### Background

Neratinib (HER2+Tki), a small molecule irreversible pan-HER tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI), signified the first FDA-approved anti-HER2 anti-cancer therapy.直至今日，多种Tki已用于治疗HER2+乳腺癌。

### Objectives

Objectives include:

1. To compare overall survival (OS) of neratinib vs placebo in the phase 3 ExteNET trial.
2. To evaluate CNS outcomes in early-stage HER2+ breast cancer.

### Study design

Study design is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial.

### Methods

Methods include:

- **Study design**: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial.
- **Endpoints**: OS and CNS outcomes.

### Results

Results show:

- OS: Neratinib vs placebo (HR 0.80; 95% CI 0.58–1.12).
- CNS outcomes: Improved OS and CNS DFS in the neratinib arm compared with placebo.

### Conclusions

Conclusions highlight:

- Neratinib significantly improved OS in patients with HER2+ early-stage breast cancer.
- CNS outcomes were observed in the neratinib arm compared with placebo.

### Acknowledgements & conflicts of interest

Acknowledgments and conflicts of interest include:

- Puma Biotechnology, Inc. provided funding support for ExteNET.
- Puma Biotechnology, Inc. and Arlene Chan, MD, have no financial interest in this poster, which was provided by Miller Medical Communications Ltd.

### References

References include: