

**Table S1. Guidelines for the Clinical Application of Novel Anti-cancer Drugs (2023 Edition)****Table of Contents**

| <b>Tumor drug directory of each system</b> |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>Respiratory tumor drugs</b>             |                  |
| <b>No.</b>                                 | <b>Drug Name</b> |
| 1  | Gefitinib        |
| 2  | Erlotinib        |
| 3  | Icotinib         |
| 4  | Afatinib         |
| 5  | Dacomitinib      |
| 6  | Osimertinib      |
| 7  | Almonertinib     |
| 8  | Furmonertinib    |
| 9  | Befotertinib     |
| 10   | Crizotinib       |
| 11   | Alectinib        |
| 12   | Ceritinib        |
| 13   | Ensartinib       |
| 14   | Brigatinib       |
| 15   | Lorlatinib       |
| 16   | Iruplinkib       |
| 17   | Bevacizumab      |
| 18   | Endostatin       |
| 19   | Anlotinib        |
| 20   | Everolimus       |
| 21   | Pralsetinib      |
| 22   | Selpercatinib    |
| 23   | Savolitinib      |
| 24   | Glumetinib       |
| 25   | Dabrafenib       |
| 26   | Trametinib       |
| 27   | Entrectinib      |
| 28   | Mobocertinib     |
| 29   | Nivolumab        |
| 30   | Pembrolizumab    |
| 31   | Durvalumab       |
| 32   | Atezolizumab     |
| 33   | Camrelizumab     |
| 34   | Tislelizumab     |
| 35   | Sintilimab       |
| 36   | Ipilimumab       |
| 37   | Sugemalimab      |

|    |             |
|----|-------------|
| 38 | Toripalimab |
| 39 | Serplulimab |
| 40 | Penpulimab  |
| 41 | Adebrelimab |

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**Drugs for digestive system tumors**

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| No. | Drug Name         |
|-----|-------------------|
| 1   | Sorafenib         |
| 2   | Regorafenib       |
| 3   | Lenvatinib        |
| 4   | Donafenib         |
| 5   | Atezolizumab      |
| 6   | Sintilimab        |
| 7   | Camrelizumab      |
| 8   | Tislelizumab      |
| 9   | Pembrolizumab     |
| 10  | Toripalimab       |
| 11  | Trastuzumab       |
| 12  | Apatinib          |
| 13  | Nivolumab         |
| 14  | Disitamab Vedotin |
| 15  | Ramucirumab       |
| 16  | Imatinib          |
| 17  | Sunitinib         |
| 18  | Avapritinib       |
| 19  | Ripretinib        |
| 20  | Everolimus        |
| 21  | Surufatinib       |
| 22  | Bevacizumab       |
| 23  | Cetuximab         |
| 24  | Fruquintinib      |
| 25  | Envafolimab       |
| 26  | Serplulimab       |
| 27  | Pucotenlimab      |
| 28  | Pemigatinib       |
| 29  | Nimotuzumab       |

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**Hematologic tumor drugs**

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| No. | Drug Name      |
|-----|----------------|
| 1   | Imatinib       |
| 2   | Dasatinib      |
| 3   | Nilotinib      |
| 4   | Olverembatinib |
| 5   | Flumatinib     |
| 6   | Ibrutinib      |

|    |                          |
|----|--------------------------|
| 7  | Zanubrutinib             |
| 8  | Orelabrutinib            |
| 9  | Bortezomib               |
| 10 | Carfilzomib              |
| 11 | Ixazomib                 |
| 12 | Thalidomide              |
| 13 | Lenalidomide             |
| 14 | Pomalidomide             |
| 15 | Daratumumab              |
| 16 | Selinexor                |
| 17 | Gilteritinib             |
| 18 | Venetoclax               |
| 19 | Ivosidenib               |
| 20 | Blinatumomab             |
| 21 | Sintilimab               |
| 22 | Camrelizumab             |
| 23 | Tislelizumab             |
| 24 | Penpulimab               |
| 25 | Zimberelimab             |
| 26 | Rituximab                |
| 27 | Ripertamab               |
| 28 | Zuberitamab              |
| 29 | Obinutuzumab             |
| 30 | Polatuzumab Vedotin      |
| 31 | Brentuximab Vedotin      |
| 32 | Inotuzumab Ozogamicin    |
| 33 | Chidamide                |
| 34 | Linperlisib              |
| 35 | Duvelisib                |
| 36 | Ruxolitinib              |
| 37 | Mogamulizumab            |
| 38 | Siltuximab               |
| 39 | Equecabtagene Autoleucl  |
| 40 | Axicabtagene Ciloleucl   |
| 41 | Relmacabtagene Autoleucl |

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**Drugs for urinary system tumors**

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| No. | Drug Name    |
|-----|--------------|
| 1   | Sorafenib    |
| 2   | Sunitinib    |
| 3   | Pazopanib    |
| 4   | Axitinib     |
| 5   | Everolimus   |
| 6   | Tislelizumab |

|    |                   |
|----|-------------------|
| 7  | Toripalimab       |
| 8  | Disitamab Vedotin |
| 9  | Abiraterone       |
| 10 | Apalutamide       |
| 11 | Enzalutamide      |
| 12 | Darolutamide      |
| 13 | Rezvilutamide     |
| 14 | Olaparib          |
| 15 | Lenvatinib        |
| 16 | Nivolumab         |
| 17 | Pembrolizumab     |

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**Breast cancer drugs**

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| No. | Drug Name              |
|-----|------------------------|
| 1   | Trastuzumab            |
| 2   | Inetetamab             |
| 3   | Pertuzumab             |
| 4   | Lapatinib              |
| 5   | Pyrotinib              |
| 6   | Neratinib              |
| 7   | Trastuzumab Emtansine  |
| 8   | Trastuzumab Deruxtecan |
| 9   | Palbociclib            |
| 10  | Abemaciclib            |
| 11  | Dalpiciclib            |
| 12  | Ribociclib             |
| 13  | Chidamide              |
| 14  | Everolimus             |
| 15  | Sacituzumab Govitecan  |
| 16  | Pembrolizumab          |

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**Drugs for skin tumor**

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| No. | Drug Name     |
|-----|---------------|
| 1   | Vemurafenib   |
| 2   | Dabrafenib    |
| 3   | Trametinib    |
| 4   | Pembrolizumab |
| 5   | Toripalimab   |
| 6   | Pucotenlimab  |
| 7   | Sonidegib     |
| 8   | Imatinib      |

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**Drugs for bone and soft tissue tumors**

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| No. | Drug Name  |
|-----|------------|
| 1   | Everolimus |
| 2   | Denosumab  |

3

Anlotinib

**Drugs for head and neck tumors**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Drug Name</b> |
|------------|------------------|
| 1          | Nimotuzumab      |
| 2          | Toripalimab      |
| 3          | Camrelizumab     |
| 4          | Sorafenib        |
| 5          | Lenvatinib       |
| 6          | Anlotinib        |
| 7          | Nivolumab        |
| 8          | Cetuximab        |
| 9          | Pembrolizumab    |
| 10         | Tislelizumab     |
| 11         | Pralsetinib      |

**Reproductive system tumor drugs**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Drug Name</b> |
|------------|------------------|
| 1          | Olaparib         |
| 2          | Niraparib        |
| 3          | Fluzoparib       |
| 4          | Pamiparib        |
| 5          | Bevacizumab      |
| 6          | Candonilimab     |

**Drugs for Pansolid tumor**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Drug Name</b> |
|------------|------------------|
| 1          | Larotrectinib    |
| 2          | Entrectinib      |
| 3          | Envafolimab      |
| 4          | Tislelizumab     |
| 5          | Serplulimab      |
| 6          | Pucotenlimab     |

**Table S2. Information on 311 Indications and Pivotal Clinical Trials of Novel Anti-cancer Drugs Approved by the National Medical Products Administration as of November 30, 2024**

| No. | Drug No. | Generic name  | Indication No. | Year of indication approval | Indication  | Single/Multiple Indications | Initial Pivotal Study (first author) | Publication Year | NCT           | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   |
|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 1   | 1        | Gefitinib     | 1              | 2004                        | For use in locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with sensitive mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene                                   | Single                      | Masahiro Fukuoka <sup>1</sup>        | 2011             | NCT00322452   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 2   | 2        | Erlotinib     | 1              | 2006                        | Single-agent therapy is suitable for locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC that has progressed after at least one prior chemotherapy regimen   | Multiple                    | Frances A. Shepherd <sup>2</sup>     | 2005             | not available | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 3   | 2        | Erlotinib     | 2              | 2006                        | Single-agent therapy can be used for maintenance treatment in patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who are stable after four cycles of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy | Multiple                    | Federico Cappuzzo <sup>3</sup>       | 2010             | NCT00556712   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 4   | 2        | Erlotinib     | 3              | 2017                        | First-line treatment for patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with sensitive mutations in the EGFR gene   | Multiple                    | Y.-L. Wu <sup>4</sup>                | 2015             | NCT01342965   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 5   | 3        | Icotinib      | 1              | 2011                        | First-line treatment for advanced or metastatic NSCLC with sensitive EGFR mutations, or for those previously treated with platinum-based chemotherapy                                       | Multiple                    | Yuankai Shi <sup>5</sup>             | 2013             | NCT01040780   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 6   | 3        | Icotinib      | 2              | 2021                        | Single-agent therapy is suitable for adjuvant treatment of stage II-IIIa NSCLC with sensitive EGFR mutations  | Multiple                    | Jianxing He <sup>6</sup>             | 2021             | NCT02448797   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 7   | 4        | Afatinib      | 1              | 2017                        | Advanced NSCLC with sensitive EGFR mutations, untreated with EGFR-TKIs (Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors)   | Multiple                    | Yi-Long Wu <sup>7</sup>              | 2014             | NCT01121393   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 8   | 4        | Afatinib      | 2              | 2017                        | Advanced squamous NSCLC progressing during/after platinum chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Jean-Charles Soria <sup>8</sup>      | 2015             | NCT01523587   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 9   | 5        | Dacomitinib   | 1              | 2019                        | Monotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation   | Single                      | Yi-Long Wu <sup>9</sup>              | 2017             | NCT01774721   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 10  | 6        | Osimertinib   | 1              | 2017                        | Indicated for adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR T790M mutation, progressing after EGFR-TKIs treatment   | Multiple                    | Min Hu <sup>10</sup>                 | 2018             | NCT02442349   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 11  | 6        | Osimertinib   | 2              | 2019                        | First-line treatment for adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 (L858R) mutation   | Multiple                    | J.-C. Soria <sup>11</sup>            | 2018             | NCT02296125   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 12  | 6        | Osimertinib   | 3              | 2021                        | Treatment for NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 (L858R) mutations post-surgery, with or without adjuvant chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Yi-Long Wu <sup>12</sup>             | 2020             | NCT02511106   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 13  | 7        | Almonertinib  | 1              | 2020                        | Treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR T790M mutation, progressing after EGFR-TKIs therapy  | Multiple                    | Shun Lu <sup>13</sup>                | 2021             | NCT02981108   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 14  | 7        | Almonertinib  | 2              | 2021                        | First-line treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 (L858R) mutation  | Multiple                    | Shun Lu <sup>14</sup>                | 2022             | NCT03849768   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 15  | 8        | Furmonertinib | 1              | 2021                        | Treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR T790M mutation, progressing after EGFR-TKIs  | Multiple                    | Yuankai Shi <sup>15</sup>            | 2021             | NCT03452592   | Phase IIb            | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 16  | 8        | Furmonertinib | 2              | 2022                        | First-line treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations   | Multiple                    | Yuankai Shi <sup>16</sup>            | 2022             | NCT03787992   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 17  | 9        | Befotertinib  | 1              | 2023                        | For treating adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR T790M mutation who have progressed on or after EGFR-TKIs therapy   | Single                      | Shun Lu <sup>17</sup>                | 2022             | NCT03861156   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 18  | 10       | Crizotinib    | 1              | 2013                        | Treatment for ALK-positive advanced NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Alice T. Shaw <sup>18</sup>          | 2013             | NCT00932893   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 19  | 10       | Crizotinib    | 2              | 2016                        | Treatment for advanced NSCLC with ROS1 positivity   | Multiple                    | Yi-Long Wu <sup>19</sup>             | 2018             | NCT01945021   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 20  | 11       | Alectinib     | 1              | 2018                        | For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who are ALK-positive  | Single                      | Solange Peters <sup>20</sup>         | 2017             | NCT02075840   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 21  | 12       | Ceritinib     | 1              | 2018                        | For ALK-positive advanced NSCLC patients progressing or intolerant to crizotinib  | Multiple                    | Alice T Shaw <sup>21</sup>           | 2017             | NCT01828112   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 22  | 12       | Ceritinib     | 2              | 2020                        | Monotherapy for ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Jean-Charles Soria <sup>22</sup>     | 2017             | NCT01828099   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 23  | 13       | Ensartinib    | 1              | 2020                        | For ALK-positive advanced NSCLC patients progressing or intolerant to crizotinib  | Multiple                    | Yunpeng Yang <sup>23</sup>           | 2019             | NCT03215693   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 24  | 13       | Ensartinib    | 2              | 2022                        | Monotherapy for ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Leora Horn <sup>24</sup>             | 2021             | NCT02767804   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |

| No. | Drug No. | Generic name | Indication No. | Year of indication approval | Indication  | Single/Multiple Indications | Initial Pivotal Study (first author)                       | Publication Year | NCT           | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking       | Arms          |
|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 25  | 14       | Brigatinib   | 1              | 2022                        | For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who are ALK-positive  | Single                      | D. Ross Camidge <sup>25,26</sup>                           | 2018/2020        | NCT02737501   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 26  | 15       | Lorlatinib   | 1              | 2022                        | For ALK-positive advanced NSCLC previously treated with ALK TKIs  | Multiple                    | Shun Lu <sup>27</sup>                                      | 2022             | NCT03909971   | Phase IIa            | Nonrandomized | None          | ≥3 arms       |
| 27  | 15       | Lorlatinib   | 2              | 2022                        | Monotherapy for ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Alice T. Shaw <sup>28</sup>                                | 2020             | NCT03052608   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 28  | 16       | Iruplinalkib | 1              | 2023                        | Treatment for ALK-positive advanced NSCLC progressing or intolerant to crizotinib   | Multiple                    | Yuankai Shi <sup>29</sup>                                  | 2023             | NCT04641754   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 29  | 16       | Iruplinalkib | 2              | 2024                        | Monotherapy is suitable for the treatment of ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC  | Multiple                    | Yuankai Shi <sup>30</sup>                                  | 2024             | NCT04632758   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 30  | 17       | Bevacizumab  | 1              | 2010                        | Bevacizumab with fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy is suitable for metastatic colorectal cancer   | Multiple                    | J Cassidy <sup>31</sup>                                    | 2011             | NCT00069095   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | ≥3 arms       |
| 31  | 17       | Bevacizumab  | 2              | 2015                        | Bevacizumab with platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced, metastatic, or recurrent non-squamous NSCLC  | Multiple                    | Alan Sandler <sup>32</sup>                                 | 2007             | NCT00021060   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 32  | 17       | Bevacizumab  | 3              | 2020                        | Treatment for adult patients with recurrent glioblastoma  | Multiple                    | Wolfgang Wick <sup>33</sup>                                | 2017             | NCT01290939   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 33  | 17       | Bevacizumab  | 4              | 2021                        | Combination atezolizumab treatment for patients with previously untreated, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Richard S. Finn <sup>34</sup>                              | 2020             | NCT03434379   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 34  | 17       | Bevacizumab  | 5              | 2021                        | Bevacizumab combined with carboplatin and paclitaxel for first-line treatment of stage III or IV epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer after initial surgery | Multiple                    | Robert A. Burger <sup>35</sup>                             | 2011             | NCT00262847   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | ≥3 arms       |
| 35  | 17       | Bevacizumab  | 6              | 2021                        | Bevacizumab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin or paclitaxel and topotecan for the treatment of patients with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer.                               | Multiple                    | Krishnansu S. Tewari <sup>36</sup>                         | 2014             | NCT00803062   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | ≥3 arms       |
| 36  | 18       | Endostatin   | 1              | 2005                        | Combined with vinorelbine/cisplatin chemotherapy regimen for the treatment of newly diagnosed or relapsed stage III-IV NSCLC patients   | Single                      | Not available  | Not available    | Not available | Not available        | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| 37  | 19       | Anlotinib    | 1              | 2018                        | The drug is suitable for advanced NSCLC patients progressing after at least two prior chemotherapies. For EGFR mutations or ALK positivity, targeted therapy should have been used before             | Multiple                    | Baohui Han <sup>37</sup>                                   | 2018             | NCT02388919   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 38  | 19       | Anlotinib    | 2              | 2019                        | For advanced soft tissue sarcomas (alveolar soft part sarcoma, clear cell sarcoma) progressing or relapsing after one anthracycline-containing chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Yihebal Chi <sup>38</sup>                                  | 2018             | NCT02449343   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 39  | 19       | Anlotinib    | 3              | 2019                        | Single-agent therapy for small cell lung cancer progressing or relapsing after two prior chemotherapies   | Multiple                    | Ying Cheng <sup>39</sup>                                   | 2021             | NCT03059797   | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 40  | 19       | Anlotinib    | 4              | 2021                        | For the treatment of patients with symptomatic or progressive, unresectable locally advanced or metastatic medullary thyroid carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Dapeng Li <sup>40</sup>                                    | 2021             | NCT02586350   | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 41  | 19       | Anlotinib    | 5              | 2022                        | For patients with progressive, locally advanced, or metastatic radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer   | Multiple                    | Yihebal Chi <sup>41</sup>                                  | 2020             | NCT02586337   | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 42  | 20       | Everolimus   | 1              | 2013                        | Advanced renal cell carcinoma that has failed prior treatment with sunitinib or sorafenib, with data primarily based on clear cell renal carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Robert J. Motzer <sup>42</sup>                             | 2010             | NCT00410124   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 43  | 20       | Everolimus   | 2              | 2014                        | Adult patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic, well-differentiated (moderately or well-differentiated) advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors                                   | Multiple                    | James C. Yao <sup>43</sup>                                 | 2011             | NCT00510068   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 44  | 20       | Everolimus   | 3              | 2014                        | Adult and pediatric patients with tuberous sclerosis complex-associated subependymal giant cell astrocytoma requiring therapeutic intervention but not amenable to surgical resection                 | Multiple                    | David Neal Franz <sup>44</sup>                             | 2013             | NCT00789828   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 45  | 20       | Everolimus   | 4              | 2016                        | For the treatment of adult patients with tuberous sclerosis complex-associated renal angiomyolipomas that do not require immediate surgical intervention  | Multiple                    | John J Bissler <sup>45</sup>                               | 2013             | NCT00790400   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 46  | 20       | Everolimus   | 5              | 2018                        | Adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic, well-differentiated, progressive, non-functional gastroenteropancreatic or lung neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) that cannot be surgically resected   | Multiple                    | James C Yao <sup>46</sup>                                  | 2015             | NCT01524783   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 47  | 20       | Everolimus   | 6              | 2022                        | Everolimus with exemestane for postmenopausal women with HR-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer after letrozole or anastrozole failure   | Multiple                    | Denise A. Yardley <sup>47</sup> & M. Piccart <sup>48</sup> | 2013/2014        | NCT00863655   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |

