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

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

Treatments11

Currently, most patients progress within one year of treatment and approximately 60% will develop CNS metastases.12,13

New ALK inhibitors are being developed to overcome many resistance mechanisms and to offer patients another treatment option.12

References