

The last decade, considerable progress has been made in the management of patients with metastatic or localized lung cancers.

Thanks new approaches based on molecular characterization, the classification of non-small-cell lung cancers has been transformed. Thereby, the discovery of genetic drivers enables the accelerated development of new tyrosine kinase inhibitors targeting genetic alterations.

Additionally, the advent of immune checkpoint inhibitors has revolutionized the therapeutic strategy. Today, multiple combinations explore how to overcome primary or secondary resistance to immunotherapy.

Lastly, new agents including antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs), bispecific T-cell engager, and bispecific antibodies are developed and will further expand therapeutic options.

This presentation provides an overview of recent data in the management of lung cancers and proposes to summarize how therapeutic strategies will integrate new drugs.