| No. | Drug No. | Generic name  | Indication No. | Year of indication approval | Indication  | Single/Multiple Indications | Initial Pivotal Study (first author)                      | Publication Year | NCT                       | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   |
|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 48  | 21       | Pralsetinib   | 1              | 2021                        | Treatment for adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with RET gene fusion positive  | Multiple                    | Justin F Gainor <sup>49</sup>                             | 2021             | NCT03037385               | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 49  | 21       | Pralsetinib   | 2              | 2022                        | For adults and pediatric patients ≥12 years with advanced/metastatic RET-mutant MTC or RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer, requiring systemic therapy and refractory to radioactive iodine (if applicable)  | Multiple                    | Vivek Subbiah <sup>50</sup>                               | 2021             | NCT03037385               | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 50  | 22       | Selpercatinib | 1              | 2022                        | For the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic RET-positive NSCLC  | Multiple                    | A. Drilon <sup>51</sup>                                   | 2020             | NCT03157128               | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 51  | 22       | Selpercatinib | 2              | 2022                        | For adults and pediatric patients ≥12 years with advanced/metastatic RET-mutant MTC or RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer, requiring systemic therapy and refractory to radioactive iodine (if applicable)  | Multiple                    | L.J. Wirth <sup>52</sup>                                  | 2020             | NCT03157128               | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 52  | 23       | Savolitinib   | 1              | 2021                        | For adults with advanced metastatic NSCLC with MET exon 14 mutation who progressed or are intolerant to platinum-based chemotherapy   | Single                      | Shun Lu <sup>53</sup>                                     | 2021             | NCT02897479               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 53  | 24       | Glumetinib    | 1              | 2023                        | For the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with MET exon 14 skipping mutation  | Single                      | Yongfeng Yu <sup>54</sup>                                 | 2023             | NCT04270591               | Phase Ib/II          | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 54  | 25       | Dabrafenib    | 1              | 2019                        | Dabrafenib combined with trametinib is used to treat patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations  | Multiple                    | Georgina V Long <sup>55,56</sup>                          | 2014/2015        | NCT01584648               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 55  | 25       | Dabrafenib    | 2              | 2020/3/6                    | Dabrafenib combined with trametinib is suitable for adjuvant treatment in patients with stage III melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations after complete resection   | Multiple                    | G.V. Long <sup>57</sup>                                   | 2017             | NCT01682083               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 56  | 25       | Dabrafenib    | 3              | 2022                        | Dabrafenib combined with trametinib is used to treat patients with metastatic NSCLC with BRAF V600 mutations  | Multiple                    | David Planchard <sup>58-60</sup>                          | 2016/2016/2017   | NCT01336634               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 57  | 26       | Trametinib    | 1              | 2019                        | Trametinib combined with dabrafenib is used to treat patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations  | Multiple                    | Georgina V Long <sup>55,56</sup>                          | 2014/2015        | NCT01584648               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 58  | 26       | Trametinib    | 2              | 2020                        | Trametinib combined with dabrafenib is suitable for adjuvant treatment in patients with completely resected stage III melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations  | Multiple                    | G.V. Long <sup>57</sup>                                   | 2017             | NCT01682083               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 59  | 26       | Trametinib    | 3              | 2022                        | Trametinib combined with dabrafenib is used to treat patients with metastatic NSCLC with BRAF V600 mutations  | Multiple                    | David Planchard <sup>58-60</sup>                          | 2016/2016/2017   | NCT01336634               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 60  | 27       | Entrectinib   | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for adults and pediatric patients ≥12 years with solid tumors meeting the following criteria: Diagnosed with NTRK gene fusions (excluding acquired resistance mutations); Locally advanced, metastatic, or surgically resectable with severe complications; No satisfactory alternative treatments or failure of prior therapies.       | Multiple                    | Robert C Doebele <sup>61</sup>                            | 2019             | NCT02097810 & NCT02568267 | Phase I & II         | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 61  | 27       | Entrectinib   | 2              | 2022                        | Indicated for adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic ROS1-positive NSCLC  | Multiple                    | Alexander Drilon <sup>62</sup>                            | 2019             | NCT02097810 & NCT02568267 | Phase I & II         | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 62  | 27       | Entrectinib   | 3              | 2024                        | Indicated for adults and pediatric patients ≥1 month of age with solid tumors meeting the following criteria: Diagnosed with NTRK gene fusions (excluding acquired resistance mutations); Locally advanced, metastatic, or surgically resectable with severe complications; No satisfactory alternative treatments or failure of prior therapies. | Multiple                    | Ami V. Desai <sup>63</sup>                                | 2022             | NCT02650401 & NCT04589845 | Phase I/II & II      | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 63  | 28       | Mobocertinib  | 1              | 2023                        | For adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR exon 20 insertion mutation who progressed during or after platinum-based chemotherapy   | Single                      | Caicun Zhou <sup>64</sup>                                 | 2021             | NCT02716116               | Phase I & II         | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 64  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 1              | 2018                        | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC that is EGFR mutation-negative and ALK-negative, who have experienced disease progression or intolerance after prior platinum-based chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Yi-Long Wu <sup>65</sup>                                  | 2019             | NCT02613507               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 65  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 2              | 2019                        | Indicated as monotherapy for recurrent or metastatic SCCHN patients with PD-L1-expressing tumors (≥1%) and disease progression on or after platinum-based therapy   | Multiple                    | Robert L. Ferris <sup>66,67</sup>                         | 2016/2018        | NCT02105636               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 66  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 3              | 2020                        | Patients with advanced or recurrent gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma who have received two or more prior systemic treatment regimens   | Multiple                    | Yoon-Koo Kang <sup>68</sup> & Li-Tzong Chen <sup>69</sup> | 2017/2020        | NCT02267343               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |

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|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 67  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 4              | 2021                        | Nivolumab combined with ipilimumab for adult patients with unresectable, previously untreated non-epithelioid malignant pleural mesothelioma   | Multiple                    | Paul Baas <sup>70</sup>                                     | 2021             | NCT02899299               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 68  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 5              | 2021                        | Nivolumab with fluoropyrimidine and platinum chemotherapy is for first-line treatment of advanced or metastatic gastric, gastroesophageal junction, or esophageal adenocarcinoma   | Multiple                    | Yelena Y Janjigian <sup>71</sup>                            | 2021             | NCT02872116               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 69  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 6              | 2022                        | Nivolumab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy is suitable for first-line treatment of patients with advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Y. Doki <sup>72</sup>                                       | 2022             | NCT03143153               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 70  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 7              | 2022                        | Adjuvant treatment for patients with esophageal or gastroesophageal junction cancer who have residual pathology after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy and complete surgical resection  | Multiple                    | R.J. Kelly <sup>73</sup>                                    | 2021             | NCT02743494               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 71  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 8              | 2023                        | Nivolumab with platinum-based chemotherapy is for neoadjuvant treatment of resectable NSCLC (tumor ≥4 cm or lymph node positive) in adults   | Multiple                    | P.M. Forde <sup>74</sup>                                    | 2022             | NCT02998528               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 72  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 9              | 2023                        | For adjuvant treatment of patients with urothelial carcinoma at high risk of recurrence after radical cystectomy   | Multiple                    | D.F. Bajorin <sup>75</sup>                                  | 2021             | NCT02632409               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 73  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 10             | 2024                        | For first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer (CRC)   | Multiple                    | T. Andre <sup>76</sup>                                      | 2024             | NCT04008030               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 74  | 29       | Nivolumab     | 11             | 2024                        | Nivolumab combined with cisplatin and gemcitabine for first-line treatment in adult patients with unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma  | Multiple                    | M.S. van der Heijden <sup>77</sup>                          | 2023             | NCT03036098               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 75  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 1              | 2018                        | For the treatment of unresectable or metastatic melanoma after failure of first-line therapy   | Multiple                    | Lu Si <sup>78</sup>   | 2019             | NCT02821000               | Phase Ib             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 76  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 2              | 2019                        | Pembrolizumab with pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy is for first-line treatment of metastatic non-squamous NSCLC with EGFR and ALK-negative mutations  | Multiple                    | L. Gandhi <sup>79</sup>                                     | 2018             | NCT02578680               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 77  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 3              | 2019                        | Pembrolizumab is indicated as first-line monotherapy for EGFR-negative, ALK-negative, locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with PD-L1 ≥1%, as approved by the National Medical Products Administration   | Multiple                    | Tony S K Mok <sup>80</sup>                                  | 2019             | NCT02220894               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 78  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 4              | 2019                        | Pembrolizumab combined with carboplatin and paclitaxel is suitable for first-line treatment of patients with metastatic squamous NSCLC   | Multiple                    | L. Paz-Ares <sup>81</sup>                                   | 2018             | NCT02775435               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 79  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 5              | 2020                        | Pembrolizumab monotherapy is for advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma with PD-L1 CPS ≥10 in patients who failed first-line treatment, as approved by the National Medical Products Administration   | Multiple                    | Takashi Kojima <sup>82</sup>                                | 2020             | NCT02564263               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 80  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 6              | 2020                        | Pembrolizumab monotherapy is for first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable recurrent HNSCC with PD-L1 CPS ≥20, as assessed by a validated test  | Multiple                    | Barbara Burtness <sup>83</sup>                              | 2019             | NCT02358031               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 81  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 7              | 2021                        | Pembrolizumab monotherapy is for first-line treatment of unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR CRC with wild-type KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF genes  | Multiple                    | T. Andre <sup>84</sup>                                      | 2020             | NCT02563002               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 82  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 8              | 2021                        | Pembrolizumab combined with platinum-based and fluoropyrimidine chemotherapy for first-line treatment of locally advanced unresectable or metastatic esophageal/gastroesophageal junction cancer   | Multiple                    | Jong-Mu Sun <sup>85</sup>                                   | 2021             | NCT03189719               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 83  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 9              | 2022                        | Pembrolizumab monotherapy for the treatment of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have been previously treated with sorafenib or chemotherapy containing oxaliplatin   | Multiple                    | Shukai Qin <sup>86</sup>                                    | 2022             | NCT03062358               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 84  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 10             | 2022                        | Pembrolizumab combined with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment, followed by pembrolizumab monotherapy as adjuvant treatment for early high-risk PD-L1-positive (CPS ≥20) triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC)   | Multiple                    | P. Schmid <sup>87,88</sup>                                  | 2020/2022        | NCT03036488               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 85  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 11             | 2023                        | Monotherapy for adult patients with advanced unresectable or metastatic solid tumors with high microsatellite instability (MSI-H) or defective mismatch repair (dMMR), including colorectal cancer progressing after fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, and other solid tumors with no satisfactory treatment options | Multiple                    | Dung T. Le <sup>89</sup> & Aurelien Marabelle <sup>90</sup> | 2020/2020        | NCT02460198 & NCT02628067 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |

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|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 86  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 12             | 2023                        | Pembrolizumab with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of locally advanced unresectable or metastatic HER2-negative gastric/gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma        | Multiple                    | Sun Young Rha <sup>91</sup>          | 2023             | NCT03675737 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 87  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 13             | 2024                        | Pembrolizumab combined with gemcitabine and cisplatin for first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic biliary tract cancer (BTC)   | Multiple                    | Robin Kate Kelley <sup>92</sup>      | 2023             | NCT04003636 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 88  | 30       | Pembrolizumab | 14             | 2024                        | Pembrolizumab with trastuzumab, fluoropyrimidine, and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of HER2-positive gastric/gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with PD-L1 expression (CPS $\geq$ 1) | Multiple                    | Yelena Y. Janjigian <sup>93</sup>    | 2024             | NCT03615326 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 89  | 31       | Durvalumab    | 1              | 2019                        | Treatment for unresectable stage III NSCLC patients without progression after platinum-based chemotherapy and concurrent radiotherapy   | Multiple                    | S.J. Antonia <sup>94</sup>           | 2017             | NCT02125461 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 90  | 31       | Durvalumab    | 2              | 2021                        | Durvalumab combined with etoposide and carboplatin or cisplatin as first-line treatment for adult patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)  | Multiple                    | Luis Paz-Ares <sup>95</sup>          | 2019             | NCT03043872 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | $\geq$ 3 arms |
| 91  | 31       | Durvalumab    | 3              | 2023                        | Durvalumab combined with gemcitabine and cisplatin for the first-line treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic biliary tract cancer (BTC)  | Multiple                    | Do-Youn Oh <sup>96</sup>             | 2022             | NCT03875235 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 92  | 32       | Atezolizumab  | 1              | 2020                        | Atezolizumab combined with carboplatin and etoposide for first-line treatment of ES-SCLC patients   | Multiple                    | L. Horn <sup>97</sup>                | 2018             | NCT02763579 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 93  | 32       | Atezolizumab  | 2              | 2020                        | Atezolizumab combined with bevacizumab treatment for patients with previously untreated, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Richard S. Finn <sup>98</sup>        | 2020             | NCT03434379 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 94  | 32       | Atezolizumab  | 3              | 2021                        | First-line monotherapy for metastatic EGFR- and ALK-negative NSCLC, with PD-L1 positive in $\geq$ 50% of tumor cells (TC $\geq$ 50%) or immune cells covering $\geq$ 10% of the tumor (IC $\geq$ 10%)             | Multiple                    | Roy S. Herbst <sup>99</sup>          | 2020             | NCT02409342 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 95  | 32       | Atezolizumab  | 4              | 2021                        | Atezolizumab with pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of metastatic EGFR- and ALK-negative non-squamous NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Makoto Nishio <sup>100</sup>         | 2020             | NCT02657434 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 96  | 32       | Atezolizumab  | 5              | 2022                        | Atezolizumab monotherapy for adjuvant treatment of stage II-III NSCLC with PD-L1 TC $\geq$ 1% after surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Enriqueta Felip <sup>101</sup>       | 2021             | NCT02486718 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 97  | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 1              | 2019                        | Treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least second-line systemic chemotherapy with a single agent   | Multiple                    | Yuqin Song <sup>102</sup>            | 2019             | NCT03155425 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |
| 98  | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 2              | 2020                        | For the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have previously received sorafenib treatment and/or systemic chemotherapy containing oxaliplatin  | Multiple                    | Shukui Qin <sup>103</sup>            | 2020             | NCT02989922 | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 99  | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 3              | 2020                        | Monotherapy for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma who have experienced disease progression or intolerance to prior first-line chemotherapy         | Multiple                    | Jing Huang <sup>104</sup>            | 2020             | NCT03099382 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 100 | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 4              | 2020                        | Camrelizumab combined with pemetrexed and carboplatin is suitable for first-line treatment of EGFR-negative, ALK-negative, locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC that is not amenable to surgery      | Multiple                    | Caicun Zhou <sup>105</sup>           | 2020             | NCT03134872 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 101 | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 5              | 2021                        | For the treatment of advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients who have experienced disease progression or intolerance after second-line or above chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Yunpeng Yang <sup>106</sup>          | 2021             | NCT03558191 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |
| 102 | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 6              | 2021                        | Camrelizumab combined with cisplatin and gemcitabine for first-line treatment of patients with locally recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Yunpeng Yang <sup>107</sup>          | 2021             | NCT03707509 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 103 | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 7              | 2021                        | Camrelizumab combined with paclitaxel and carboplatin is a first-line treatment for locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Shengxiang Ren <sup>108</sup>        | 2021             | NCT03668496 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 104 | 33       | Camrelizumab  | 8              | 2021                        | Camrelizumab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin for first-line treatment of patients with unresectable locally advanced/recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma                            | Multiple                    | Huiyan Luo <sup>109</sup>            | 2021             | NCT03691090 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |

