Liver metastases in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

 Approximately 4 in 10 people with lung cancer are diagnosed in the advanced stages when the cancer is likely to have metastasised (spread)\(^1\)

**Common sites of metastases**\(^2\)

The bone, lungs and brain are common sites of lung metastases followed by the liver and adrenal glands.

**Liver metastases may indicate poor survival prospects**

By the time it reaches the liver, a patient’s cancer is likely to have spread to the brain and bone already; a greater number of metastatic sites has been linked with poorer survival outcomes\(^3\).

**Liver metastases** in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)\(^4\)

Liver metastases may indicate poor survival prospects.

**Treatment at this stage is mainly palliative**

There is a need to utilise treatments which could help relieve symptoms in those with liver metastases\(^5\).

- Pain under ribs, in abdomen
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea

Some NSCLC patients can’t continue chemotherapy due to liver dysfunction\(^1\).

The emergence of immunotherapy and other types of targeted therapy could lead to a new paradigm of personalised treatment for those populations.

Roche is committed to furthering research to deepen our understanding of lung cancer, with the aims of finding treatment options for all types of lung cancer and improving patient outcomes.

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**References**


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