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

**ALK+ NSCLC**

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

**Patient profile**

- **Age**: median 52
- **Gender**: 54% women1
- **Smoking history**: more common in light or non-smokers4

**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**

Most patients progress on the current standard of care within one year of treatment, and approximately 60% will develop CNS metastases.11,12

An effective treatment with the added benefit of CNS activity can prolong the time to disease progression.13

**References**