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|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 105 | 33       | Camrelizumab | 9              | 2023                        | Camrelizumab combined with apatinib mesylate for first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Shukai Qin <sup>110</sup>            | 2023             | NCT03764293 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 106 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 1              | 2019                        | For the treatment of relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma in patients who have received at least second-line systemic chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Yuqin Song <sup>111</sup>            | 2019             | NCT03209973 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 107 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 2              | 2020                        | Treatment for locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma with high PD-L1 expression after platinum-based chemotherapy failure or progression within 12 months of neoadjuvant/adjuvant chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Dingwei Ye <sup>112</sup>            | 2020             | NCT04004221 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 108 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 3              | 2021                        | Tislelizumab combined with paclitaxel and carboplatin is a first-line treatment for unresectable locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Jie Wang <sup>113</sup>              | 2021             | NCT03594747 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 109 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 4              | 2021                        | Tislelizumab with pemetrexed and platinum is a first-line treatment for EGFR-negative, ALK-negative, unresectable advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC  | Multiple                    | Shun Lu <sup>114</sup>               | 2021             | NCT03663205 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 110 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 5              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients who have received at least one systemic therapy  | Multiple                    | Zhenggang Ren <sup>115</sup>         | 2022             | NCT03419897 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 111 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 6              | 2021                        | Monotherapy is indicated for adults with EGFR and ALK-negative, platinum-treated, locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC (non-squamous or squamous) with disease progression or intolerance  | Multiple                    | Caicun Zhou <sup>116</sup>           | 2022             | NCT03358875 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 112 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 7              | 2022                        | For adult patients with unresectable or metastatic advanced solid tumors, including MSI-H or dMMR, with progression after treatment with fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan for colorectal cancer, or other advanced solid tumors with no satisfactory treatment options | Multiple                    | Jian Li <sup>117</sup>               | 2024             | NCT03736889 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 113 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 8              | 2022                        | For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma who have progressed or are intolerant to first-line standard chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Lin Shen <sup>118</sup>              | 2022             | NCT03430843 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 114 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 9              | 2022                        | Tislelizumab combined with gemcitabine and cisplatin for first-line treatment of recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Yunpeng Yang <sup>119</sup>          | 2023             | NCT03924986 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 115 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 10             | 2023                        | Tislelizumab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of locally advanced or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with high PD-L1 expression  | Multiple                    | Miao-Zhen Qiu <sup>120</sup>         | 2024             | NCT0377657  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 116 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 11             | 2023                        | Tislelizumab combined with paclitaxel and platinum-based drugs or fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based drugs for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Jianming Xu <sup>121</sup>           | 2023             | NCT03783442 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 117 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 12             | 2023                        | Tislelizumab monotherapy is suitable for the first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Shukai Qin <sup>122</sup>            | 2023             | NCT03412773 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 118 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 13             | 2024                        | Tislelizumab combined with etoposide and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)  | Multiple                    | Ying Cheng <sup>123</sup>            | 2024             | NCT04005716 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 119 | 34       | Tislelizumab | 14             | 2024                        | Tislelizumab combined with platinum-based chemotherapy as neoadjuvant therapy, followed by monotherapy, for resectable stage II or IIIA NSCLC  | Multiple                    | Dongsheng Yue <sup>124</sup>         | 2024             | NCT04379635 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 120 | 35       | Sintilimab   | 1              | 2018                        | Treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least second-line systemic chemotherapy with single-agent therapy  | Multiple                    | Yuankai Shi <sup>125</sup>           | 2019             | NCT03114683 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 121 | 35       | Sintilimab   | 2              | 2020                        | Sintilimab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin or fluorouracil and cisplatin for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Zhihao Lu <sup>126</sup>             | 2022             | NCT03748134 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 122 | 35       | Sintilimab   | 3              | 2021                        | Sintilimab with pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy is a first-line treatment for EGFR and ALK-negative, locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC not amenable to surgery  | Multiple                    | Yunpeng Yang <sup>127</sup>          | 2020             | NCT03607539 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 123 | 35       | Sintilimab   | 4              | 2021                        | Sintilimab with gemcitabine and platinum-based chemotherapy is a first-line treatment for unresectable locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Caicun Zhou <sup>128</sup>           | 2021             | NCT03629925 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |

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|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 124 | 35       | Sintilimab   | 5              | 2021                        | Sintilimab combined with bevacizumab (Daoyoutong®) for the first-line treatment of patients with previously untreated, unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Zhenggang Ren <sup>129</sup>         | 2021             | NCT03794440 | PhaseII/III          | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 125 | 35       | Sintilimab   | 6              | 2022                        | Sintilimab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic gastric and gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma             | Multiple                    | Jianming Xu <sup>130</sup>           | 2023             | NCT03745170 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 126 | 35       | Sintilimab   | 7              | 2023                        | Sintilimab with bevacizumab, pemetrexed, and cisplatin is for patients with EGFR-mutated, locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC who have failed EGFR-TKI treatment   | Multiple                    | Shun Lu <sup>131</sup>               | 2023             | NCT03802240 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | ≥3 arms |
| 127 | 36       | Ipilimumab   | 1              | 2021                        | Ipilimumab combined with nivolumab for adult patients with unresectable, previously untreated non-epithelioid malignant pleural mesothelioma   | Multiple                    | Paul Baas <sup>70</sup>              | 2021             | NCT02899299 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 128 | 36       | Ipilimumab   | 2              | 2024                        | For the first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer (CRC)   | Multiple                    | T. Andre <sup>76</sup>               | 2024             | NCT04008030 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 129 | 37       | Sugemalimab  | 1              | 2021                        | Sugemalimab with pemetrexed and carboplatin for first-line treatment of metastatic EGFR-negative, ALK-negative non-squamous NSCLC; with paclitaxel and carboplatin for metastatic squamous NSCLC                                   | Multiple                    | Caicun Zhou <sup>132</sup>           | 2022             | NCT03789604 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 130 | 37       | Sugemalimab  | 2              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of patients with unresectable stage III non-small NSCLC who have not experienced disease progression after platinum-based concurrent or sequential chemoradiotherapy                                   | Multiple                    | Qing Zhou <sup>133</sup>             | 2022             | NCT03728556 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 131 | 37       | Sugemalimab  | 3              | 2023                        | Single drug for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma (R/R ENKTL)  | Multiple                    | Huiqiang Huang <sup>134</sup>        | 2023             | NCT03595657 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 132 | 37       | Sugemalimab  | 4              | 2023                        | Sugemalimab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy drugs for the first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC)                 | Multiple                    | Jin Li <sup>135</sup>                | 2024             | NCT04187352 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 133 | 37       | Sugemalimab  | 5              | 2024                        | Sugemalimab with fluoropyrimidine and platinum chemotherapy for first-line treatment of unresectable advanced or metastatic gastric and gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 5)                              | Multiple                    | X. Zhang <sup>136</sup>              | 2023             | NCT03802591 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 134 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 1              | 2018                        | Toripalimab is used for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma who have failed prior systemic therapy  | Multiple                    | Bixia Tang <sup>137</sup>            | 2020             | NCT03013101 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 135 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 2              | 2021                        | Toripalimab is suitable for the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma that has progressed within 12 months after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy, including neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy | Multiple                    | Xinan Sheng <sup>138</sup>           | 2021             | NCT03113266 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 136 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 3              | 2021                        | For the treatment of patients with recurrent/metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma who have failed second-line or above systemic therapy   | Multiple                    | Feng-Hua Wang <sup>139</sup>         | 2020             | NCT02915432 | PhaseIb/II           | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 137 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 4              | 2021                        | Toripalimab combined with cisplatin and gemcitabine for first-line treatment of patients with locally recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Hai-Qiang Mai <sup>140</sup>         | 2021             | NCT03581786 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 138 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 5              | 2022                        | Toripalimab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin is suitable for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced/recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Zi-Xian Wang <sup>141</sup>          | 2022             | NCT03829969 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 139 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 6              | 2022                        | Toripalimab with pemetrexed and platinum for first-line treatment of advanced or metastatic EGFR- and ALK-negative non-squamous NSCLC  | Multiple                    | Zhijie Wang <sup>142</sup>           | 2022             | NCT03856411 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 140 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 7              | 2023                        | Toripalimab with chemotherapy for perioperative treatment, followed by adjuvant monotherapy, for resectable stage IIIA-IIIIB NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Shun Lu <sup>143</sup>               | 2024             | NCT04158440 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 141 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 8              | 2024                        | Toripalimab combined with axitinib for first-line treatment of patients with intermediate or high-risk, unresectable or metastatic renal cell carcinoma  | Multiple                    | X. Q. Yan <sup>144</sup>             | 2023             | NCT04394975 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 142 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 9              | 2024                        | Toripalimab combined with etoposide and platinum is indicated for first-line treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)   | Multiple                    | Y. Cheng <sup>145</sup>              | 2023             | NCT04012606 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |

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|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 143 | 38       | Toripalimab  | 10             | 2024                        | Toripalimab combined with paclitaxel for injection (albumin-bound) is indicated for first-line treatment of recurrent or metastatic PD-L1-positive (CPS $\geq$ 1) triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) as assessed by a validated test                   | Multiple                    | Zefei Jiang <sup>146</sup>           | 2024             | NCT03777579   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 144 | 39       | Serplulimab  | 1              | 2022                        | For adults with unresectable or metastatic MSI-H solid tumors: colorectal cancer after fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan; gastric cancer after two prior therapies; other solid tumors after one prior therapy, with no alternative options | Multiple                    | Shukai Qin <sup>147</sup>            | 2022             | NCT03941574   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 145 | 39       | Serplulimab  | 2              | 2022                        | Serplulimab combined with carboplatin and albumin-bound paclitaxel is indicated for the first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Caicun Zhou <sup>148</sup>           | 2024             | NCT04033354   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 146 | 39       | Serplulimab  | 3              | 2023                        | Serplulimab combined with carboplatin and etoposide is suitable for first-line treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)   | Multiple                    | Ying Cheng <sup>149</sup>            | 2022             | NCT04063163   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 147 | 39       | Serplulimab  | 4              | 2023                        | Serplulimab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum drugs for the first-line treatment of PD-L1 positive, unresectable locally advanced/recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC)  | Multiple                    | Yan Song <sup>150</sup>              | 2023             | NCT03958890   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 148 | 40       | Penpulimab   | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for adult patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least two lines of systemic chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Yuqin Song <sup>151</sup>            | 2022             | NCT03722147   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 149 | 40       | Penpulimab   | 2              | 2023                        | Penpulimab combined with paclitaxel and carboplatin is indicated for first-line treatment of locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | Multiple                    | Hua Zhong <sup>152</sup>             | 2024             | NCT03866993   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 150 | 40       | Penpulimab   | 3              | 2024                        | For the treatment of adult patients with recurrent/metastatic nasopharyngeal cancer who have failed prior second-line or higher systemic therapy   | Multiple                    | Xiaozhong Chen <sup>153</sup>        | 2024             | NCT03866967   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 151 | 41       | Adebrelimab  | 1              | 2023                        | Combined with carboplatin and etoposide for first-line treatment of patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer   | Single                      | Jie Wang <sup>154</sup>              | 2022             | NCT03711305   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 152 | 42       | Sorafenib    | 1              | 2006                        | For the treatment of unresectable advanced renal cell carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Bernard Escudier <sup>155,156</sup>  | 2007/2009        | NCT00073307   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 153 | 42       | Sorafenib    | 2              | 2008                        | For the treatment of unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | Multiple                    | Josep M. Llovet <sup>157</sup>       | 2008             | NCT00105443   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 154 | 42       | Sorafenib    | 3              | 2017                        | For the treatment of locally recurrent or metastatic progressive radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer  | Multiple                    | Marcia S Brose <sup>158</sup>        | 2014             | NCT00984282   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 155 | 43       | Regorafenib  | 1              | 2017                        | For metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) patients previously treated with fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, and those unsuitable for or previously treated with anti-VEGF or anti-EGFR (RAS wild-type) therapy                              | Multiple                    | Axel Grothey <sup>159</sup>          | 2013             | NCT01103323   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 156 | 43       | Regorafenib  | 2              | 2017                        | Indicated for locally advanced, unresectable, or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) patients who have previously received imatinib mesylate and sunitinib malate treatment   | Multiple                    | George D Demetri <sup>160</sup>      | 2021             | NCT01271712   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 157 | 43       | Regorafenib  | 3              | 2017                        | Indicated for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients who have previously received sorafenib treatment   | Multiple                    | Jordi Bruix <sup>161</sup>           | 2016             | NCT01774344   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 158 | 44       | Lenvatinib   | 1              | 2018                        | Monotherapy is indicated for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have not previously received systemic treatment  | Multiple                    | Masatoshi Kudo <sup>162</sup>        | 2018             | NCT01761266   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 159 | 44       | Lenvatinib   | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for patients with progressive, locally advanced, or metastatic radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer  | Multiple                    | Martin Schlumberger <sup>163</sup>   | 2015             | NCT01321554   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 160 | 45       | Donafenib    | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have not previously received systemic treatment   | Multiple                    | Shukai Qin <sup>164</sup>            | 2021             | NCT02645981   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 161 | 45       | Donafenib    | 2              | 2022                        | Indicated for patients with progressive, locally advanced, or metastatic radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer  | Multiple                    | Yansong Lin <sup>165</sup>           | 2023             | NCT03602495   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 162 | 46       | Trastuzumab  | 1              | 2002                        | Indicated for HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer: in combination with paclitaxel or docetaxel, for metastatic breast cancer patients who have not received chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | DENNIS J. SLAMON <sup>166</sup>      | 2001             | not available | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |

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|-----|----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 163 | 46       | Trastuzumab       | 2              | 2002                        | Indicated for HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer: as a monotherapy for metastatic breast cancer patients who have received one or more prior chemotherapy regimens   | Multiple                    | not available                        | not available    | not available             | Phase III            | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |
| 164 | 46       | Trastuzumab       | 3              | 2002                        | Indicated for HER2-positive early breast cancer  | Multiple                    | Edith A. Perez <sup>167</sup>        | 2011             | not available             | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 165 | 46       | Trastuzumab       | 4              | 2012                        | Trastuzumab with capecitabine or 5-FU and cisplatin for HER2-overexpressing metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma patients without prior metastatic treatment   | Multiple                    | Yung-Jue Bang <sup>168</sup>         | 2010             | NCT01041404               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 166 | 47       | Apatinib          | 1              | 2014                        | Monotherapy is indicated for advanced gastric adenocarcinoma or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma patients who have progressed or relapsed after receiving at least two prior lines of systemic chemotherapy                | Multiple                    | Jin Li <sup>169</sup>                | 2016             | NCT01512745               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 167 | 47       | Apatinib          | 2              | 2020                        | Monotherapy for patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma who have failed or were intolerant to at least one prior line of systemic therapy  | Multiple                    | Shukui Qin <sup>170</sup>            | 2021             | NCT02329860               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 168 | 47       | Apatinib          | 3              | 2023                        | Apatinib combined with carrelizumab injection for first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Shukui Qin <sup>110</sup>            | 2023             | NCT03764293               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 169 | 48       | Disitamab Vedotin | 1              | 2021                        | For patients with HER2 overexpressing locally advanced or metastatic gastric cancer (including gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma) who have received at least two prior systemic chemotherapies                              | Multiple                    | Zhi Peng <sup>171</sup>              | 2021             | NCT03556345               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |
| 170 | 48       | Disitamab Vedotin | 2              | 2021                        | Indicated for patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma who have received prior platinum-based chemotherapy and have HER2 overexpression   | Multiple                    | Xinan Sheng <sup>172</sup>           | 2023             | NCT03809013 & NCT03507166 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |
| 171 | 48       | Disitamab Vedotin | 3              | 2024                        | Disitamab Vedotin combined with toripalimab injection is indicated for perioperative treatment of muscle-invasive bladder cancer   | Multiple                    | Xinan Sheng <sup>173</sup>           | 2024             | NCT05297552               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |
| 172 | 49       | Ramucirumab       | 1              | 2022                        | Ramucirumab combined with paclitaxel for the treatment of advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma patients who have disease progression during or after fluoropyrimidine- or platinum-containing chemotherapy | Multiple                    | Hansjochen Wilke <sup>174</sup>      | 2014             | NCT01170663               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 173 | 49       | Ramucirumab       | 2              | 2022                        | Monotherapy for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have previously received sorafenib treatment and have an alpha-fetoprotein level of $\geq 400$ ng/mL  | Multiple                    | Andrew X Zhu <sup>175</sup>          | 2019             | NCT02435433               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        |
| 174 | 50       | Imatinib          | 1              | 2002                        | Indicated for the treatment of chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)   | Multiple                    | Stephen G. O'Brien <sup>176</sup>    | 2003             | not available             | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 175 | 50       | Imatinib          | 2              | 2002                        | Indicated for the treatment of accelerated phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)   | Multiple                    | Moshe Talpaz <sup>177</sup>          | 2002             | not available             | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms        |
| 176 | 50       | Imatinib          | 3              | 2002                        | Indicated for the treatment of blast crisis Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)  | Multiple                    | Charles L. Sawyers <sup>178</sup>    | 2003             | not available             | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms        |
| 177 | 50       | Imatinib          | 4              | 2003                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable and/or metastatic malignant gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)   | Multiple                    | GEORGE D. DEMETR <sup>179</sup>      | 2002             | not available             | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        |
| 178 | 50       | Imatinib          | 5              | not available               | Imatinib combined with chemotherapy is indicated for the treatment of newly diagnosed Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Ph+ ALL) in pediatric patients  | Multiple                    | Kirk R. Schultz <sup>180</sup>       | 2009             | not available             | Phase III            | Nonrandomized | None         | $\geq 3$ arms |
| 179 | 50       | Imatinib          | 6              | not available               | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed or refractory Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Ph+ ALL) in adult patients  | Multiple                    | Barbara Wassmann <sup>181</sup>      | 2004             | not available             | Phase II             | not available | None         | $\geq 3$ arms |
| 180 | 50       | Imatinib          | 7              | not available               | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) and/or chronic eosinophilic leukemia (CEL) with FIP1L1-PDGFR $\alpha$ fusion kinase  | Multiple                    | Michael C. Heinrich <sup>182</sup>   | 2008             | not available             | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |
| 181 | 50       | Imatinib          | 8              | not available               | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with myelodysplastic syndromes/myeloproliferative diseases (MDS/MPD) associated with platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR) gene rearrangements                             | Multiple                    | Michael C. Heinrich <sup>182</sup>   | 2008             | not available             | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         |

