Quantifying Preference for Attributes Associated with First-Line Treatment of Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Objective: To develop a model to quantify and compare preferences for attributes associated with first-line treatment of metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC) to better understand patient decision-making and help inform treatment strategies. Results: 131 patients enrolled and completed the study. Enrolled patients' median age was 64 years, and 48% were male. The majority of patients had a history of smoking (85%) and hypertension (73%). The most common grade 3/4 adverse event (AE) was fatigue (11%), followed by neuropathy (7%), and pneumonitis (3%). 5% of patients experienced grade 3/4 AEs that may have led to hospitalization. The median PFS was 143 days (46%) and the median OS was 30 months (48%). Employment status had no significant impact on preferences for attributes associated with treatment, except for patients who were unemployed (35.4%). There were no significant differences in relative importance by age or race/ethnicity. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of California, San Francisco, and was monitored by the Data Safety and Monitoring Board. Limitations: The study was conducted with a small sample size and may not be generalizable to the broader population. Future studies are needed to confirm these findings. Conclusions: This study provides valuable insights into patient preferences for attributes associated with first-line treatment of mNSCLC and can help inform treatment decision-making. Future research should focus on understanding the impact of patient characteristics on preferences and tailoring treatment options accordingly.