received 2 or more prior lines. Seventy-two percent (72%) of patients were never smokers, 100% of patients had a World Health Organization (WHO) performance status of 0 or 1. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of patients had extra-thoracic visceral metastasis including 39% with CNS metastases (identified by CNS lesion site at baseline, medical history, and/or prior surgery and/or prior radiotherapy to CNS metastases) and 29% with liver metastases. Forty-seven percent (47%) of patients had metastatic bone disease. The median duration of follow up for PFS was 12.6 months.

In the 411 pre-treated EGFR T790M mutation-positive patients, the total ORR by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) was 66% (95% CI: 61, 71). In patients with a confirmed response by BICR, the median DoR was 12.5 months (95% CI: 11.1, NE). The ORR by BICR in AURAex was 62% (95% CI: 55, 68) and 70% (95% CI: 63, 77) in AURA2. The median PFS was 11.0 months 95% CI (9.6, 12.4).

Objective response rates by BICR above 50% were observed in all predefined subgroups analysed, including line of therapy, ethnicity, age and region.

In the evaluable for response population, 85% (223/262) had documentation of response at the time of the first scan (6 weeks); 94% (247/262) had documentation of response at the time of the second scan (12 weeks).

CNS metastases efficacy data in Phase 2 studies (AURAex and AURA2)

A BICR assessment of CNS efficacy by RECIST v 1.1 was performed in a subgroup of 50 (out of 411) patients identified to have measurable CNS metastases on a baseline brain scan. A CNS ORR of 54% (27/50 patients; 95% CI: 39.3, 68.2) was observed with 12% of these responses being complete responses.

Clinical studies have not been conducted in patients with de novo EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC.

Paediatric population

The European Medicines Agency has waived the obligation to submit the results of studies with TAGRISSO in all subsets of the paediatric population in NSCLC (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Osimertinib pharmacokinetic parameters have been characterised in healthy subjects and NSCLC patients. Based on population pharmacokinetic analysis, osimertinib apparent plasma clearance is 14.3L/h, apparent volume of distribution is 918 L and terminal half-life of approximately 44 hours. The AUC and C_{max} increased dose proportionally over 20 to 240 mg dose range. Administration of osimertinib once daily results in approximately 3 fold accumulation with steady-state exposures achieved by 15 days of dosing. At steady-state, circulating plasma concentrations are typically maintained within a 1.6 fold range over the 24-hour dosing interval.

Absorption

Following oral administration of TAGRISSO, peak plasma concentrations of osimertinib were achieved with a median (min-max) t_{max} of 6 (3-24) hours, with several peaks observed over the first 24 hours in some patients. The absolute bioavailability of TAGRISSO is 70% (90% CI

67, 73). Based on a clinical pharmacokinetic study in patients at 80 mg, food does not alter osimertinib bioavailability to a clinically meaningful extent. (AUC increase by 6% (90% CI -5, 19) and C_{max} decrease by 7% (90% CI -19, 6)). In healthy volunteers administered an 80 mg tablet where gastric pH was elevated by dosing of omeprazole for 5 days, osimertinib exposure was not affected (AUC and C_{max} increase by 7% and 2%, respectively) with the 90% CI for exposure ratio contained within the 80-125% limit.

Distribution

Population estimated mean volume of distribution at steady-state (V_{ss}/F) of osimertinib is 918 L indicating extensive distribution into tissue. Plasma protein binding could not be measured due to instability, but based on the physicochemical properties of osimertinib plasma protein binding is likely to be high. Osimertinib has also been demonstrated to bind covalently to rat and human plasma proteins, human serum albumin and rat and human hepatocytes.

Biotransformation

In vitro studies indicate that osimertinib is metabolised predominantly by CYP3A4, and CYP3A5. However, with current available data, alternative metabolic pathways cannot be fully ruled out. Based on *in vitro* studies, 2 pharmacologically active metabolites (AZ7550 and AZ5104) have subsequently been identified in the plasma of preclinical species and in humans after oral dosing with osimertinib; AZ7550 showed a similar pharmacological profile to TAGRISSO while AZ5104 showed greater potency across both mutant and wild-type EGFR. Both metabolites appeared slowly in plasma after administration of TAGRISSO to patients, with a median (min-max) t_{max} of 24 (4-72) and 24 (6-72) hours, respectively. In human plasma, parent osimertinib accounted for 0.8%, with the 2 metabolites contributing 0.08% and 0.07% of the total radioactivity with the majority of the radioactivity being covalently bound to plasma proteins. The geometric mean exposure of both AZ5104 and AZ7550, based on AUC, was approximately 10% each of the exposure of osimertinib at steady-state.