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|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 182 | 50       | Imatinib      | 9              | not available               | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with aggressive systemic mastocytosis (ASM) without D816V c-Kit gene mutation or with unknown c-Kit gene mutation  | Multiple                    | MichaelC.Heinrich <sup>182</sup>     | 2008             | not available                       | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 183 | 50       | Imatinib      | 10             | 2010                        | Indicated for the treatment of unresectable, recurrent, or metastatic dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP)   | Multiple                    | MichaelC.Heinrich <sup>182</sup>     | 2008             | not available                       | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 184 | 50       | Imatinib      | 11             | not available               | Indicated for adjuvant treatment of adult patients with Kit (CD117)-positive GIST who have a significant risk of recurrence after surgical resection. Patients with very low and low recurrence risk should not receive this adjuvant treatment  | Multiple                    | Ronald P. DeMatteo <sup>183</sup>    | 2009             | NCT00041197                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 185 | 51       | Sunitinib     | 1              | 2007                        | For advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that cannot be treated with surgery  | Multiple                    | Robert J. Motzer <sup>184</sup>      | 2007             | NCT00083889                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 186 | 51       | Sunitinib     | 2              | 2007                        | Indicated for gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) in patients who have failed or are intolerant to imatinib mesylate treatment  | Multiple                    | George D Demetri <sup>185</sup>      | 2006             | NCT00075218                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 187 | 51       | Sunitinib     | 3              | 2013                        | Indicated for adult patients with unresectable, metastatic, well-differentiated, advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (pNET)  | Multiple                    | Eric Raymond <sup>186</sup>          | 2011             | NCT00428597                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 188 | 52       | Avapritinib   | 1              | 2021                        | For the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic GIST harboring PDGFRA exon 18 (including D842V) mutations  | Single                      | Michael C Heinrich <sup>187</sup>    | 2020             | NCT02508532                         | Phase I              | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 189 | 53       | Ripretinib    | 1              | 2021                        | For the treatment of adult patients with advanced GIST who have received three or more tyrosine kinase inhibitors, including imatinib  | Single                      | Jean-Yves Blay <sup>188</sup>        | 2020             | NCT03353753                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 190 | 54       | Surufatinib   | 1              | 2020                        | For the treatment of unresectable advanced or metastatic non-pancreatic G1/G2 non-functional neuroendocrine tumors   | Single                      | Jianming Xu <sup>189</sup>           | 2020             | NCT02588170                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 191 | 55       | Cetuximab     | 1              | 2019                        | For RAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer: combined with FOLFOX or FOLFIRI for first-line treatment, and with irinotecan after irinotecan-based therapy failure   | Multiple                    | Shukui Qin <sup>190</sup>            | 2018             | NCT01228734                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 192 | 55       | Cetuximab     | 2              | 2020                        | Cetuximab combined with platinum-based chemotherapy and fluoropyrimidine is indicated for first-line treatment of recurrent and/or metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Jan B. Vermorken <sup>191</sup>      | 2008             | NCT00122460                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 193 | 55       | Cetuximab     | 3              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: in combination with radiation therapy for locally advanced disease   | Multiple                    | James A. Bonner <sup>192</sup>       | 2006             | NCT00004227                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 194 | 56       | Fruquintinib  | 1              | 2018                        | Monotherapy for mCRC patients who have received chemotherapy and are unsuitable for anti-VEGF or anti-EGFR (RAS wild-type) therapies   | Single                      | Jin Li <sup>193</sup>                | 2018             | NCT02314819                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 195 | 57       | Envafolelimab | 1              | 2021                        | For the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic MSI-H/dMMR advanced solid tumors, including:<br><br>Advanced colorectal cancer that progressed after fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan treatment;<br><br>Other advanced solid tumors that progressed with no alternative options | Single                      | Jian Li <sup>194</sup>               | 2021             | NCT03667170                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 196 | 58       | Larotrectinib | 1              | 2022                        | For adult and pediatric patients with solid tumors confirmed to have non-resistant NTRK fusions, who have locally advanced/metastatic disease or high surgical risk, and no satisfactory alternative treatment   | Single                      | David S Hong <sup>195</sup>          | 2018             | NCT02122913/NCT02637687/NCT02576431 | Phase I/II           | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 197 | 59       | Pucotenlimab  | 1              | 2022                        | For unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR advanced solid tumors: including advanced colorectal cancer patients with progression after fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, and other advanced solid tumors with progression after at least one prior treatment and no satisfactory alternatives    | Multiple                    | Bo Zhang <sup>196</sup>              | 2023             | NCT03704246                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 198 | 59       | Pucotenlimab  | 2              | 2022                        | Indicated for unresectable or metastatic melanoma patients who have failed prior systemic therapy  | Multiple                    | Chuanliang Cui <sup>197</sup>        | 2023             | NCT04749485                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 199 | 60       | Pemigatinib   | 1              | 2022                        | For adult patients with advanced cholangiocarcinoma who have received systemic therapy and tested positive for FGFR2 fusions/rearrangements  | Single                      | Ghassan K Abou-Alfa <sup>198</sup>   | 2020             | NCT02924376                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |

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|-----|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 200 | 61       | Dasatinib      | 1              | 2011                        | For the treatment of adult patients with Ph+ CML in the chronic, accelerated, or blast phase who are resistant or intolerant to imatinib   | Single                      | Neil P. Shah <sup>199-201</sup>                                    | 2008/2014/2016   | NCT00123474               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 201 | 62       | Nilotinib      | 1              | 2009                        | Indicated for adult patients with chronic or accelerated phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML) who are resistant or intolerant to prior treatment, including imatinib  | Multiple                    | Hagop M. Kantarjian <sup>202</sup>                                 | 2010             | NCT00109707               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms  |
| 202 | 62       | Nilotinib      | 2              | 2016                        | Indicated for adult patients with newly diagnosed chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)  | Multiple                    | Giuseppe Saglio <sup>203</sup> & Hagop M Kantarjian <sup>204</sup> | 2010/2011        | NCT00471497               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 203 | 62       | Nilotinib      | 3              | 2019                        | Indicated for the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia in children aged 2 years and older   | Multiple                    | Nobuko Hijjya <sup>205</sup>                                       | 2019             | NCT01844765               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms  |
| 204 | 63       | Olverembatinib | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for adult patients with chronic or accelerated phase chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) who are resistant to any tyrosine kinase inhibitor and diagnosed with T315I mutation using a validated testing method  | Multiple                    | Qian Jiang <sup>206</sup>  | 2022             | NCT03883087 & NCT03883100 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 205 | 63       | Olverembatinib | 2              | 2023                        | Indicated for adult patients with chronic phase chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) who are resistant to and/or intolerant of first- and second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors   | Multiple                    | Qian Jiang <sup>206</sup>  | 2022             | NCT04126681               | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 206 | 64       | Flumatinib     | 1              | 2019                        | For the treatment of adult patients with Ph+ CML in the chronic phase  | Single                      | Li Zhang <sup>207</sup>  | 2020             | NCT02204644               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 207 | 65       | Ibrutinib      | 1              | 2017                        | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of patients with mantle cell lymphoma who have received at least one prior therapy  | Multiple                    | Martin Dreyling <sup>208</sup>                                     | 2015             | NCT01646021               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 208 | 65       | Ibrutinib      | 2              | 2017                        | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of treatment-naïve and relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL) patients  | Multiple                    | J.C. Byrd <sup>209</sup>   | 2014             | NCT01578707               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 209 | 65       | Ibrutinib      | 3              | 2018                        | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of Waldenström's macroglobulinemia patients who have received at least one prior therapy, or as first-line treatment for patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia who are not suitable for chemotherapy or immunotherapy | Multiple                    | Steven P. Treon <sup>210</sup>                                     | 2015             | NCT01614821               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 210 | 65       | Ibrutinib      | 4              | 2018                        | Ibrutinib combined with rituximab is indicated for the treatment of patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia  | Multiple                    | M.A. Dimopoulos <sup>211</sup>                                     | 2018             | NCT02165397               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 211 | 66       | Zanubrutinib   | 1              | 2020                        | Indicated for adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | Multiple                    | Yuqin Song <sup>212</sup>  | 2020             | NCT03206970               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 212 | 66       | Zanubrutinib   | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | Multiple                    | Wei Xu <sup>213</sup>  | 2020             | NCT03206918               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 213 | 66       | Zanubrutinib   | 3              | 2021                        | Indicated for adult patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia (WM) who have received at least one prior therapy  | Multiple                    | Gang An <sup>214</sup>   | 2021             | NCT03332173               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 214 | 66       | Zanubrutinib   | 4              | 2023                        | Indicated as monotherapy for treatment-naïve adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL)  | Multiple                    | Constantine S Tam <sup>215</sup>                                   | 2022             | NCT03336333               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 215 | 67       | Orelabrutinib  | 1              | 2020                        | Indicated for adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | Multiple                    | Li-Juan Deng <sup>216</sup>  | 2023             | NCT03494179               | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 216 | 67       | Orelabrutinib  | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | Multiple                    | Wei Xu <sup>217</sup>  | 2022             | NCT03493217               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 217 | 67       | Orelabrutinib  | 3              | 2023                        | Indicated for adult patients with marginal zone lymphoma (MZL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | Multiple                    | Lijuan Deng <sup>218</sup>   | 2023             | NCT03797456               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 218 | 68       | Bortezomib     | 1              | 2005                        | Bortezomib + melphalan + prednisone (MP regimen) for untreated multiple myeloma patients ineligible for high-dose chemotherapy and stem cell transplantation   | Multiple                    | APEX trial <sup>219</sup>  | 2003             | NCT00048230               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 219 | 68       | Bortezomib     | 2              | 2005                        | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed multiple myeloma patients who have received at least one prior therapy   | Multiple                    | Jesús F. San Miguel <sup>220</sup>                                 | 2008             | NCT00111319               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |

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|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 220 | 68       | Bortezomib   | 3              | 2009                        | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) patients who have received at least one prior therapy   | Multiple                    | Richard I. Fisher <sup>221</sup>     | 2006             | NCT00063713 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 221 | 68       | Bortezomib   | 4              | 2018                        | Bortezomib, in combination with rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone, is indicated for the treatment of previously untreated adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who are not candidates for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation | Multiple                    | Tadeusz Robak <sup>222</sup>         | 2015             | NCT00722137 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 222 | 69       | Carfilzomib  | 1              | 2021                        | With dexamethasone for adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma after two or more treatments   | Single                      | Juan Du <sup>223</sup>               | 2021             | NCT03029234 | Phase III            | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 223 | 70       | Ixazomib     | 1              | 2018                        | With lenalidomide and dexamethasone for adults with multiple myeloma after at least one prior treatment  | Single                      | P. Moreau <sup>224</sup>             | 2016             | NCT01564537 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 224 | 71       | Lenalidomide | 1              | 2013                        | Lenalidomide in combination with dexamethasone is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy   | Multiple                    | Donna M. Weber <sup>225</sup>        | 2007             | NCT00056160 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 225 | 71       | Lenalidomide | 2              | 2017                        | Lenalidomide in combination with dexamethasone is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have not received prior treatment and are not candidates for transplantation   | Multiple                    | Lotfi Benboubker <sup>226</sup>      | 2014             | NCT00689936 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms |
| 226 | 71       | Lenalidomide | 3              | 2020                        | Lenalidomide in combination with rituximab is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with follicular lymphoma grades 1–3a who have received prior treatment   | Multiple                    | John P. Leonard <sup>227</sup>       | 2019             | NCT01938001 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 227 | 72       | Pomalidomide | 1              | 2020                        | Pomalidomide + dexamethasone for adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma after ≥2 treatments and progression within 60 days   | Single                      | Jesus San Miguel <sup>228</sup>      | 2013             | NCT01311687 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 228 | 73       | Daratumumab  | 1              | 2019                        | Monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have previously received treatment including proteasome inhibitors and immunomodulatory agents, with disease progression at the last treatment       | Multiple                    | Sagar Lonial <sup>229</sup>          | 2016             | NCT01985126 | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 1 arm   |
| 229 | 73       | Daratumumab  | 2              | 2021                        | Daratumumab combined with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, or with bortezomib and dexamethasone, is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have previously received at least one line of therapy                                   | Multiple                    | Antonio Palumbo <sup>230</sup>       | 2019             | NCT02136134 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 230 | 73       | Daratumumab  | 3              | 2021                        | Daratumumab combined with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, or with bortezomib, melphalan, and prednisone, is indicated for the treatment of newly diagnosed multiple myeloma adult patients who are not candidates for autologous stem cell transplantation         | Multiple                    | Maria-Victoria Mateos <sup>231</sup> | 2019             | NCT02195479 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 231 | 74       | Selinexor    | 1              | 2021                        | With dexamethasone for adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma resistant to proteasome inhibitor, immunomodulator, and anti-CD38 antibody   | Single                      | Dan T. Vogt <sup>232</sup>           | 2018             | NCT02336815 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 232 | 75       | Gilteritinib | 1              | 2021                        | For adults with relapsed/refractory AML confirmed to have FLT3 mutation by validated testing   | Single                      | A.E. Perl <sup>233</sup>             | 2019             | NCT02421939 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 233 | 76       | Venetoclax   | 1              | 2020                        | With azacitidine for newly diagnosed AML adults ineligible for intensive induction chemotherapy due to comorbidities or age ≥75  | Single                      | C.D. DiNardo <sup>234</sup>          | 2020             | NCT02993523 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  |
| 234 | 77       | Ivosidenib   | 1              | 2022                        | For adults with relapsed/refractory AML with an IDH1 mutation  | Single                      | Kelly J. Norsworthy <sup>235</sup>   | 2019             | NCT02074839 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 235 | 78       | Blinatumomab | 1              | 2020                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia  | Multiple                    | Hagop Kantarjian <sup>236</sup>      | 2017             | NCT02013167 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 236 | 78       | Blinatumomab | 2              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of pediatric patients with relapsed or refractory CD19-positive precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia  | Multiple                    | Franco Locatelli <sup>237</sup>      | 2021             | NCT02393859 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  |
| 237 | 79       | Zimberelimab | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for adult patients with relapsed or refractory classic Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least two lines of systemic chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Ningjing Lin <sup>238</sup>          | 2021             | NCT03655483 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |
| 238 | 79       | Zimberelimab | 2              | 2023                        | Indicated for patients with relapsed or metastatic cervical cancer who have failed platinum-based chemotherapy and are PD-L1 positive (CPS≥1)  | Multiple                    | Lingfang Xia <sup>239</sup>          | 2023             | NCT03972722 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   |

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|-----|----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 239 | 80       | Rituximab             | 1              | 2000                        | Indicated for previously untreated CD20-positive stage III-IV follicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients, to be used in combination with chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Gilles Salles <sup>240</sup>          | 2011             | NCT00140582 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 240 | 80       | Rituximab             | 2              | 2000                        | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed or chemotherapy-resistant follicular lymphoma   | Multiple                    | Marinus H. J. van Oers <sup>241</sup> | 2006             | NCT00004179 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 241 | 80       | Rituximab             | 3              | 2000                        | CD20-positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) should be treated in combination with standard CHOP chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone) for 8 cycles  | Multiple                    | Annalisa Chiappella <sup>242</sup>    | 2017             | NCT00499018 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 242 | 80       | Rituximab             | 4              | 2019                        | Monotherapy is used for maintenance treatment of follicular lymphoma patients who have achieved complete or partial remission after rituximab combined with chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Gilles Salles <sup>240</sup>          | 2011             | NCT00140582 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 243 | 80       | Rituximab             | 5              | 2019                        | Rituximab combined with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC) is used for the treatment of previously untreated or relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients  | Multiple                    | M Hallek <sup>243</sup>               | 2010             | NCT00281918 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 244 | 81       | Ripertamab            | 1              | 2022                        | For newly diagnosed adults with CD20+ DLBCL and IPI 0-2, in combination with standard CHOP chemotherapy   | Single                      | YuankaiShi <sup>244</sup>             | 2022             | NCT02772822 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Single-blind | 2 arms |
| 245 | 82       | Zuberitamab           | 1              | 2023                        | For adults with CD20+ diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, in combination with standard CHOP chemotherapy   | Single                      | Not Available                         | Not Available    | NCT03485118 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 246 | 83       | Obinutuzumab          | 1              | 2021                        | In combination with chemotherapy for newly diagnosed stage II with large tumors, stage III, or stage IV follicular lymphoma, followed by obinutuzumab maintenance after partial remission   | Single                      | R. Marcus <sup>245</sup>              | 2017             | NCT01332968 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 247 | 84       | Polatuzumab Vedotin   | 1              | 2023                        | Polatuzumab Vedotin combined with rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone is indicated for the treatment of previously untreated adult patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)   | Multiple                    | H. Tilly <sup>246</sup>               | 2021             | NCT03274492 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 248 | 84       | Polatuzumab Vedotin   | 2              | 2023                        | Polatuzumab Vedotin combined with bendamustine and rituximab is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) who are not eligible for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Conditional approval was based on complete response rates and duration of response for relapsed or refractory DLBCL | Multiple                    | Laurie H. Sehn <sup>247,248</sup>     | 2019/2020        | NCT02257567 | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 249 | 85       | Brentuximab Vedotin   | 1              | 2020                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with CD30-positive lymphoma: relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma (sALCL)   | Multiple                    | Barbara Pro <sup>249</sup>            | 2017             | NCT00866047 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 250 | 85       | Brentuximab Vedotin   | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with CD30-positive lymphoma: relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL)  | Multiple                    | Robert Chen <sup>250</sup>            | 2016             | NCT00848926 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 251 | 85       | Brentuximab Vedotin   | 3              | 2021                        | Indicated for adult patients with CD30-positive primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma (pcALCL) or mycosis fungoides (MF) who have previously received systemic therapy   | Multiple                    | H Miles Prince <sup>251</sup>         | 2017             | NCT01578499 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 252 | 86       | Inotuzumab Ozogamicin | 1              | 2021                        | For adults with relapsed/refractory precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia   | Single                      | Hagop M. Kantarjian <sup>252</sup>    | 2016             | NCT01564784 | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 253 | 87       | Chidamide             | 1              | 2014                        | Indicated for adult patients with relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL) who have received at least one prior systemic chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Y. Shi <sup>253</sup>                 | 2015             | NCT05833724 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 254 | 87       | Chidamide             | 2              | 2019                        | Chidamide + aromatase inhibitors is indicated for postmenopausal HR-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients with recurrence or progression after endocrine therapy  | Multiple                    | Zefei Jiang <sup>254</sup>            | 2019             | NCT02482753 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 255 | 88       | Linperlisib           | 1              | 2022                        | For adults with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma who have received at least two prior systemic therapies  | Single                      | Tingyu Wang <sup>255</sup>            | 2023             | NCT04370405 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 256 | 89       | Duvelisib             | 1              | 2022                        | For adults with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma who have received at least two prior systemic therapies  | Single                      | Not Available                         | Not Available    | NCT01882803 | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 257 | 90       | Ruxolitinib           | 1              | 2017                        | For adults with intermediate- or high-risk primary myelofibrosis (PMF), post-polycythemia vera myelofibrosis (PPV-MF), or post-essential thrombocythemia myelofibrosis (PET-MF), to treat disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms  | Single                      | Ruben A. Mesa <sup>256</sup>          | 2013             | NCT00952289 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |

