

and osimertinib might be an effective strategy to overcome EGFR del19, T790M and BRAF V600E-driven resistance to osimertinib in advanced EGFR-mutant NSCLC patients. Co-inhibition with osimertinib and dabrafenib of EGFR and BRAF pathway was needed to overcome BRAF-mediated osimertinib resistance resulting in an impressive early tumor response that was not observed to either single-target inhibition of EGFR or BRAF. Clinical trials using combination targeted therapy are still ongoing. Treatment strategies for dual-altered patients will likely evolve rapidly in the coming years.