The main metabolic pathway of osimertinib was oxidation and dealkylation. At least 12 components were observed in the pooled urine and faecal samples in humans with 5 components accounting for >1% of the dose of which unchanged osimertinib, AZ5104 and AZ7550, accounted for approximately 1.9, 6.6 and 2.7% of the dose while a cysteinyl adduct

(M21) and an unknown metabolite (M25) accounted for 1.5% and 1.9% of the dose, respectively.

Based on *in vitro* studies, osimertinib is a competitive inhibitor of CYP 3A4/5 but not CYP1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6 and 2E1 at clinically relevant concentrations. Based on *in vitro* studies, osimertinib is not an inhibitor of UGT1A1 and UGT2B7 at clinically relevant concentrations hepatically. Intestinal inhibition of UGT1A1 is possible but the clinical impact is unknown.

Elimination

Following a single oral dose of 20 mg, 67.8% of the dose was recovered in faeces (1.2% as parent) while 14.2% of the administered dose (0.8% as parent) was found in urine by 84 days of sample collection. Unchanged osimertinib accounted for approximately 2% of the elimination with 0.8% in urine and 1.2% in faeces.

Interactions with transport proteins

In vitro studies have shown that osimertinib is not a substrate of OATP1B1 and OATP1B3. *In vitro*, osimertinib does not inhibit OAT1, OAT3, OATP1B1, OATP1B3, MATE1, OCT2 and MATE2K at clinically relevant concentrations.

Effects of osimertinib on P-gp and BCRP

Based on *in vitro* studies, osimertinib is a substrate of P-gp and BCRP, but is unlikely to result in clinically relevant drug interactions with active substances by osimertinib at the clinical doses. Based on *in vitro* data, osimertinib is an inhibitor of BCRP and P-gp. PXR regulated enzyme interactions other than CYP3A4 have not been studied (see section 4.5).

Special populations

In a population based pharmacokinetic analyses (n=1367), no clinically significant relationships were identified between predicted steady-state exposure (AUC_{ss}) and patient's age (range: 25 to 91 years), gender (65% female), ethnicity (including White, Asian, Japanese, Chinese and non-Asian-non-White patients), line of therapy and smoking status (n=34 current smokers, n=419 former smokers). Population PK analysis indicated that body weight was a significant covariate with a less than 20% change in osimertinib AUC_{ss} expected across a

body weight range of 88 kg to 43 kg respectively (95% to 5% quantiles) when compared to the AUC_{ss} for the median body weight of 61 kg. Taking the extremes of body weight into consideration, from <43 kg to >89 kg, AZ5104 metabolite ratios ranged from 11.8% to 9.6% while for AZ7550 it ranged from 12.8% to 8.1%, respectively. Based on population PK analysis, serum albumin was identified as a significant covariate with <30% change in osimertinib AUC_{ss} expected across the albumin range of 29 to 46 g/L respectively (95% to 5% quantiles) when compared to the AUC_{ss} for the median baseline albumin of 39 g/L. These exposure changes due to body weight or baseline albumin differences are not considered clinically relevant.

Hepatic impairment

Osimertinib is eliminated mainly via the liver. In a clinical trial, patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child Pugh A, n=7) or moderate hepatic impairment (Child Pugh B, n=5) had no increase in exposure compared to patients with normal hepatic function (n=10) after a single 80 mg dose of TAGRISSO. Based on population PK analysis, there was no relationship between markers of hepatic function (ALT, AST, bilirubin) and osimertinib exposure. The hepatic impairment marker serum albumin showed an effect on the PK of osimertinib. Clinical studies that were conducted excluded patients with AST or ALT >2.5x upper limit of normal (ULN), or if due to underlying malignancy, >5.0x ULN or with total bilirubin >1.5x ULN. Based on a pharmacokinetic analysis of 134 patients with mild hepatic impairment, 8 patients with moderate hepatic impairment and 1216 patients with normal hepatic function osimertinib exposures were similar. There are limited data available on patients with severe hepatic impairment (see section 4.2).

Renal impairment

In a clinical trial, patients with severe renal impairment (CLcr 15 to less than 30 mL/min; n=7) compared to patients with normal renal function (CLcr greater than or equal to 90 mL/min; n=8) after a single 80 mg dose of TAGRISSO showed a 1.85-fold increase in AUC (90% CI: 0.94, 3.64) and a 1.19-fold increase in C_{max} (90% CI: 0.69, 2.07). Furthermore, based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis of 593 patients with mild renal impairment (CLcr 60 to less than 90 mL/min), 254 patients with moderate renal impairment (CLcr 30 to <than 60 mL/min), 5 patients with severe renal impairment (CLcr 15 to <than 30 mL/min) and 502 patients with normal renal function (greater than or equal to 90 mL/min), osimertinib

exposures were similar. Patients with CLcr less than 10 mL/min were not included in the clinical trials.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Carcinogenesis and mutagenesis

The main findings observed in repeat dose toxicity studies in rats and dogs comprised atrophic, inflammatory and/or degenerative changes affecting the epithelia of the eye (cornea), GI tract (including tongue), skin, and male and female reproductive tracts with secondary changes in spleen. These findings occurred at plasma concentrations that were below those seen in patients at the 80 mg therapeutic dose. The findings present following 1 month of dosing were largely reversible within 1 month of cessation of dosing with the exception of partial recovery for some of the corneal changes.