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|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|--------|
| 258 | 91       | Mogamulizumab | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for relapsed/refractory Sézary syndrome or advanced (Stage III/IV) mycosis fungoides in adults who have received systemic therapy  | Single                      | Youn H Kim <sup>257</sup>            | 2018             | NCT01728805 | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 259 | 92       | Siltuximab    | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multicentric Castleman disease (MCD) who are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-negative and human herpesvirus-8 (HHV-8)-negative   | Single                      | Frits van Rhee <sup>258</sup>        | 2014             | NCT01024036 | Phase II             | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 260 | 93       | Pazopanib     | 1              | 2017                        | For first-line and post-cytokine therapy treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC)  | Single                      | Cora N. Sternberg <sup>259</sup>     | 2010             | NCT00334282 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 261 | 94       | Axitinib      | 1              | 2015                        | For adult patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) who have progressed following prior treatment with one tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) or cytokine therapy   | Single                      | Brian I Rini <sup>260</sup>          | 2011             | NCT00678392 | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 262 | 95       | Abiraterone   | 1              | 2015                        | Abiraterone, in combination with prednisone or prednisolone, is indicated for the treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)   | Multiple                    | Johann S. de Bono <sup>261</sup>     | 2011             | NCT00638690 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 263 | 95       | Abiraterone   | 2              | 2018                        | Abiraterone acetate, in combination with prednisone or prednisolone, is indicated for the treatment of newly diagnosed high-risk metastatic endocrine-sensitive prostate cancer, including patients who have not received endocrine therapy or have received endocrine therapy for no more than 3 months   | Multiple                    | Karim Fizazi <sup>262</sup>          | 2017             | NCT01715285 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 264 | 96       | Apalutamide   | 1              | 2019                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with high-risk non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (NM-CRPC)   | Multiple                    | Matthew R. Smith <sup>263</sup>      | 2018             | NCT01946204 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 265 | 96       | Apalutamide   | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)  | Multiple                    | Kim N. Chi <sup>264</sup>            | 2019             | NCT02489318 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 266 | 97       | Enzalutamide  | 1              | 2019                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who are asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic and have not received chemotherapy after failure of androgen deprivation therapy   | Multiple                    | T.M. Beer <sup>265</sup>             | 2014             | NCT01212991 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 267 | 97       | Enzalutamide  | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for adult patients with non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (NM-CRPC) at high risk of metastasis   | Multiple                    | Maha Hussain <sup>266</sup>          | 2018             | NCT02003924 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 268 | 97       | Enzalutamide  | 3              | 2024                        | Indicated for metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)   | Multiple                    | Andrew J. Armstrong <sup>267</sup>   | 2019             | NCT02677896 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 269 | 98       | Darolutamide  | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with high-risk non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (NM-CRPC)   | Multiple                    | Karim Fizazi <sup>268</sup>          | 2019             | NCT02200614 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 270 | 98       | Darolutamide  | 2              | 2023                        | Darolutamide in combination with docetaxel is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)  | Multiple                    | Matthew R. Smith <sup>269</sup>      | 2022             | NCT02799602 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 271 | 99       | Rezvilutamide | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) with high tumor burden   | Single                      | Wejje Gu <sup>270</sup>              | 2022             | NCT03520478 | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 272 | 100      | Olaparib      | 1              | 2018                        | Monotherapy is indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who have achieved complete or partial response after platinum-based chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Eric Pujade-Lauraine <sup>271</sup>  | 2017             | NCT01874353 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 273 | 100      | Olaparib      | 2              | 2019                        | Indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with germline or somatic BRCA-mutated advanced epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who have achieved complete or partial response after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | K. Moore <sup>272</sup>              | 2018             | NCT01844986 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 274 | 100      | Olaparib      | 3              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who carry germline or somatic BRCA mutations (gBRCAm or sBRCAm) and have previously failed treatment, including with a novel endocrine therapy  | Multiple                    | J. de Bono <sup>273</sup>            | 2020             | NCT02987543 | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 275 | 100      | Olaparib      | 4              | 2022                        | Olaparib in combination with bevacizumab is indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who are homologous recombination repair-deficient (HRD-positive) and have achieved a complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy combined with bevacizumab | Multiple                    | I. Ray-Coquard <sup>274</sup>        | 2019             | NCT02477644 | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |

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|-----|----------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|--------|
| 276 | 101      | Trastuzumab Emtansine  | 1              | 2020                        | Adjuvant treatment for breast cancer: Monotherapy is indicated for HER2-positive early breast cancer patients who have residual invasive disease after receiving neoadjuvant therapy with taxane combined with trastuzumab   | Multiple                    | G. von Minckwitz <sup>275</sup>      | 2018             | NCT01772472   | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 277 | 101      | Trastuzumab Emtansine  | 2              | 2021                        | Metastatic breast cancer treatment: Monotherapy is indicated for HER2-positive, unresectable locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients who have received treatment with taxane and trastuzumab. The patient should meet one of the following conditions: previously received treatment for locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer, or experienced disease recurrence within 6 months after adjuvant treatment or during the course of adjuvant therapy | Multiple                    | Sunil Verma <sup>276</sup>           | 2012             | NCT00829166   | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 278 | 102      | Pertuzumab             | 1              | 2018                        | Indicated for adjuvant treatment in HER2-positive early breast cancer patients with high recurrence risk, in combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Gunter von Minckwitz <sup>277</sup>  | 2017             | NCT01358877   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 279 | 102      | Pertuzumab             | 2              | 2019                        | Indicated for neoadjuvant treatment in HER2-positive, locally advanced, inflammatory, or early breast cancer patients (with tumors >2 cm or lymph node-positive), in combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy, as part of the overall treatment plan for early breast cancer  | Multiple                    | Zhimin Shao <sup>278</sup>           | 2019             | NCT02586025   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 280 | 102      | Pertuzumab             | 3              | 2019                        | Pertuzumab, in combination with trastuzumab and docetaxel, is indicated for HER2-positive patients with metastatic disease who have not previously received HER2-targeted treatment or chemotherapy for metastatic or unresectable locally recurrent breast cancer   | Multiple                    | Sandra M. Swain <sup>279</sup>       | 2015             | NCT00567190   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 281 | 103      | Trastuzumab Deruxtecan | 1              | 2023                        | Monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who have previously received one or more HER2-targeted therapies  | Multiple                    | J. Cortés <sup>280</sup>             | 2022             | NCT03529110   | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 282 | 103      | Trastuzumab Deruxtecan | 2              | 2023                        | Monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-low (IHC1+ or IHC2+/ISH-) breast cancer who have previously received at least one systemic therapy during the metastatic disease phase, or who experienced disease recurrence within 6 months after adjuvant chemotherapy or during the course of adjuvant chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | S. Modi <sup>281</sup>               | 2022             | NCT03734029   | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 283 | 104      | Inetamab               | 1              | 2020                        | Indicated for the treatment of HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (MBC) in combination with vinorelbine in patients who have previously received one or more prior chemotherapy regimens   | Single                      | Bian Li <sup>282</sup>               | 2020             | Not Available | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 284 | 105      | Lapatinib              | 1              | 2013                        | For HER2-overexpressing advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC), in combination with capecitabine, previously treated with anthracyclines, taxanes, and trastuzumab   | Single                      | Charles E. Geyer <sup>283</sup>      | 2006             | NCT00078572   | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 285 | 106      | Pyrotinib              | 1              | 2018                        | Pyrotinib in combination with capecitabine is indicated for the treatment of HER2-positive, recurrent or metastatic breast cancer patients who have not received or have previously received trastuzumab. Prior to the use of pyrotinib, patients should have received anthracycline or taxane-based chemotherapy  | Multiple                    | Fei Ma <sup>284</sup>                | 2019             | NCT02422199   | Phase II             | Randomized | None         | 2 arms |
| 286 | 106      | Pyrotinib              | 2              | 2022                        | Pyrotinib in combination with trastuzumab and docetaxel is indicated for neoadjuvant treatment of HER2-positive early or locally advanced breast cancer patients   | Multiple                    | Jiong Wu <sup>285</sup>              | 2022             | NCT03588091   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 287 | 106      | Pyrotinib              | 3              | 2023                        | Pyrotinib in combination with trastuzumab and docetaxel is indicated for the treatment of HER2-positive, advanced-stage, recurrent or metastatic breast cancer patients who have not previously received anti-HER2 therapy   | Multiple                    | Fei Ma <sup>286</sup>                | 2023             | NCT03863223   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 288 | 107      | Neratinib              | 1              | 2020                        | For adult patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer, following enhanced adjuvant therapy after trastuzumab-based treatment   | Single                      | Miguel Martin <sup>287</sup>         | 2017             | NCT00878709   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 289 | 108      | Palbociclib            | 1              | 2018                        | For HR+/HER2- locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC) in postmenopausal women, in combination with an aromatase inhibitor (AI) as first-line endocrine therapy  | Single                      | Richard S. Finn <sup>288</sup>       | 2016             | NCT01740427   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 290 | 109      | Abemaciclib            | 1              | 2020                        | Abemaciclib in combination with aromatase inhibitors is indicated as initial endocrine therapy for postmenopausal HR-positive, HER2-negative, locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients  | Multiple                    | Stephen Johnston <sup>289</sup>      | 2019             | NCT02246621   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 291 | 109      | Abemaciclib            | 2              | 2020                        | Abemaciclib in combination with fulvestrant is indicated for HR-positive, HER2-negative, locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients who have progressed after previous endocrine therapy  | Multiple                    | George W. Sledge <sup>290</sup>      | 2019             | NCT02107703   | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms |

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|-----|----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 292 | 109      | Abemaciclib           | 3              | 2021                        | Abemaciclib in combination with endocrine therapy (tamoxifen or aromatase inhibitors) is indicated for adjuvant treatment of HR-positive, HER2-negative, lymph node-positive, high-risk early breast cancer adult patients with Ki-67 $\geq$ 20%   | Multiple                    | Stephen R. D. Johnston <sup>291</sup>                            | 2020             | NCT03155997               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 293 | 110      | Dalpiciclib           | 1              | 2021                        | Dalpiciclib in combination with fulvestrant is indicated for patients who have experienced disease progression after prior endocrine therapy   | Multiple                    | Binghe Xu <sup>292</sup>   | 2021             | NCT03927456               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 294 | 110      | Dalpiciclib           | 2              | 2023                        | Indicated for patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer: to be used in combination with an aromatase inhibitor as initial endocrine therapy.  | Multiple                    | Pin Zhang <sup>293</sup>   | 2023             | NCT03966898               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 295 | 111      | Ribociclib            | 1              | 2023                        | Indicated for use in combination with an aromatase inhibitor as initial endocrine therapy for premenopausal or perimenopausal women with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer. When using endocrine therapy, it should be combined with a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist | Multiple                    | Debu Tripathy <sup>294</sup>                                     | 2018             | NCT02278120               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 296 | 111      | Ribociclib            | 2              | 2023                        | Indicated for use in postmenopausal women with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer, in combination with an aromatase inhibitor as initial endocrine therapy   | Multiple                    | Gabriel N. Hortobagyi <sup>295,296</sup>                         | 2018/2022        | NCT01958021               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 297 | 112      | Sacituzumab Govitecan | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) who have received at least two prior systemic therapies, with at least one for metastatic disease   | Single                      | A. Bardia <sup>297</sup>   | 2019             | NCT01631552               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 298 | 113      | Vemurafenib           | 1              | 2017                        | Indicated for the treatment of unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600 mutation-positive status   | Single                      | Paul B. Chapman <sup>298</sup> & Grant A McArthur <sup>299</sup> | 2011/2014        | NCT01006980               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 299 | 114      | Sonidegib             | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC) who are not candidates for surgery or radiation, or who have recurrent disease following surgery or radiation therapy   | Single                      | J.T. Lear <sup>300</sup>   | 2017             | NCT01327053               | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 300 | 115      | Denosumab             | 1              | 2019                        | Indicated for the treatment of unresectable or surgically resectable bone giant cell tumors that could cause severe functional impairment, including adult patients and adolescents with skeletal maturity (defined as at least one mature long bone and body weight $\geq$ 45kg)  | Multiple                    | Sant Chawla <sup>301</sup>                                       | 2013             | NCT00680992               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 301 | 115      | Denosumab             | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for the prevention of bone-related events in patients with bone metastases from solid tumors and in patients with multiple myeloma   | Multiple                    | Alison T. Stopeck <sup>302</sup> & Noopur Raje <sup>303</sup>    | 2010/2018        | NCT00321464 & NCT01345019 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 302 | 116      | Nimotuzumab           | 1              | 2008                        | Nimotuzumab in combination with radiotherapy is indicated for the treatment of stage III-IV nasopharyngeal carcinoma with positive EGFR gene expression  | Multiple                    | Not Available  | Not Available    | not available             | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 303 | 116      | Nimotuzumab           | 2              | 2023                        | Nimotuzumab in combination with gemcitabine is indicated for the treatment of K-Ras wild-type locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer   | Multiple                    | B. Schultheis <sup>304</sup>                                     | 2017             | NCT00561990               | Phase II/IIIa        | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 304 | 116      | Nimotuzumab           | 3              | 2024                        | Nimotuzumab in combination with concurrent chemoradiotherapy is indicated for the treatment of locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma  | Multiple                    | Vijay Maruti Patil <sup>305</sup>                                | 2019             | not available             | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 305 | 117      | Niraparib             | 1              | 2019                        | Indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer, following platinum-based chemotherapy achieving a complete or partial response   | Multiple                    | M.R. Mirza <sup>306</sup>  | 2016             | NCT01847274               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 306 | 117      | Niraparib             | 2              | 2020                        | Indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who have achieved a complete or partial response after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | A. González-Martín <sup>307</sup>                                | 2019             | NCT02655016               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 307 | 118      | Fluzoparib            | 1              | 2020                        | Indicated for the treatment of platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer in patients with germline BRCA mutations who have received at least second-line chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | N. Li <sup>308</sup>   | 2019             | NCT03509636               | Phase Ib             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |

| No. | Drug No. | Generic name | Indication No. | Year of indication approval | Indication  | Single/Multiple Indications | Initial Pivotal Study (first author) | Publication Year | NCT         | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   |
|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 308 | 118      | Fluzoparib   | 2              | 2021                        | Indicated for maintenance treatment of platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer in adult patients who have achieved a complete or partial response after platinum-based chemotherapy | Multiple                    | Ning Li <sup>309</sup>               | 2022             | NCT03863860 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 309 | 119      | Pamiparib    | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed, advanced ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer harboring a germline BRCA mutation, who have received two or more prior lines of chemotherapy                       | Single                      | Xiaohua Wu <sup>310</sup>            | 2022             | NCT03333915 | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 310 | 120      | Candonilimab | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer in patients who have previously failed platinum-based chemotherapy   | Multiple                    | Not Available                        | Not Available    | NCT04380805 | PhaseIb/II           | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 311 | 120      | Candonilimab | 2              | 2024                        | Candonilimab in combination with XELOX (oxaliplatin and capecitabine) is indicated for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction (G/GEJ) adenocarcinoma                      | Multiple                    | Jiafu Ji <sup>311</sup>              | 2024             | NCT05008783 | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |

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**Table S3. Information on 265 Indications and Pivotal Clinical Trials of Novel Multi-indication Anti-cancer Drugs Approved by the National Medical Products Administration as of November 30, 2024**

| No. | Generic name | Delivery route | Product type   | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication  | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type     | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line          | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome |
|-----|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1   | Erlotinib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Single-agent therapy is suitable for locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC that has progressed after at least one prior chemotherapy regimen   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2006                        | not available     | not available  | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line&3-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 2   | Erlotinib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Single-agent therapy can be used for maintenance treatment in patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who are stable after four cycles of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2006                        | not available     | NCT00556712    | Advanced-stage Treatment | /             | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 3   | Erlotinib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | First-line treatment for patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with sensitive mutations in the EGFR gene   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Standard approval | NCT01342965    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line        | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 4   | Icotinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | First-line treatment for advanced or metastatic NSCLC with sensitive EGFR mutations, or for those previously treated with platinum-based chemotherapy                                       | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2011                        | Special approval  | NCT01040780    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line        | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 5   | Icotinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Single-agent therapy is suitable for adjuvant treatment of stage II-III NSCLC with sensitive EGFR mutations   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval | NCT02448797    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /             | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | DFS             |
| 6   | Afatinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Advanced NSCLC with sensitive EGFR mutations, untreated with EGFR TKIs  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Special approval  | NCT01121393    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line        | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 7   | Afatinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Advanced squamous NSCLC progressing during/after platinum chemotherapy  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Special approval  | NCT01523587    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line        | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 8   | Osimertinib  | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR T790M mutation, progressing after EGFR TKI treatment  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Special approval  | NCT02442349    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line        | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 9   | Osimertinib  | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | First-line treatment for adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 (L858R) mutation   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval | NCT02296125    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line        | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 10  | Osimertinib  | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Treatment for NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 (L858R) mutations post-surgery, with or without adjuvant chemotherapy  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval | NCT02511106    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /             | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | DFS             |

| No. | Generic name  | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication  | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type         | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line   | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms    | Primary Outcome |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| 11  | Almonertinib  | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR T790M mutation, progressing after EGFR-TKI therapy   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Special approval      | NCT02981108    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 12  | Almonertinib  | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | First-line treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 (L858R) mutation  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Breakthrough approval | NCT03849768    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 13  | Furmonertinib | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR T790M mutation, progressing after EGFR-TKI   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval  | NCT03452592    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line | Phase IIb            | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 14  | Furmonertinib | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | First-line treatment for advanced NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutations   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Breakthrough approval | NCT03787992    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 15  | Crizotinib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Treatment for ALK-positive advanced NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2013                        | Special approval      | NCT00932893    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 16  | Crizotinib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Treatment for advanced NSCLC with ROS1 positivity   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2016                        | not available         | NCT01945021    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 17  | Ceritinib     | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For ALK-positive advanced NSCLC patients progressing or intolerant to crizotinib  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2018                        | Priority approval     | NCT01828112    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 18  | Ceritinib     | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Monotherapy for ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Standard approval     | NCT01828099    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 19  | Ensartinib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | For ALK-positive advanced NSCLC patients progressing or intolerant to crizotinib  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2020                        | Priority approval     | NCT03215693    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 20  | Ensartinib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Monotherapy for ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Priority approval     | NCT02767804    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 21  | Lorlatinib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | For ALK-positive advanced NSCLC previously treated with ALK TKIs  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval  | NCT03909971    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line | Phase IIa            | Nonrandomized | None         | ≥3 arms | ORR             |
| 22  | Lorlatinib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Monotherapy for ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval     | NCT03052608    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 23  | Iruplinalkib  | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Treatment for ALK-positive advanced NSCLC progressing or intolerant to crizotinib   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval     | NCT04641754    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | PFS             |
| 24  | Iruplinalkib  | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Monotherapy is suitable for the treatment of ALK-positive advanced or metastatic NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2024                        | Standard approval     | NCT04632758    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 25  | Bevacizumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Bevacizumab with fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy is suitable for metastatic colorectal cancer   | CRC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2010                        | not available         | NCT00069095    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | ≥3 arms | PFS             |
| 26  | Bevacizumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Bevacizumab with platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced, metastatic, or recurrent non-squamous NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2015                        | not available         | NCT00021060    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 27  | Bevacizumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Treatment for adult patients with recurrent glioblastoma  | Glioma                        | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Standard approval     | NCT01290939    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 28  | Bevacizumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Combination atezolizumab treatment for patients with previously untreated, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma  | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval     | NCT03434379    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 29  | Bevacizumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Bevacizumab combined with carboplatin and paclitaxel for first-line treatment of stage III or IV epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer after initial surgery | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval     | NCT00262847    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | ≥3 arms | PFS             |
| 30  | Bevacizumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Bevacizumab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin or paclitaxel and topotecan for the treatment of patients with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer.                               | CC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval     | NCT00803062    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms | OS              |

