

Plain English Summary

Sotorasib for previously treated KRAS G12C-mutated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer

What does the guidance say?

Sotorasib is not recommended for government funding for patients with previously treated KRAS G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. It is not subsidised and not claimable under MediShield Life.

Why was it not recommended for funding?

ACE evaluates how well a treatment works in relation to how much it costs compared to other treatments. Sotorasib was not recommended for government funding because its benefits for patients with previously treated KRAS G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer do not justify its cost. If you need sotorasib for this condition, you can speak to a medical social worker to find out if there is other financial assistance available to help with the cost of treatment.

What is KRAS G12C-mutated non-small-cell lung cancer?

There are different types of lung cancer depending on which cells are affected. Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common type. It occurs when cells grow uncontrollably and form a mass (tumour) in the lung. People with NSCLC may not have any symptoms initially. As the cancer worsens, symptoms can include a persistent cough or shortness of breath, coughing up blood, tiredness, weight loss with no known cause, or pain when you breathe or cough.

When the cancer spreads to both lungs or to other parts of the body, this is known as advanced or metastatic disease. Doctors test cancer cells to see if they have any genetic mutations that might help some treatments work better than others. Cancer cells that have a KRAS G12C mutation can be treated with targeted therapies.

What is sotorasib?

Sotorasib belongs to a group of targeted medicines called KRAS G12C inhibitors that stop cancer cells with this specific mutation from growing and spreading. It is taken orally.

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Is this the right treatment for me?

There are different types of treatments available for non-small-cell lung cancer. Your doctor may recommend you have sotorasib if other drugs cannot adequately control your condition. Your doctor should give you clear information, listen to your views and concerns, and talk to you about your treatment options.

Some of the questions you may want to ask your doctor when making decisions about your care are:

- How will the treatment affect my day-to-day activities?
- How well does it work compared to other treatments?
- What are the side effects and risks of treatment, and how likely are they?
- How much does the treatment cost, and who can I approach if I want to find out whether there is financial assistance available to help with the cost of treatment?
- How long will I need to be on the treatment for?
- What happens if the treatment stops working?
- What happens if I do not want to have treatment?

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This summary is not, and should not be regarded as, a substitute for professional or medical advice. Please seek the advice of a qualified healthcare professional about any medical condition.

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