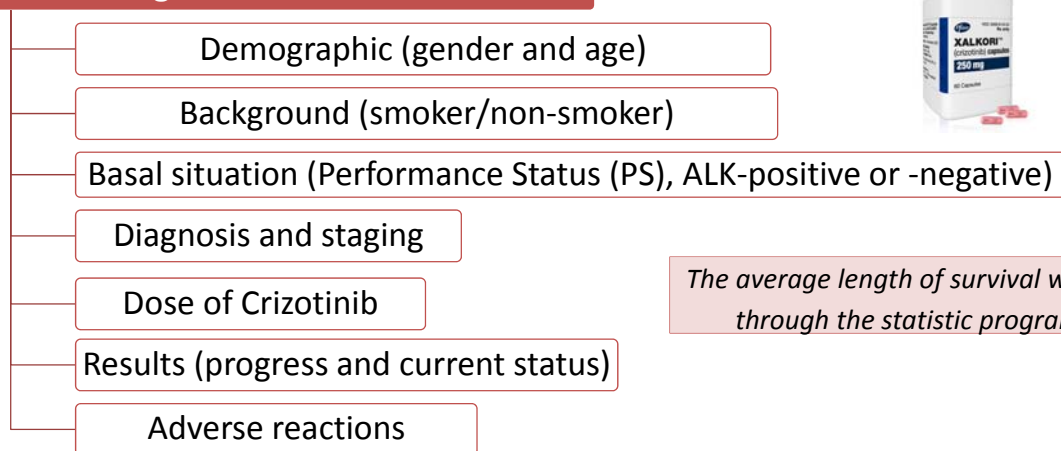


Background: Crizotinib is a cytostatic oral ALK Kinase inhibitor, one newly introduced oral cytostatic to treat non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that was accessible through expanded use program to the marketing authorization.

Objectives: To analyze the effectiveness and safety of Crizotinib treatment in patients with NSCLC in a tertiary hospital.

Material and methods: A retrospective descriptive study of patients taking Crizotinib from August 2011 to July 2012.

The following information was collected:



The average length of survival was determinate through the statistic program SPSS®20.

Results: 4 patients were recruited (3 women). The mean age was 47. All the patients were non-smokers. **Basal situation:** 3 patients had a PS of 1 and the other one had 2. All of them had ALK-positive and were diagnosed with NSCLC in IV stage.

- 2 patients received 250 mg/12 h
- 2 patients received 200 mg/12 h.

Evolution

- In 2(50%) patients the tumor mass in lungs did not change.
- In 1(25%) the lung tumor shrank slightly.
- **To sum up: 3(75%) patients presented stable disease and 1 exitus.**

Adverse reactions:

- 3/4 patients had gastrointestinal reactions (diarrhea and mucositis)
- 2/4 patients presented asthenia
- 1/4 patients had visual disturbances

The average length of survival was 6 months (IC95%, 2.33-9.66).

Conclusions:

- Due to the low number of patients recruited the effectiveness of the treatment cannot be demonstrated. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that 3 out of 4 patients have stable disease.
- Gastrointestinal problems were the most frequent adverse reactions.
- This treatment is well-tolerated in a group of patients with bad prognosis and few treatment options.