| No. | Generic name  | Delivery route | Product type   | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| 31  | Anlotinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | The drug is suitable for advanced NSCLC patients progressing after at least two prior chemotherapies. For EGFR mutations or ALK positivity, targeted therapy should have been used before                  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Special approval     | NCT02388919    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 32  | Anlotinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | For advanced soft tissue sarcomas (alveolar soft part sarcoma, clear cell sarcoma) progressing or relapsing after one anthracycline-containing chemotherapy  | BSTT                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Special approval     | NCT02449343    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | pFS             |
| 33  | Anlotinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Single-agent therapy for small cell lung cancer progressing or relapsing after two prior chemotherapies  | SCLC                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Special approval     | NCT03059797    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 34  | Anlotinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | For the treatment of patients with symptomatic or progressive, unresectable locally advanced or metastatic medullary thyroid carcinoma   | TC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval    | NCT02586350    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 35  | Anlotinib     | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | For patients with progressive, locally advanced, or metastatic radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer  | TC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT02586337    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 36  | Everolimus    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Advanced renal cell carcinoma that has failed prior treatment with sunitinib or sorafenib, with data primarily based on clear cell renal carcinoma   | RCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2013                        | Special approval     | NCT00410124    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 37  | Everolimus    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Adult patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic, well-differentiated (moderately or well-differentiated) advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors  | NET                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2014                        | not available        | NCT00510068    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 38  | Everolimus    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Adult and pediatric patients with tuberous sclerosis complex-associated subependymal giant cell astrocytoma requiring therapeutic intervention but not amenable to surgical resection                      | TSC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2014                        | not available        | NCT00789828    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | RR              |
| 39  | Everolimus    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For the treatment of adult patients with tuberous sclerosis complex-associated renal angiomyolipomas that do not require immediate surgical intervention   | TSC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2016                        | not available        | NCT00790400    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | ORR             |
| 40  | Everolimus    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic, well-differentiated, progressive, non-functional gastroenteropancreatic or lung neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) that cannot be surgically resected        | NET                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | not available        | NCT01524783    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 41  | Everolimus    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Everolimus with exemestane for postmenopausal women with HR-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer after letrozole or anastrozole failure  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT00863655    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 42  | Pralsetinib   | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Treatment for adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with RET gene fusion positive   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT03037385    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 43  | Pralsetinib   | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | For adults and pediatric patients ≥12 years with advanced/metastatic RET-mutant MTC or RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer, requiring systemic therapy and refractory to radioactive iodine (if applicable) | TC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT03037385    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 44  | Selpercatinib | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | For the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic RET-positive NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT03157128    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 45  | Selpercatinib | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | For adults and pediatric patients ≥12 years with advanced/metastatic RET-mutant MTC or RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer, requiring systemic therapy and refractory to radioactive iodine (if applicable) | TC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT03157128    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase/II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 46  | Dabrafenib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Dabrafenib combined with trametinib is used to treat patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations   | MEL                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT01584648    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 47  | Dabrafenib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Dabrafenib combined with trametinib is suitable for adjuvant treatment in patients with stage III melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations after complete resection  | MEL                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020/3/6                    | Priority approval    | NCT01682083    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | RFS             |
| 48  | Dabrafenib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Dabrafenib combined with trametinib is used to treat patients with metastatic NSCLC with BRAF V600 mutations   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT01336634    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 49  | Trametinib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Trametinib combined with dabrafenib is used to treat patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations   | MEL                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT01584648    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 50  | Trametinib    | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Trametinib combined with dabrafenib is suitable for adjuvant treatment in patients with completely resected stage III melanoma with BRAF V600E/K mutations   | MEL                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT01682083    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | RFS             |

| No. | Generic name  | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication  | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial            | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms    | Primary Outcome |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| 51  | Trametinib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Trametinib combined with dabrafenib is used to treat patients with metastatic NSCLC with BRAF V600 mutations  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT01336634               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 52  | Entrectinib   | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for adults and pediatric patients ≥12 years with solid tumors meeting the following criteria: Diagnosed with NTRK gene fusions (excluding acquired resistance mutations); Locally advanced, metastatic, or surgically resectable with severe complications; No satisfactory alternative treatments or failure of prior therapies.       | NTRK                          | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT02097810 & NCT02568267 | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase I & II         | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 53  | Entrectinib   | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic ROS1-positive NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT02097810 & NCT02568267 | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase I & II         | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 54  | Entrectinib   | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for adults and pediatric patients ≥1 month of age with solid tumors meeting the following criteria: Diagnosed with NTRK gene fusions (excluding acquired resistance mutations); Locally advanced, metastatic, or surgically resectable with severe complications; No satisfactory alternative treatments or failure of prior therapies. | NTRK                          | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Conditional approval | NCT02650401 & NCT04589845 | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase I/II & II      | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 55  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC that is EGFR mutation-negative and ALK-negative, who have experienced disease progression or intolerance after prior platinum-based chemotherapy   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2018                        | Special approval     | NCT02613507               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 56  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated as monotherapy for recurrent or metastatic SCCHN patients with PD-L1-expressing tumors (≥1%) and disease progression on or after platinum-based therapy   | SCCHN                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT02105636               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 57  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Patients with advanced or recurrent gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma who have received two or more prior systemic treatment regimens   | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02267343               | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 58  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Nivolumab combined with ipilimumab for adult patients with unresectable, previously untreated non-epithelioid malignant pleural mesothelioma  | MPM                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT02899299               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms | OS              |
| 59  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Nivolumab with fluoropyrimidine and platinum chemotherapy is for first-line treatment of advanced or metastatic gastric, gastroesophageal junction, or esophageal adenocarcinoma  | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT02872116               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms | OS              |
| 60  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Nivolumab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy is suitable for first-line treatment of patients with advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma  | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03143153               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms | OS              |
| 61  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Adjuvant treatment for patients with esophageal or gastroesophageal junction cancer who have residual pathology after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy and complete surgical resection   | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT02743494               | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | DFS             |
| 62  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Nivolumab with platinum-based chemotherapy is for neoadjuvant treatment of resectable NSCLC (tumor ≥4 cm or lymph node positive) in adults  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT02998528               | Neoadjuvant Therapy      | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | pCR & EFS       |
| 63  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | For adjuvant treatment of patients with urothelial carcinoma at high risk of recurrence after radical cystectomy  | UC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT02632409               | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | DFS             |
| 64  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | For first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer (CRC)  | CRC                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Priority approval    | NCT04008030               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 65  | Nivolumab     | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Nivolumab combined with cisplatin and gemcitabine for first-line treatment in adult patients with unresectable or metastatic urothelial carcinoma   | UC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT03036098               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 66  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | For the treatment of unresectable or metastatic melanoma after failure of first-line therapy  | MEL                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2018                        | Priority approval    | NCT02821000               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase Ib             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 67  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab with pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy is for first-line treatment of metastatic non-squamous NSCLC with EGFR and ALK-negative mutations   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT02578680               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 68  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab is indicated as first-line monotherapy for EGFR-negative, ALK-negative, locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with PD-L1 ≥1%, as approved by the National Medical Products Administration  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT02220894               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 69  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab combined with carboplatin and paclitaxel is suitable for first-line treatment of patients with metastatic squamous NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT02775435               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |

| No. | Generic name  | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial            | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms          | Primary Outcome |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 70  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab monotherapy is for advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma with PD-L1 CPS $\geq 10$ in patients who failed first-line treatment, as approved by the National Medical Products Administration   | EC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02564263               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 71  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab monotherapy is for first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable recurrent HNSCC with PD-L1 CPS $\geq 20$ , as assessed by a validated test   | SCCHN                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02358031               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | $\geq 3$ arms | OS              |
| 72  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab monotherapy is for first-line treatment of unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR CRC with wild-type KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF genes  | CRC                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT02563002               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 73  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab combined with platinum-based and fluoropyrimidine chemotherapy for first-line treatment of locally advanced unresectable or metastatic esophageal/gastroesophageal junction cancer   | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03189719               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 74  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab monotherapy for the treatment of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have been previously treated with sorafenib or chemotherapy containing oxaliplatin   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03062358               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 75  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab combined with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment, followed by pembrolizumab monotherapy as adjuvant treatment for early high-risk PD-L1-positive (CPS $\geq 20$ ) triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC)  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03036488               | Neoadjuvant Therapy      | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | pCR & EFS       |
| 76  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Monotherapy for adult patients with advanced unresectable or metastatic solid tumors with high microsatellite instability (MSI-H) or defective mismatch repair (dMMR), including colorectal cancer progressing after fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, and other solid tumors with no satisfactory treatment options | MSI-H/dMMR                    | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Conditional approval | NCT02460198 & NCT02628067 | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         | ORR             |
| 77  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of locally advanced unresectable or metastatic HER2-negative gastric/gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma   | GC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03675737               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 78  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab combined with gemcitabine and cisplatin for first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic biliary tract cancer (BTC)  | BTC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT04003636               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 79  | Pembrolizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Pembrolizumab with trastuzumab, fluoropyrimidine, and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of HER2-positive gastric/gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with PD-L1 expression (CPS $\geq 1$ )   | GC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT03615326               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 80  | Durvalumab    | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Treatment for unresectable stage III NSCLC patients without progression after platinum-based chemotherapy and concurrent radiotherapy  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2019                        | Standard approval    | NCT02125461               | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 81  | Durvalumab    | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Durvalumab combined with etoposide and carboplatin or cisplatin as first-line treatment for adult patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)   | SCLC                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03043872               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | $\geq 3$ arms | OS              |
| 82  | Durvalumab    | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Durvalumab combined with gemcitabine and cisplatin for the first-line treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic biliary tract cancer (BTC)   | BTC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03875235               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 83  | Atezolizumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Atezolizumab combined with carboplatin and etoposide for first-line treatment of ES-SCLC patients  | SCLC                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2020                        | Standard approval    | NCT02763579               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 84  | Atezolizumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Atezolizumab combined with bevacizumab treatment for patients with previously untreated, unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT03434379               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 85  | Atezolizumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | First-line monotherapy for metastatic EGFR- and ALK-negative NSCLC, with PD-L1 positive in $\geq 50\%$ of tumor cells (TC $\geq 50\%$ ) or immune cells covering $\geq 10\%$ of the tumor (IC $\geq 10\%$ )  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT02409342               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 86  | Atezolizumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Atezolizumab with pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of metastatic EGFR- and ALK-negative non-squamous NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT02657434               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        | OS              |
| 87  | Atezolizumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Atezolizumab monotherapy for adjuvant treatment of stage II-IIIa NSCLC with PD-L1 TC $\geq 1\%$ after surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT02486718               | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        | DFS             |
| 88  | Camrelizumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least second-line systemic chemotherapy with a single agent  | HL                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Conditional approval | NCT03155425               | Advanced-stage Treatment | $\geq 3$ -Line  | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm         | ORR             |
| 89  | Camrelizumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have previously received sorafenib treatment and/or systemic chemotherapy containing oxaliplatin   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Conditional approval | NCT02989922               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms        | ORR             |

| No. | Generic name | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms    | Primary Outcome |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| 90  | Camrelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Monotherapy for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma who have experienced disease progression or intolerance to prior first-line chemotherapy  | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Special approval     | NCT03099382    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 91  | Camrelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Camrelizumab combined with pemetrexed and carboplatin is suitable for first-line treatment of EGFR-negative, ALK-negative, locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC that is not amenable to surgery   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Special approval     | NCT03134872    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 92  | Camrelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For the treatment of advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients who have experienced disease progression or intolerance after second-line or above chemotherapy  | NPC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT03558191    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 93  | Camrelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Camrelizumab combined with cisplatin and gemcitabine for first-line treatment of patients with locally recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma  | NPC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval    | NCT03707509    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 94  | Camrelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Camrelizumab combined with paclitaxel and carboplatin is a first-line treatment for locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03668496    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 95  | Camrelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Camrelizumab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin for first-line treatment of patients with unresectable locally advanced/recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma   | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03691090    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 96  | Camrelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Camrelizumab combined with apatinib mesylate for first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03764293    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 97  | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For the treatment of relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma in patients who have received at least second-line systemic chemotherapy  | HL                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Special approval     | NCT03209973    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 98  | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Treatment for locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma with high PD-L1 expression after platinum-based chemotherapy failure or progression within 12 months of neoadjuvant/adjuvant chemotherapy  | UC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Special approval     | NCT04004221    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 99  | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab combined with paclitaxel and carboplatin is a first-line treatment for unresectable locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03594747    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms | PFS             |
| 100 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab with pemetrexed and platinum is a first-line treatment for EGFR-negative, ALK-negative, unresectable advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03663205    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 101 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients who have received at least one systemic therapy  | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT03419897    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 102 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Monotherapy is indicated for adults with EGFR and ALK-negative, platinum-treated, locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC (non-squamous or squamous) with disease progression or intolerance  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03358875    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 103 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For adult patients with unresectable or metastatic advanced solid tumors, including MSI-H or dMMR, with progression after treatment with fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan for colorectal cancer, or other advanced solid tumors with no satisfactory treatment options | MSI-H/dMMR                    | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT03736889    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 104 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma who have progressed or are intolerant to first-line standard chemotherapy   | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03430843    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 105 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab combined with gemcitabine and cisplatin for first-line treatment of recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma  | NPC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03924986    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 106 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of locally advanced or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with high PD-L1 expression  | GC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03777657    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 107 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab combined with paclitaxel and platinum-based drugs or fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based drugs for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma   | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03783442    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 108 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab monotherapy is suitable for the first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03412773    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 109 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab combined with etoposide and platinum-based chemotherapy for first-line treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)  | SCLC                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT04005716    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |

| No. | Generic name | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms    | Primary Outcome |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| 110 | Tislelizumab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Tislelizumab combined with platinum-based chemotherapy as neoadjuvant therapy, followed by monotherapy, for resectable stage II or IIIA NSCLC  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT04379635    | Neoadjuvant Therapy      | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | MPR &EFS        |
| 111 | Sintilimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least second-line systemic chemotherapy with single-agent therapy  | HL                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Special approval     | NCT03114683    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 112 | Sintilimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sintilimab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin or fluorouracil and cisplatin for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma                             | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Standard approval    | NCT03748134    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 113 | Sintilimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sintilimab with pemtredex and platinum-based chemotherapy is a first-line treatment for EGFR and ALK-negative, locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC not amenable to surgery   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03607539    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 114 | Sintilimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sintilimab with gemcitabine and platinum-based chemotherapy is a first-line treatment for unresectable locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03629925    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 115 | Sintilimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sintilimab combined with bevacizumab (Daoyoutong®) for the first-line treatment of patients with previously untreated, unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval    | NCT03794440    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II/III         | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 116 | Sintilimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sintilimab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic gastric and gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma             | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03745170    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 117 | Sintilimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sintilimab with bevacizumab, pemtredex, and cisplatin is for patients with EGFR-mutated, locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC who have failed EGFR-TKI treatment  | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03802240    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | ≥3 arms | PFS             |
| 118 | Ipilimumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | Ipilimumab combined with nivolumab for adult patients with unresectable, previously untreated non-epithelioid malignant pleural mesothelioma   | MPM                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT02899299    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 119 | Ipilimumab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | Yes                  | For the first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer (CRC)   | CRC                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Priority approval    | NCT04008030    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 120 | Sugemalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sugemalimab with pemtredex and carboplatin for first-line treatment of metastatic EGFR-negative, ALK-negative non-squamous NSCLC; with paclitaxel and carboplatin for metastatic squamous NSCLC                                    | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03789604    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 121 | Sugemalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of patients with unresectable stage III non-small NSCLC who have not experienced disease progression after platinum-based concurrent or sequential chemoradiotherapy                                   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03728556    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 122 | Sugemalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Single drug for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma (R/R ENKTL)  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Conditional approval | NCT03595657    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 123 | Sugemalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sugemalimab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy drugs for the first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC)                 | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT04187352    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 124 | Sugemalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Sugemalimab with fluoropyrimidine and platinum chemotherapy for first-line treatment of unresectable advanced or metastatic gastric and gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 5)                              | GC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT03802591    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |
| 125 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab is used for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma who have failed prior systemic therapy  | MEL                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Conditional approval | NCT03013101    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 126 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab is suitable for the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma that has progressed within 12 months after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy, including neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy | UC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT03113266    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 127 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For the treatment of patients with recurrent/metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma who have failed second-line or above systemic therapy   | NPC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT02915432    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 128 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab combined with cisplatin and gemcitabine for first-line treatment of patients with locally recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma   | NPC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03581786    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 129 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab combined with paclitaxel and cisplatin is suitable for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced/recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma  | EC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03829969    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | OS              |

