**BACKGROUND**

- Study aimed to investigate the safety, tolerability, and activity of patritumab, a humanized anti-HER3 monoclonal antibody, in combination with erlotinib in patients with advanced NSCLC.

- Patritumab is designed to target HER3, a downstream component of the HER-family tyrosine kinase signaling pathway.

- The HERALD study was a phase 1b/2 trial evaluating patritumab plus erlotinib in advanced NSCLC patients.

**Methods**

- **Study Design**: 2 arms - high-dose (18 mg/kg) and low-dose (9 mg/kg) patritumab plus erlotinib.

- **Patient Selection**:
  - Subjects with advanced NSCLC, ECOG PS ≤1, prior chemotherapy failure.
  - EGFR status: mutation, wild-type.
  - Not eligible for prior anti-HER family-targeted therapy.

- **Outcomes**:
  - Efficacy: objective response rate, PFS, OS.
  - Safety: TEAEs, TEAE-induced treatment discontinuation.

**RESULTS**

- **Efficacy**:
  - Objective response rate (ORR): High-dose 14.3%, Low-dose 18.5%.
  - PFS: High-dose 7.4 months, Low-dose 7.0 months.
  - OS: High-dose 12.9 months, Low-dose 12.7 months.

- **Safety**:
  - TEAEs: Diarrhea (18.5%), Rash (17.2%), Vomiting (12.2%).
  - Grade ≥3 TEAEs: Diarrhea (9.6%), Rash (2.8%).

**Conclusions**

- Patritumab plus erlotinib showed promising activity and acceptable safety in advanced NSCLC patients.

- Further studies are needed to explore the role of HER3-targeted therapy in conjunction with EGFR inhibition.

**References**


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**Note**: This summary captures the key points from the referenced study, focusing on the study design, patient selection, outcomes, and conclusions. Further details can be found in the original publication.