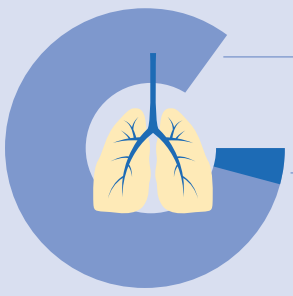
Anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive (ALK+) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

Lung cancer

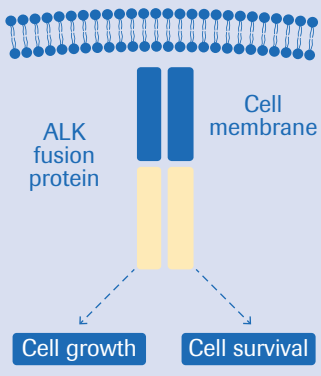
Every year lung cancer causes **1.59 million deaths worldwide,** more than any other cancer.[1]



About **85%** of lung cancer cases are NSCLC.[2] Approximately **5% of these are ALK+.**[3]

ALK+ NSCLC

In ALK+ NSCLC, the ALK fusion or rearrangement drives **cancer cell growth and survival.**[4,5]

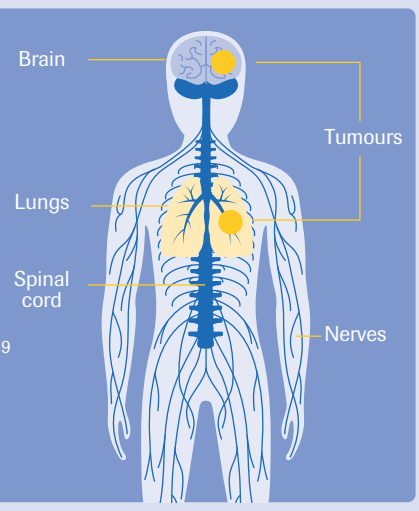


Patient profile

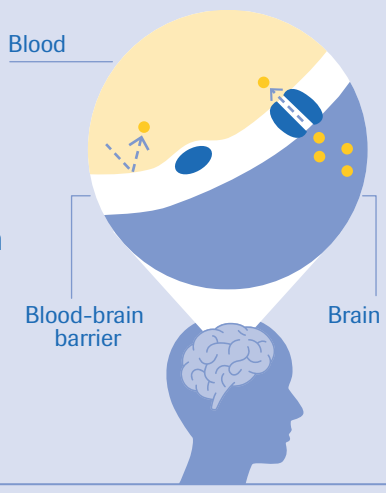
Age	Gender	Smoking history
median **52**[6]	**54%** women[7]	more common in light or **non-smokers**[8]

CNS metastases

The central nervous system **(CNS) is a common site of progression.**[9]

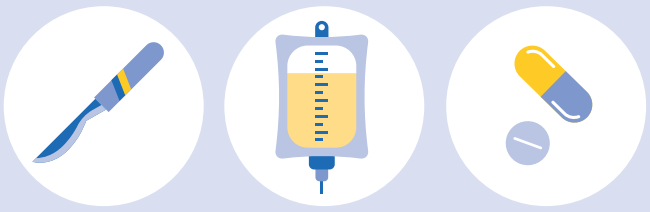


CNS metastases are difficult to treat as the blood-brain barrier blocks and actively removes some drug molecules from the brain.[10]

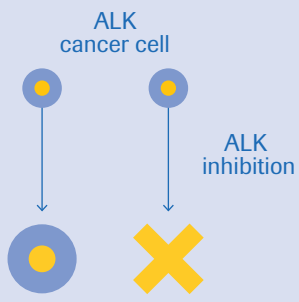


First-line treatments[11]

Surgery | Chemotherapy | Targeted therapies



ALK inhibitors stop the ALK mutated protein from working, and **inhibit the growth and survival of the ALK+ cancer cell.**[5,6]

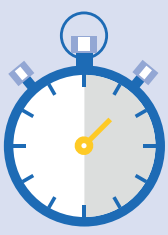


Most patients progress on the current standard of care within one year of treatment, and approximately **60% will develop CNS metastases.**[12,13]

A treatment which is active in the CNS can delay **development and worsening** of CNS metastases.[5]

An effective treatment with the added benefit of CNS activity can **prolong the time to disease progression.**[14]

2x



It is important to consider all these factors when deciding on the **best treatment for each individual patient.**

References

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