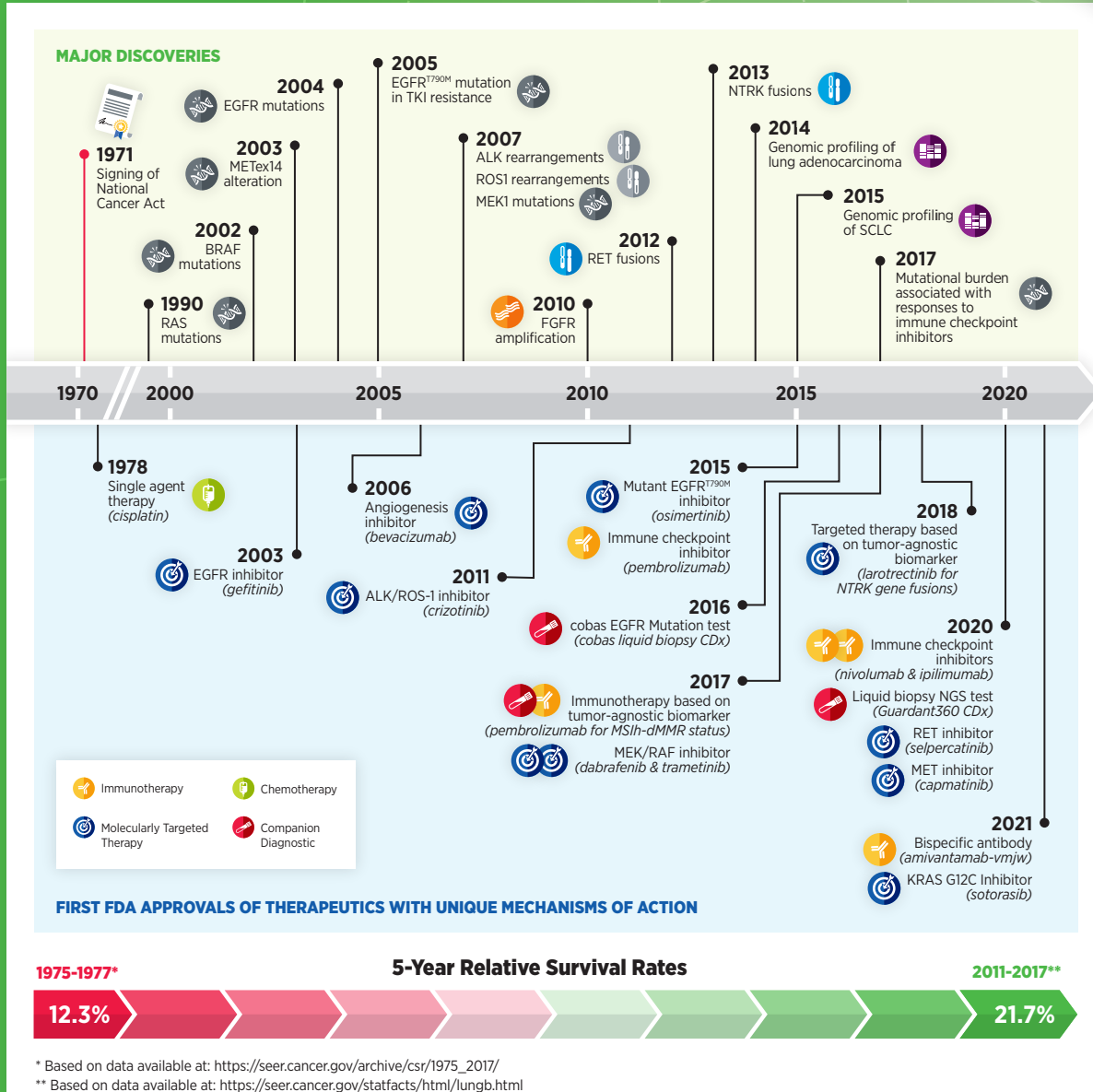


FIGURE 4

**NATIONAL CANCER ACT**  
**50 YEARS**  
 1971-2021

## 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS AGAINST LUNG CANCER



Publication of the first draft of a human genome in 2001 has revolutionized the field of cancer genomics and accelerated the era of precision medicine. Identification of key drivers of lung cancer in the mid-2000s fast-tracked target discovery and resulted in development of a myriad of molecularly targeted therapeutics and immunotherapeutics that have contributed to an increase in 5-year survival rates for lung cancer patients in the past 50 years by nearly ten percentage points (as depicted by a red-to-green arrow). Also indicated on the timeline are major advances in target discovery (top), closely followed by development of a molecularly targeted therapeutic and/or immunotherapeutic,

as well as companion diagnostics to inform treatment decisions (bottom). Note: The bottom panel of the timeline focuses on the first FDA approval of a molecularly targeted therapeutic or immunotherapeutic with a unique mechanism of action. Additional therapeutics with similar mechanisms of action have been approved for lung cancer in subsequent years. As of July 31, 2021, a total of 30 agents (molecularly targeted therapeutic or immunotherapeutic) have been approved by FDA to treat various subtypes of lung cancer. Major advances in cancer immunotherapy are discussed elsewhere in the report. TKI stands for tyrosine kinase inhibitor. See text for details and references.