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ANALISYS OF THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE AND TOLERABILITY IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH CRIZOTINIB IN ALK-POSITIVE NSCLC

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OBJECTIVES

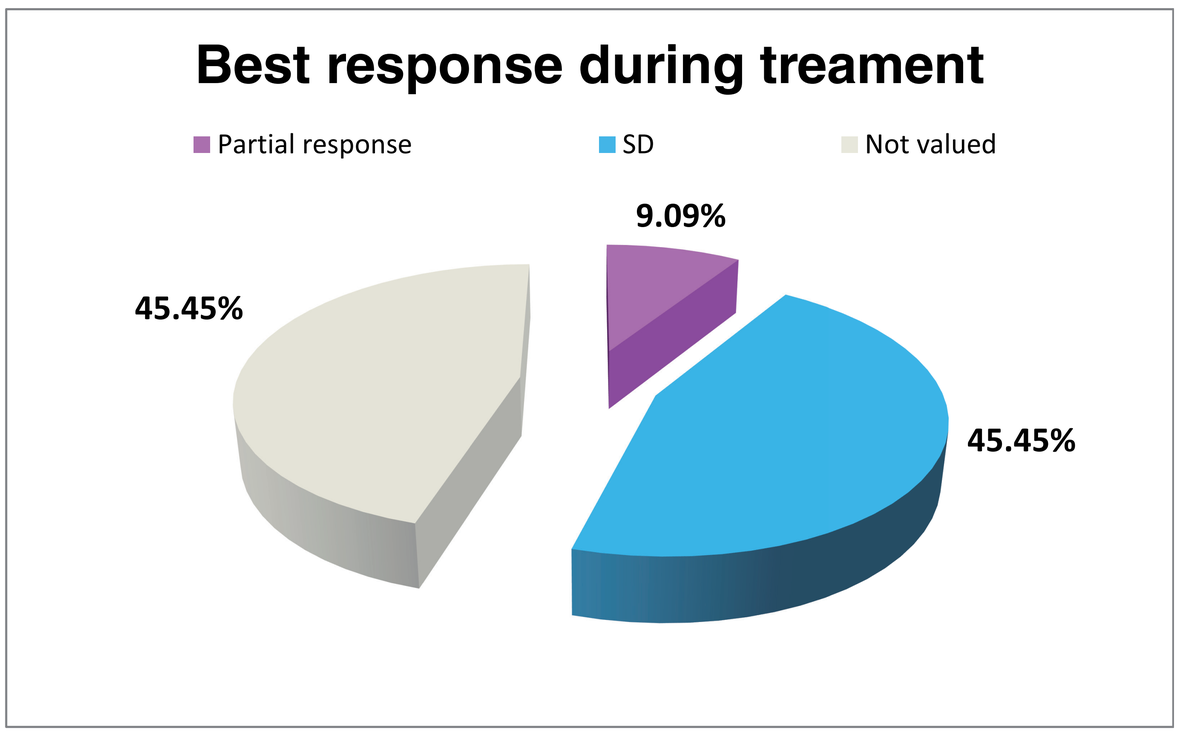
Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) is a validated tyrosine kinase target in several cancers. Crizotinib is indicated for the treatment of adults with previously treated ALK positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), which is a distinct molecular subtype of NSCLC. The aim of this work was the evaluation of therapeutic efficacy and tolerability of crizotinib in a cohort of 16 previously treated ALK positive advanced NSCLC patients.

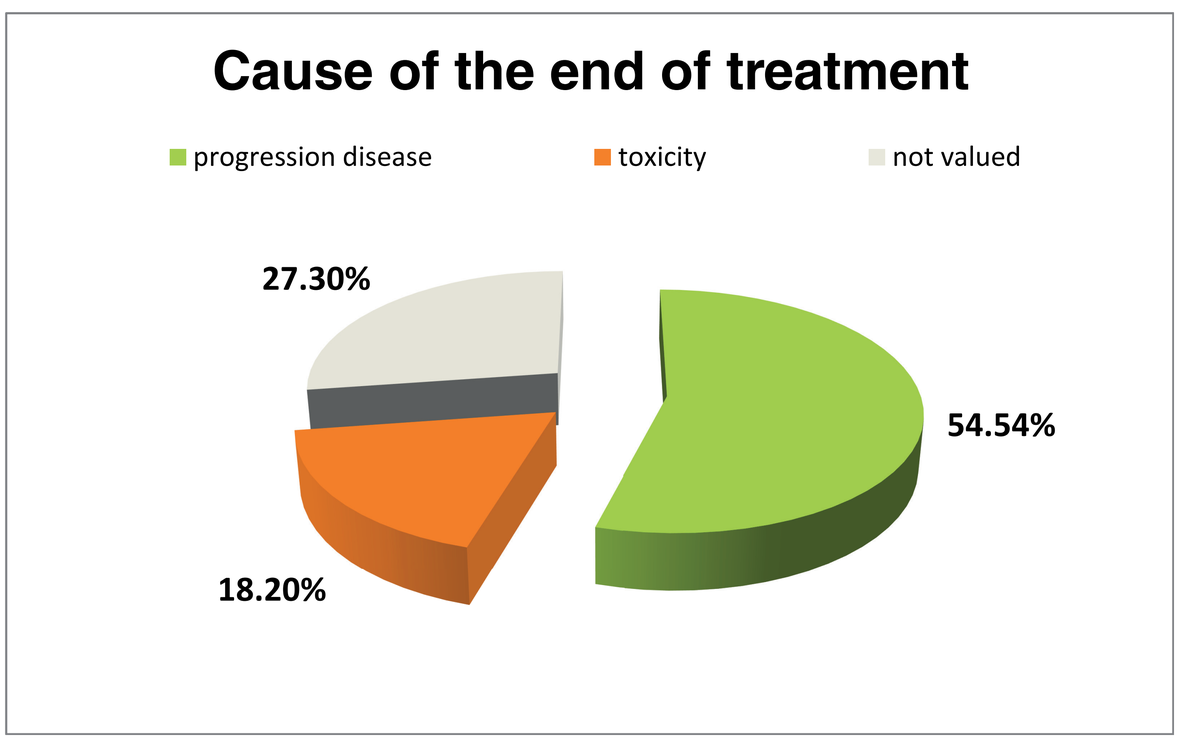
METHODS

Evaluation of data from medical records and Italian 'Registro dei Farmaci AIFA'.

RESULTS

Sex	56% female
Mean age at diagnosis	52.5 years
Smokers	62.5%
Histological type	100% adenocarcinoma
Stage of NSLC	81.25% STAGE IV
Previous therapy	93% platinum based chemotherapy 18.75% radiotherapy
Time between diagnosis and treatment with crizotinib	15.5 months (range 2-101.5)
Average treatment duration	4.2 months
Median dose	473 mg/day
ADR	4 patients (36.4%): Liver toxicity Gastrointestinal toxicity Dysgeusia
Subsequent therapy	82% (27.3% Named Patient Programs for ceritinib and alectinib)





DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Presently, our experience in treatment of NSCLC with crizotinib is based on a small number of patients. The results showed good tolerance towards the drug.
However, this proves to be little effective.

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