| No. | Generic name | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| 130 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab with pemtrexed and platinum for first-line treatment of advanced or metastatic EGFR- and ALK-negative non-squamous NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT03856411    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 131 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab with chemotherapy for perioperative treatment, followed by adjuvant monotherapy, for resectable stage IIIA-IIIIB NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT04158440    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | MPR & EFS       |
| 132 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab combined with axitinib for first-line treatment of patients with intermediate or high-risk, unresectable or metastatic renal cell carcinoma  | RCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT04394975    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 133 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab combined with etoposide and platinum is indicated for first-line treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)   | SCLC                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT04012606    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 134 | Toripalimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Toripalimab combined with paclitaxel for injection (albumin-bound) is indicated for first-line treatment of recurrent or metastatic PD-L1-positive (CPS ≥ 1) triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) as assessed by a validated test                        | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT03777579    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 135 | Serplulimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For adults with unresectable or metastatic MSI-H solid tumors: colorectal cancer after fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan; gastric cancer after two prior therapies; other solid tumors after one prior therapy, with no alternative options | MSI-H/dMMR                    | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT03941574    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 136 | Serplulimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Serplulimab combined with carboplatin and albumin-bound paclitaxel is indicated for the first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT04033354    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 137 | Serplulimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Serplulimab combined with carboplatin and etoposide is suitable for first-line treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)   | SCLC                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT04063163    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 138 | Serplulimab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Serplulimab combined with fluoropyrimidine and platinum drugs for the first-line treatment of PD-L1 positive, unresectable locally advanced/recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC)  | EC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03958890    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 139 | Penpulimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least two lines of systemic chemotherapy  | HL                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | No         | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT03722147    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 140 | Penpulimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Penpulimab combined with paclitaxel and carboplatin is indicated for first-line treatment of locally advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC   | NSCLC                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03866993    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 141 | Penpulimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For the treatment of adult patients with recurrent/metastatic nasopharyngeal cancer who have failed prior second-line or higher systemic therapy   | NPC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT03866967    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |
| 142 | Sorafenib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For the treatment of unresectable advanced renal cell carcinoma  | RCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2006                        | not available        | NCT00073307    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 143 | Sorafenib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For the treatment of unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2008                        | not available        | NCT00105443    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 144 | Sorafenib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For the treatment of locally recurrent or metastatic progressive radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer  | TC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | not available        | NCT00984282    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 145 | Regorafenib  | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) patients previously treated with fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, and those unsuitable for or previously treated with anti-VEGF or anti-EGFR (RAS wild-type) therapy                              | CRC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Special approval     | NCT01103323    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 146 | Regorafenib  | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for locally advanced, unresectable, or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) patients who have previously received imatinib mesylate and sunitinib malate treatment   | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Special approval     | NCT01271712    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 147 | Regorafenib  | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients who have previously received sorafenib treatment   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | not available        | NCT01774344    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 148 | Lenvatinib   | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Monotherapy is indicated for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have not previously received systemic treatment  | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Special approval     | NCT01761266    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | OS              |

| No. | Generic name      | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type         | Clinical trial            | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome      |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|----------------------|
| 149 | Lenvatinib        | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for patients with progressive, locally advanced, or metastatic radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer  | TC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Standard approval     | NCT01321554               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS                  |
| 150 | Donafenib         | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have not previously received systemic treatment   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval     | NCT02645981               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | OS                   |
| 151 | Donafenib         | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for patients with progressive, locally advanced, or metastatic radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer  | TC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval     | NCT03602495               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS                  |
| 152 | Trastuzumab       | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer: in combination with paclitaxel or docetaxel, for metastatic breast cancer patients who have not received chemotherapy  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2002                        | not available         | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | TTP                  |
| 153 | Trastuzumab       | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer: as a monotherapy for metastatic breast cancer patients who have received one or more prior chemotherapy regimens   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2002                        | not available         | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase III            | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                  |
| 154 | Trastuzumab       | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for HER2-positive early breast cancer  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2002                        | not available         | not available             | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | DFS                  |
| 155 | Trastuzumab       | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Trastuzumab with capecitabine or 5-FU and cisplatin for HER2-overexpressing metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma patients without prior metastatic treatment   | GC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2012                        | not available         | NCT01041404               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | OS                   |
| 156 | Apatinib          | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Monotherapy is indicated for advanced gastric adenocarcinoma or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma patients who have progressed or relapsed after receiving at least two prior lines of systemic chemotherapy                | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2014                        | Special approval      | NCT01512745               | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS                   |
| 157 | Apatinib          | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Monotherapy for patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma who have failed or were intolerant to at least one prior line of systemic therapy  | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Standard approval     | NCT02329860               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS                   |
| 158 | Apatinib          | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Apatinib combined with carrelizumab injection for first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma  | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval     | NCT03764293               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | OS                   |
| 159 | Disitamab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | For patients with HER2 overexpressing locally advanced or metastatic gastric cancer (including gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma) who have received at least two prior systemic chemotherapies                              | GC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval  | NCT03556345               | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                  |
| 160 | Disitamab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma who have received prior platinum-based chemotherapy and have HER2 overexpression   | UC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Special approval      | NCT03809013 & NCT03507166 | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                  |
| 161 | Disitamab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Disitamab Vedotin combined with toripalimab injection is indicated for perioperative treatment of muscle-invasive bladder cancer   | Bladder Cancer                | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Breakthrough approval | NCT05297552               | Neoadjuvant Therapy      | /               | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                  |
| 162 | Ramucirumab       | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Ramucirumab combined with paclitaxel for the treatment of advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma patients who have disease progression during or after fluoropyrimidine- or platinum-containing chemotherapy | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval     | NCT01170663               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS                   |
| 163 | Ramucirumab       | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Monotherapy for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma patients who have previously received sorafenib treatment and have an alpha-fetoprotein level of ≥400ng/mL   | HCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Standard approval     | NCT02435433               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS                   |
| 164 | Imatinib          | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2002                        | not available         | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | progression          |
| 165 | Imatinib          | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of accelerated phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2002                        | not available         | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms | Hematologic response |
| 166 | Imatinib          | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of blast crisis Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)  | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2002                        | not available         | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms | Hematologic response |
| 167 | Imatinib          | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable and/or metastatic malignant gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)   | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2003                        | not available         | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | objective responses  |

| No. | Generic name   | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication  | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial            | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms    | Primary Outcome              |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 168 | Imatinib       | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Imatinib combined with chemotherapy is indicated for the treatment of newly diagnosed Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Ph+ ALL) in pediatric patients   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | not available               | not available        | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Nonrandomized | None         | ≥3 arms | EFS                          |
| 169 | Imatinib       | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed or refractory Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Ph+ ALL) in adult patients   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | not available               | not available        | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line & 3-Line | Phase II             | not available | None         | ≥3 arms | Hematologic response         |
| 170 | Imatinib       | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) and/or chronic eosinophilic leukemia (CEL) with FIP1L1-PDGFRα fusion kinase   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | not available               | not available        | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | activity with tumor response |
| 171 | Imatinib       | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with myelodysplastic syndromes/myeloproliferative diseases (MDS/MPD) associated with platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR) gene rearrangements  | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | not available               | not available        | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | activity with tumor response |
| 172 | Imatinib       | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with aggressive systemic mastocytosis (ASM) without D816V c-Kit gene mutation or with unknown c-Kit gene mutation   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | not available               | not available        | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | activity with tumor response |
| 173 | Imatinib       | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of unresectable, recurrent, or metastatic dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP)  | BSTT                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2010                        | not available        | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | activity with tumor response |
| 174 | Imatinib       | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for adjuvant treatment of adult patients with Kit (CD117)-positive GIST who have a significant risk of recurrence after surgical resection. Patients with very low and low recurrence risk should not receive this adjuvant treatment   | GC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | not available               | not available        | NCT00041197               | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | RFS                          |
| 175 | Sunitinib      | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that cannot be treated with surgery   | RCC                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2007                        | not available        | NCT00083889               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS                          |
| 176 | Sunitinib      | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) in patients who have failed or are intolerant to imatinib mesylate treatment   | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2007                        | not available        | NCT00075218               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | TTP                          |
| 177 | Sunitinib      | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for adult patients with unresectable, metastatic, well-differentiated, advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (pNET)   | NET                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2013                        | not available        | NCT00428597               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS                          |
| 178 | Cetuximab      | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | For RAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer: combined with FOLFOX or FOLFIRI for first-line treatment, and with irinotecan after irinotecan-based therapy failure  | CRC                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Standard approval    | NCT01228734               | Advanced-stage Treatment | All Line        | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS                          |
| 179 | Cetuximab      | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Cetuximab combined with platinum-based chemotherapy and fluoropyrimidine is indicated for first-line treatment of recurrent and/or metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma   | SCCHN                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT00122460               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | OS                           |
| 180 | Cetuximab      | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: in combination with radiation therapy for locally advanced disease  | SCCHN                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT00004227               | Adjuvant Therapy         | /               | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | Disease control duration     |
| 181 | Pucotenlimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | For unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR advanced solid tumors: including advanced colorectal cancer patients with progression after fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, and other advanced solid tumors with progression after at least one prior treatment and no satisfactory alternatives | MSI-H/dMMR                    | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT03704246               | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR                          |
| 182 | Pucotenlimab   | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for unresectable or metastatic melanoma patients who have failed prior systemic therapy   | MEL                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT04749485               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR                          |
| 183 | Nilotinib      | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for adult patients with chronic or accelerated phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML) who are resistant or intolerant to prior treatment, including imatinib   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2009                        | not available        | NCT00109707               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms  | CML-CP; MCR;                 |
| 184 | Nilotinib      | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for adult patients with newly diagnosed chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia (Ph+ CML)   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2016                        | not available        | NCT00471497               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms | MMR                          |
| 185 | Nilotinib      | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia in children aged 2 years and older  | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | not available        | NCT01844765               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line & 2-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 2 arms  | MMR                          |
| 186 | Olverembatinib | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with chronic or accelerated phase chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) who are resistant to any tyrosine kinase inhibitor and diagnosed with T315I mutation using a validated testing method   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT03883087 & NCT03883100 | Advanced-stage Treatment | All Line        | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | MaHR                         |

| No. | Generic name   | Delivery route | Product type   | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type         | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms    | Primary Outcome |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| 187 | Olverembatinib | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with chronic phase chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) who are resistant to and/or intolerant of first- and second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Breakthrough approval | NCT04126681    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | EFS             |
| 188 | Ibrutinib      | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of patients with mantle cell lymphoma who have received at least one prior therapy  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Priority approval     | NCT01646021    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 189 | Ibrutinib      | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of treatment-naïve and relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL) patients  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Priority approval     | NCT01578707    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line & 2-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 190 | Ibrutinib      | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of Waldenström's macroglobulinemia patients who have received at least one prior therapy, or as first-line treatment for patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia who are not suitable for chemotherapy or immunotherapy | WM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | not available         | NCT01614821    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line & 2-Line | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 191 | Ibrutinib      | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Ibrutinib combined with rituximab is indicated for the treatment of patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia  | WM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | not available         | NCT02165397    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 192 | Zanubrutinib   | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Special approval      | NCT03206970    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 193 | Zanubrutinib   | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Special approval      | NCT03206918    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 194 | Zanubrutinib   | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia (WM) who have received at least one prior therapy  | WM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval  | NCT03332173    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 195 | Zanubrutinib   | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated as monotherapy for treatment-naïve adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL)  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval     | NCT03336333    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 196 | Orelabrutinib  | Po             | small molecule | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | No                   | Indicated for adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Conditional approval  | NCT03494179    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | ORR             |
| 197 | Orelabrutinib  | Po             | small molecule | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | No                   | Indicated for adult patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Conditional approval  | NCT03493217    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 198 | Orelabrutinib  | Po             | small molecule | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | No                   | Indicated for adult patients with marginal zone lymphoma (MZL) who have received at least one prior therapy  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Conditional approval  | NCT03797456    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 199 | Bortezomib     | Iv             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Bortezomib + melphalan + prednisone (MP regimen) for untreated multiple myeloma patients ineligible for high-dose chemotherapy and stem cell transplantation   | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2005                        | not available         | NCT00048230    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | TTP             |
| 200 | Bortezomib     | Iv             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed multiple myeloma patients who have received at least one prior therapy   | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2005                        | not available         | NCT00111319    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | TTP             |
| 201 | Bortezomib     | Iv             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) patients who have received at least one prior therapy   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2009                        | not available         | NCT00063713    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm   | ORR             |
| 202 | Bortezomib     | Iv             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Bortezomib, in combination with rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone, is indicated for the treatment of previously untreated adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who are not candidates for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation       | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | not available         | NCT00722137    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms  | PFS             |
| 203 | Lenalidomide   | Po             | small molecule | Immune regulators   | Import         | No                   | Lenalidomide in combination with dexamethasone is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy   | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2013                        | not available         | NCT00056160    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | TTP             |
| 204 | Lenalidomide   | Po             | small molecule | Immune regulators   | Import         | No                   | Lenalidomide in combination with dexamethasone is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have not received prior treatment and are not candidates for transplantation   | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2017                        | Special approval      | NCT00689936    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | ≥3 arms | PFS             |
| 205 | Lenalidomide   | Po             | small molecule | Immune regulators   | Import         | No                   | Lenalidomide in combination with rituximab is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with follicular lymphoma grades 1–3a who have received prior treatment   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval     | NCT01938001    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms  | PFS-KM          |

| No. | Generic name        | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication  | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line            | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome       |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 206 | Daratumumab         | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have previously received treatment including proteasome inhibitors and immunomodulatory agents, with disease progression at the last treatment  | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Special approval     | NCT01985126    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 1 arm  | Overall Response      |
| 207 | Daratumumab         | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Daratumumab combined with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, or with bortezomib and dexamethasone, is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have previously received at least one line of therapy  | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval    | NCT02136134    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 208 | Daratumumab         | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Daratumumab combined with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, or with bortezomib, melphalan, and prednisone, is indicated for the treatment of newly diagnosed multiple myeloma adult patients who are not candidates for autologous stem cell transplantation  | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT02195479    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 209 | Blinatumomab        | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | No         | 2020                        | Conditional approval | NCT02013167    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | OS                    |
| 210 | Blinatumomab        | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of pediatric patients with relapsed or refractory CD19-positive precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia   | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT02393859    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | EFS                   |
| 211 | Zimberelimab        | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with relapsed or refractory classic Hodgkin lymphoma who have received at least two lines of systemic chemotherapy   | HL                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT03655483    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                   |
| 212 | Zimberelimab        | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for patients with relapsed or metastatic cervical cancer who have failed platinum-based chemotherapy and are PD-L1 positive (CPS≥1)   | CC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Conditional approval | NCT03972722    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                   |
| 213 | Rituximab           | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for previously untreated CD20-positive stage III-IV follicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients, to be used in combination with chemotherapy   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2000                        | not available        | NCT00140582    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 214 | Rituximab           | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of relapsed or chemotherapy-resistant follicular lymphoma   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2000                        | not available        | NCT00004179    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | Response to treatment |
| 215 | Rituximab           | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | CD20-positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) should be treated in combination with standard CHOP chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone) for 8 cycles  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2000                        | not available        | NCT00499018    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | DFS                   |
| 216 | Rituximab           | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Monotherapy is used for maintenance treatment of follicular lymphoma patients who have achieved complete or partial remission after rituximab combined with chemotherapy  | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Standard approval    | NCT00140582    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 217 | Rituximab           | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Rituximab combined with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC) is used for the treatment of previously untreated or relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients  | LEUK                          | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Standard approval    | NCT00281918    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line & 2-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 218 | Polatuzumab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Polatuzumab Vedotin combined with rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone is indicated for the treatment of previously untreated adult patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03274492    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 219 | Polatuzumab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Polatuzumab Vedotin combined with bendamustine and rituximab is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) who are not eligible for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Conditional approval was based on complete response rates and duration of response for relapsed or refractory DLBCL | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Conditional approval | NCT02257567    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | ORR                   |
| 220 | Brentuximab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with CD30-positive lymphoma: relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma (sALCL)   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT00866047    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                   |
| 221 | Brentuximab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with CD30-positive lymphoma: relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL)  | HL                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT00848926    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                   |
| 222 | Brentuximab Vedotin | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with CD30-positive primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma (pcALCL) or mycosis fungoides (MF) who have previously received systemic therapy   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT01578499    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | ORR                   |
| 223 | Chidamide           | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for adult patients with relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL) who have received at least one prior systemic chemotherapy   | NHL                           | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2014                        | Special approval     | NCT05833724    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line          | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                   |

| No. | Generic name          | Delivery route | Product type   | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line    | Clinical trial phase | Allocation | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| 224 | Chidamide             | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Chidamide + aromatase inhibitors is indicated for postmenopausal HR-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients with recurrence or progression after endocrine therapy   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT02482753    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 225 | Abiraterone           | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Abiraterone, in combination with prednisone or prednisolone, is indicated for the treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)   | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2015                        | Standard approval    | NCT00638690    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 226 | Abiraterone           | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Abiraterone acetate, in combination with prednisone or prednisolone, is indicated for the treatment of newly diagnosed high-risk metastatic endocrine-sensitive prostate cancer, including patients who have not received endocrine therapy or have received endocrine therapy for no more than 3 months   | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Priority approval    | NCT01715285    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 227 | Apalutamide           | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with high-risk non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (NM-CRPC)   | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT01946204    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | MFS             |
| 228 | Apalutamide           | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)  | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02489318    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 229 | Enzalutamide          | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who are asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic and have not received chemotherapy after failure of androgen deprivation therapy   | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT01212991    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 230 | Enzalutamide          | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for adult patients with non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (NM-CRPC) at high risk of metastasis   | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02003924    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | MFS             |
| 231 | Enzalutamide          | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)   | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT02677896    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | rPFS            |
| 232 | Darolutamide          | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with high-risk non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (NM-CRPC)   | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval    | NCT02200614    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | MFS             |
| 233 | Darolutamide          | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Darolutamide in combination with docetaxel is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC)  | PCa                           | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT02799602    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 234 | Olaparib              | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Monotherapy is indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who have achieved complete or partial response after platinum-based chemotherapy   | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Special approval     | NCT01874353    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 235 | Olaparib              | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with germline or somatic BRCA-mutated advanced epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who have achieved complete or partial response after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy  | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT01844986    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 236 | Olaparib              | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who carry germline or somatic BRCA mutations (gBRCAm or sBRCAm) and have previously failed treatment, including with a novel endocrine therapy  | PCa                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Conditional approval | NCT02987543    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms | rPFS            |
| 237 | Olaparib              | Po             | small molecule | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Olaparib in combination with bevacizumab is indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who are homologous recombination repair-deficient (HRD-positive) and have achieved a complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy combined with bevacizumab   | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Standard approval    | NCT02477644    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS              |
| 238 | Trastuzumab Emtansine | Iv             | ADC            | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Adjuvant treatment for breast cancer: Monotherapy is indicated for HER2-positive early breast cancer patients who have residual invasive disease after receiving neoadjuvant therapy with taxane combined with trastuzumab   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT01772472    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /       | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms | IDFS            |
| 239 | Trastuzumab Emtansine | Iv             | ADC            | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Metastatic breast cancer treatment: Monotherapy is indicated for HER2-positive, unresectable locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients who have received treatment with taxane and trastuzumab. The patient should meet one of the following conditions: previously received treatment for locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer, or experienced disease recurrence within 6 months after adjuvant treatment or during the course of adjuvant therapy | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT00829166    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line | Phase III            | Randomized | None         | 2 arms | OS & PFS        |