Osimertinib penetrated the intact blood-brain barrier of the cynomolgus monkey (i.v. dosing), rat and mouse (oral administration).

Non-clinical data indicate that osimertinib and its metabolite (AZ5104) inhibit the h-ERG channel, and QTc prolonging effect cannot be excluded.

TAGRISSO showed no carcinogenic potential when administered orally to Tg rasH2 transgenic mice for 26 weeks. TAGRISSO did not cause genetic damage in *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays.

Reproductive toxicity

Based on studies in animals, male fertility may be impaired by treatment with TAGRISSO. Degenerative changes were present in the testes in rats and dogs exposed to osimertinib for ≥ 1 month and there was a reduction in male fertility in rats following exposure to osimertinib for 3 months. These findings were seen at clinically relevant plasma concentrations. Pathology findings in the testes seen following 1 month dosing were reversible in rats; however, a definitive statement on reversibility of these lesions in dogs cannot be made.

Based on studies in animals, female fertility may be impaired by treatment with TAGRISSO. In repeat dose toxicity studies, an increased incidence of anoestrus, corpora lutea

degeneration in the ovaries and epithelial thinning in the uterus and vagina were seen in rats exposed to TAGRISSO for ≥ 1 month at clinically relevant plasma concentrations. Findings in the ovaries seen following 1 month dosing were reversible. In a female fertility study in rats, administration of TAGRISSO at 20 mg/kg/day (approximately equal to the recommended daily clinical dose of 80 mg) had no effects on oestrus cycling or the number of females becoming pregnant, but caused early embryonic deaths. These findings showed evidence of reversibility following a 1 month off-dose.

In a modified embryofoetal development study in the rat, osimertinib caused embryoletality when administered to pregnant rats prior to embryonic implantation. These effects were seen at a maternally tolerated dose of 20 mg/kg where exposure was equivalent to the human exposure at the recommended dose of 80 mg daily (based on total AUC). Exposure at doses of 20 mg/kg and above during organogenesis caused reduced foetal weights but no adverse effects on external or visceral foetal morphology. When osimertinib was administered to pregnant female rats throughout gestation and then through early lactation, there was demonstrable exposure to osimertinib and its metabolites in suckling pups plus a reduction in pup survival and poor pup growth (at doses of 20 mg/kg and above).

CNS distribution and *in vivo* intracranial tumour regression

In a rat study, a single oral dose of [^{14}C]-osimertinib was distributed to the intact brain with a maximum blood ratio of 2.2, with brain radioactivity levels being detectable out to 21 days. In an IV micro-dose PET study, [^{11}C] osimertinib penetrated the blood-brain barrier of the intact cynomolgus monkey brain (brain to blood AUC ratio of 2.62). Osimertinib was also distributed to the intact mouse brain (brain to plasma AUC ratio 1.8-2.8) following oral dosing.

These data are consistent with observations of anti-tumour activity of osimertinib in a pre-clinical mutant-EGFR intracranial brain mouse metastasis xenograft model (PC9; exon 19 del), osimertinib (25 mg/kg/day) demonstrated significant tumour regression that was sustained during the 60 day study period, and was associated with an increase in survival of the mice compared to control animals (78% survival after 8 weeks for osimertinib compared to 11% in control group).

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tablet core

Mannitol

Microcrystalline cellulose

Low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose

Sodium stearyl fumarate

Tablet coating

Polyvinyl alcohol

Titanium dioxide (E 171)

Macrogol 3350

Talc

Yellow iron oxide (E 172)

Red iron oxide (E 172)

Black iron oxide (E 172)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

Please refer to expiry date on the outer carton.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

A blister of 10 tablets in a carton of 1 blister (10 tablets/box) or 3 blisters (30 tablets/box).

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

AstraZeneca (Thailand) Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

TAGRISSO (Film-coated tablets 40 mg) Reg. No. 1C 71/60(NC)

TAGRISSO (Film-coated tablets 80 mg) Reg. No. 1C 72/60(NC)

9. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

15 Sep 2017

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

August 2021