| No. | Generic name           | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication  | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial | Phase of treatment       | Line    | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome |
|-----|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| 240 | Pertuzumab             | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for adjuvant treatment in HER2-positive early breast cancer patients with high recurrence risk, in combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Standard approval    | NCT01358877    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /       | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | IDFS            |
| 241 | Pertuzumab             | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for neoadjuvant treatment in HER2-positive, locally advanced, inflammatory, or early breast cancer patients (with tumors >2 cm or lymph node-positive), in combination with trastuzumab and chemotherapy, as part of the overall treatment plan for early breast cancer   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT02586025    | Neoadjuvant Therapy      | /       | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | tpCR            |
| 242 | Pertuzumab             | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Pertuzumab, in combination with trastuzumab and docetaxel, is indicated for HER2-positive patients with metastatic disease who have not previously received HER2-targeted treatment or chemotherapy for metastatic or unresectable locally recurrent breast cancer  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT00567190    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 243 | Trastuzumab Deruxtecan | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who have previously received one or more HER2-targeted therapies   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Priority approval    | NCT03529110    | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 244 | Trastuzumab Deruxtecan | Iv             | ADC                 | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-low (IHC1+ or IHC2+/ISH-) breast cancer who have previously received at least one systemic therapy during the metastatic disease phase, or who experienced disease recurrence within 6 months after adjuvant chemotherapy or during the course of adjuvant chemotherapy | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03734029    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 245 | Pyrotinib              | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Pyrotinib in combination with capecitabine is indicated for the treatment of HER2-positive, recurrent or metastatic breast cancer patients who have not received or have previously received trastuzumab. Prior to the use of pyrotinib, patients should have received anthracycline or taxane-based chemotherapy   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2018                        | Special approval     | NCT02422199    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | ORR             |
| 246 | Pyrotinib              | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Pyrotinib in combination with trastuzumab and docetaxel is indicated for neoadjuvant treatment of HER2-positive early or locally advanced breast cancer patients  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT03588091    | Neoadjuvant Therapy      | /       | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | ORR             |
| 247 | Pyrotinib              | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Pyrotinib in combination with trastuzumab and docetaxel is indicated for the treatment of HER2-positive, advanced-stage, recurrent or metastatic breast cancer patients who have not previously received anti-HER2 therapy  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Priority approval    | NCT03863223    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 248 | Abemaciclib            | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Abemaciclib in combination with aromatase inhibitors is indicated as initial endocrine therapy for postmenopausal HR-positive, HER2-negative, locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02246621    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 249 | Abemaciclib            | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Abemaciclib in combination with fulvestrant is indicated for HR-positive, HER2-negative, locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer patients who have progressed after previous endocrine therapy   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02107703    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 250 | Abemaciclib            | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Abemaciclib in combination with endocrine therapy (tamoxifen or aromatase inhibitors) is indicated for adjuvant treatment of HR-positive, HER2-negative, lymph node-positive, high-risk early breast cancer adult patients with Ki-67 ≥ 20%   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Standard approval    | NCT03155997    | Adjuvant Therapy         | /       | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | IDFS            |
| 251 | Dalpiciclib            | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Dalpiciclib in combination with fulvestrant is indicated for patients who have experienced disease progression after prior endocrine therapy  | BC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval    | NCT03927456    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 252 | Dalpiciclib            | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer: to be used in combination with an aromatase inhibitor as initial endocrine therapy.   | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT03968998    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 253 | Ribociclib             | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for use in combination with an aromatase inhibitor as initial endocrine therapy for premenopausal or perimenopausal women with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer. When using endocrine therapy, it should be combined with a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist                      | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT02278120    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 254 | Ribociclib             | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | Yes                  | Indicated for use in postmenopausal women with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer, in combination with an aromatase inhibitor as initial endocrine therapy  | BC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT01958021    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS             |
| 255 | Denosumab              | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the treatment of unresectable or surgically resectable bone giant cell tumors that could cause severe functional impairment, including adult patients and adolescents with skeletal maturity (defined as at least one mature long bone and body weight ≥ 45kg)  | BSTT                          | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Priority approval    | NCT00680992    | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR             |

| No. | Generic name | Delivery route | Product type        | Mechanism of action | Origin country | Exclusive production | Indication   | Classification of Indications | Cancer type | Biomarker | Treatment type | Reimbursed | Year of indication approval | Approval type        | Clinical trial            | Phase of treatment       | Line    | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   | Primary Outcome       |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 256 | Denosumab    | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the prevention of bone-related events in patients with bone metastases from solid tumors and in patients with multiple myeloma   | MM                            | Hematoma    | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Standard approval    | NCT00321464 & NCT01345019 | Adjuvant Therapy         | /       | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | noninferiority of SRE |
| 257 | Nimotuzumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Nimotuzumab in combination with radiotherapy is indicated for the treatment of stage III-IV nasopharyngeal carcinoma with positive EGFR gene expression  | NPC                           | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2008                        | not available        | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase II             | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | ORR                   |
| 258 | Nimotuzumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Nimotuzumab in combination with gemcitabine is indicated for the treatment of K-Ras wild-type locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer   | PC                            | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | No         | 2023                        | Standard approval    | NCT00561990               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase II/III a       | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS                    |
| 259 | Nimotuzumab  | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Immune regulators   | Domestic       | Yes                  | Nimotuzumab in combination with concurrent chemoradiotherapy is indicated for the treatment of locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma  | SCCHN                         | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2024                        | Standard approval    | not available             | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 260 | Niraparib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer, following platinum-based chemotherapy achieving a complete or partial response | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2019                        | Special approval     | NCT01847274               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 261 | Niraparib    | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Import         | No                   | Indicated for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer who have achieved a complete or partial response after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy       | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Priority approval    | NCT02655016               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 262 | Fluzoparib   | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer in patients with germline BRCA mutations who have received at least second-line chemotherapy                               | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | Yes       | Combination    | Yes        | 2020                        | Special approval     | NCT03509636               | Advanced-stage Treatment | ≥3-Line | Phase Ib             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                   |
| 263 | Fluzoparib   | Po             | small molecule      | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for maintenance treatment of platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer in adult patients who have achieved a complete or partial response after platinum-based chemotherapy    | OC&TC&PC                      | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2021                        | Priority approval    | NCT03863860               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | PFS                   |
| 264 | Candonilimab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Indicated for the treatment of recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer in patients who have previously failed platinum-based chemotherapy  | CC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | Yes        | 2022                        | Conditional approval | NCT04380805               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 2-Line  | Phase Ib/II          | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  | ORR                   |
| 265 | Candonilimab | Iv             | monoclonal antibody | Targeted agents     | Domestic       | Yes                  | Candonilimab in combination with XELOX (oxaliplatin and capecitabine) is indicated for first-line treatment of unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction (G/GJ) adenocarcinoma                          | GC                            | Solid       | No        | Combination    | No         | 2024                        | Standard approval    | NCT05008783               | Advanced-stage Treatment | 1-Line  | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms | OS                    |

**Table S4. Excluded Non-anticancer Indications and A List of Car-T cell Therapies**

| <b>Hematologic tumor drugs</b> |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>No.</b>                     | <b>Drug Name</b>          |
| 1                              | Thalidomide               |
| 2                              | Equecabtagene Autoleucel  |
| 3                              | Axicabtagene Ciloleucel   |
| 4                              | Relmacabtagene Autoleucel |

Table S5. List of Excluded Novel Single-indication Anti-cancer Drugs for Indications and Clinical Trials

| No. | Drug No. | Generic name  | Indication No. | Year of indication approval | Indication   | Single/Multiple Indications | NCT                                 | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking       | Arms          |
|-----|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1   | 1        | Gefitinib     | 1              | 2004                        | For use in locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with sensitive mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene  | Single                      | NCT00322452                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 9   | 5        | Dacomitinib   | 1              | 2019                        | Monotherapy for first-line treatment of advanced NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation  | Single                      | NCT01774721                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 17  | 9        | Befoteritinib | 1              | 2023                        | For treating adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR T790M mutation who have progressed on or after EGFR-TKI therapy   | Single                      | NCT03861156                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 20  | 11       | Alectinib     | 1              | 2018                        | For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who are ALK-positive   | Single                      | NCT02075840                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 25  | 14       | Brigatinib    | 1              | 2022                        | For the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who are ALK-positive   | Single                      | NCT02737501                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 36  | 18       | Endostatin    | 1              | 2005                        | Combined with vinorelbine/cisplatin chemotherapy regimen for the treatment of newly diagnosed or relapsed stage III-IV NSCLC patients  | Single                      | Not available                       | Not available        | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| 52  | 23       | Savolitinib   | 1              | 2021                        | For adults with advanced metastatic NSCLC with MET exon 14 mutation who progressed or are intolerant to platinum-based chemotherapy  | Single                      | NCT02897479                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 53  | 24       | Glumetinib    | 1              | 2023                        | For the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with MET exon 14 skipping mutation   | Single                      | NCT04270591                         | Phase Ib/II          | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 63  | 28       | Mobocertinib  | 1              | 2023                        | For adults with advanced NSCLC harboring EGFR exon 20 insertion mutation who progressed during or after platinum-based chemotherapy  | Single                      | NCT02716116                         | Phase I & II         | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 151 | 41       | Adebrelimab   | 1              | 2023                        | Combined with carboplatin and etoposide for first-line treatment of patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer   | Single                      | NCT03711305                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 188 | 52       | Avapritinib   | 1              | 2021                        | For the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic GIST harboring PDGFRA exon 18 (including D842V) mutations  | Single                      | NCT02508532                         | Phase I              | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 189 | 53       | Ripretinib    | 1              | 2021                        | For the treatment of adult patients with advanced GIST who have received three or more tyrosine kinase inhibitors, including imatinib  | Single                      | NCT03353753                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 190 | 54       | Surufatinib   | 1              | 2020                        | For the treatment of unresectable advanced or metastatic non-pancreatic G1/G2 non-functional neuroendocrine tumors   | Single                      | NCT02588170                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 194 | 56       | Fruquintinib  | 1              | 2018                        | Monotherapy for mCRC patients who have received chemotherapy and are unsuitable for anti-VEGF or anti-EGFR (RAS wild-type) therapies   | Single                      | NCT02314819                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 195 | 57       | Envafolelimab | 1              | 2021                        | For the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic MSI-H/dMMR advanced solid tumors, including:<br><br>Advanced colorectal cancer that progressed after fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan treatment;<br><br>Other advanced solid tumors that progressed with no alternative options | Single                      | NCT03667170                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 196 | 58       | Larotrectinib | 1              | 2022                        | For adult and pediatric patients with solid tumors confirmed to have non-resistant NTRK fusions, who have locally advanced/metastatic disease or high surgical risk, and no satisfactory alternative treatment   | Single                      | NCT02122913/NCT02637687/NCT02576431 | Phase I/II           | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 199 | 60       | Pemigatinib   | 1              | 2022                        | For adult patients with advanced cholangiocarcinoma who have received systemic therapy and tested positive for FGFR2 fusions/rearrangements  | Single                      | NCT02924376                         | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 200 | 61       | Dasatinib     | 1              | 2011                        | For the treatment of adult patients with Ph+ CML in the chronic, accelerated, or blast phase who are resistant or intolerant to imatinib   | Single                      | NCT00123474                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | ≥3 arms       |
| 206 | 64       | Flumatinib    | 1              | 2019                        | For the treatment of adult patients with Ph+ CML in the chronic phase  | Single                      | NCT02204644                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |
| 222 | 69       | Carfilzomib   | 1              | 2021                        | With dexamethasone for adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma after two or more treatments   | Single                      | NCT03029234                         | Phase III            | Nonrandomized | None          | 1 arm         |
| 223 | 70       | Ixazomib      | 1              | 2018                        | With lenalidomide and dexamethasone for adults with multiple myeloma after at least one prior treatment  | Single                      | NCT01564537                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind  | 2 arms        |
| 227 | 72       | Pomalidomide  | 1              | 2020                        | Pomalidomide + dexamethasone for adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma after ≥2 treatments and progression within 60 days   | Single                      | NCT01311687                         | Phase III            | Randomized    | None          | 2 arms        |

| No. | Drug No. | Generic name          | Indication No. | Year of indication approval | Indication   | Single/Multiple Indications | NCT           | Clinical trial phase | Allocation    | Masking      | Arms   |
|-----|----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 231 | 74       | Selinexor             | 1              | 2021                        | With dexamethasone for adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma resistant to proteasome inhibitor, immunomodulator, and anti-CD38 antibody   | Single                      | NCT02336815   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 232 | 75       | Gilteritinib          | 1              | 2021                        | For adults with relapsed/refractory AML confirmed to have FLT3 mutation by validated testing   | Single                      | NCT02421939   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 233 | 76       | Venetoclax            | 1              | 2020                        | With azacitidine for newly diagnosed AML adults ineligible for intensive induction chemotherapy due to comorbidities or age $\geq 75$  | Single                      | NCT02993523   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 234 | 77       | Ivosidenib            | 1              | 2022                        | For adults with relapsed/refractory AML with an IDH1 mutation  | Single                      | NCT02074839   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 244 | 81       | Ripertamab            | 1              | 2022                        | For newly diagnosed adults with CD20+ DLBCL and IPI 0-2, in combination with standard CHOP chemotherapy  | Single                      | NCT02772822   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Single-blind | 2 arms |
| 245 | 82       | Zuberitamab           | 1              | 2023                        | For adults with CD20+ diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, in combination with standard CHOP chemotherapy  | Single                      | NCT03485118   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 246 | 83       | Obinutuzumab          | 1              | 2021                        | In combination with chemotherapy for newly diagnosed stage II with large tumors, stage III, or stage IV follicular lymphoma, followed by obinutuzumab maintenance after partial remission  | Single                      | NCT01332968   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 252 | 86       | Inotuzumab Ozogamicin | 1              | 2021                        | For adults with relapsed/refractory precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia  | Single                      | NCT01564784   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 255 | 88       | Linperlisib           | 1              | 2022                        | For adults with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma who have received at least two prior systemic therapies   | Single                      | NCT04370405   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 256 | 89       | Duvelisib             | 1              | 2022                        | For adults with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma who have received at least two prior systemic therapies   | Single                      | NCT01882803   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 257 | 90       | Ruxolitinib           | 1              | 2017                        | For adults with intermediate- or high-risk primary myelofibrosis (PMF), post-polycythemia vera myelofibrosis (PPV-MF), or post-essential thrombocythemia myelofibrosis (PET-MF), to treat disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms     | Single                      | NCT00952289   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 258 | 91       | Mogamulizumab         | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for relapsed/refractory Sézary syndrome or advanced (Stage III/IV) mycosis fungoides in adults who have received systemic therapy  | Single                      | NCT01728805   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 259 | 92       | Siltuximab            | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with multicentric Castleman disease (MCD) who are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-negative and human herpesvirus-8 (HHV-8)-negative   | Single                      | NCT01024036   | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 260 | 93       | Pazopanib             | 1              | 2017                        | For first-line and post-cytokine therapy treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC)  | Single                      | NCT00334282   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 261 | 94       | Axitinib              | 1              | 2015                        | For adult patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) who have progressed following prior treatment with one tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) or cytokine therapy   | Single                      | NCT00678392   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 271 | 99       | Rezvilutamide         | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) with high tumor burden   | Single                      | NCT03520478   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 283 | 104      | Inetetamab            | 1              | 2020                        | Indicated for the treatment of HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (MBC) in combination with vinorelbine in patients who have previously received one or more prior chemotherapy regimens   | Single                      | Not Available | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 284 | 105      | Lapatinib             | 1              | 2013                        | For HER2-overexpressing advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC), in combination with capecitabine, previously treated with anthracyclines, taxanes, and trastuzumab   | Single                      | NCT00078572   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 288 | 107      | Neratinib             | 1              | 2020                        | For adult patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer, following enhanced adjuvant therapy after trastuzumab-based treatment   | Single                      | NCT00878709   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 289 | 108      | Palbociclib           | 1              | 2018                        | For HR+/HER2- locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC) in postmenopausal women, in combination with an aromatase inhibitor (AI) as first-line endocrine therapy  | Single                      | NCT01740427   | Phase III            | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 297 | 112      | Sacituzumab Govitecan | 1              | 2022                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) who have received at least two prior systemic therapies, with at least one for metastatic disease | Single                      | NCT01631552   | Phase II             | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |
| 298 | 113      | Vemurafenib           | 1              | 2017                        | Indicated for the treatment of unresectable or metastatic melanoma with BRAF V600 mutation-positive status   | Single                      | NCT01006980   | Phase III            | Randomized    | None         | 2 arms |
| 299 | 114      | Sonidegib             | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC) who are not candidates for surgery or radiation, or who have recurrent disease following surgery or radiation therapy                   | Single                      | NCT01327053   | Phase II             | Randomized    | Double-blind | 2 arms |
| 309 | 119      | Pamiparib             | 1              | 2021                        | Indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed, advanced ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer harboring a germline BRCA mutation, who have received two or more prior lines of chemotherapy      | Single                      | NCT03333915   | Phase I/II           | Nonrandomized | None         | 1 arm  |