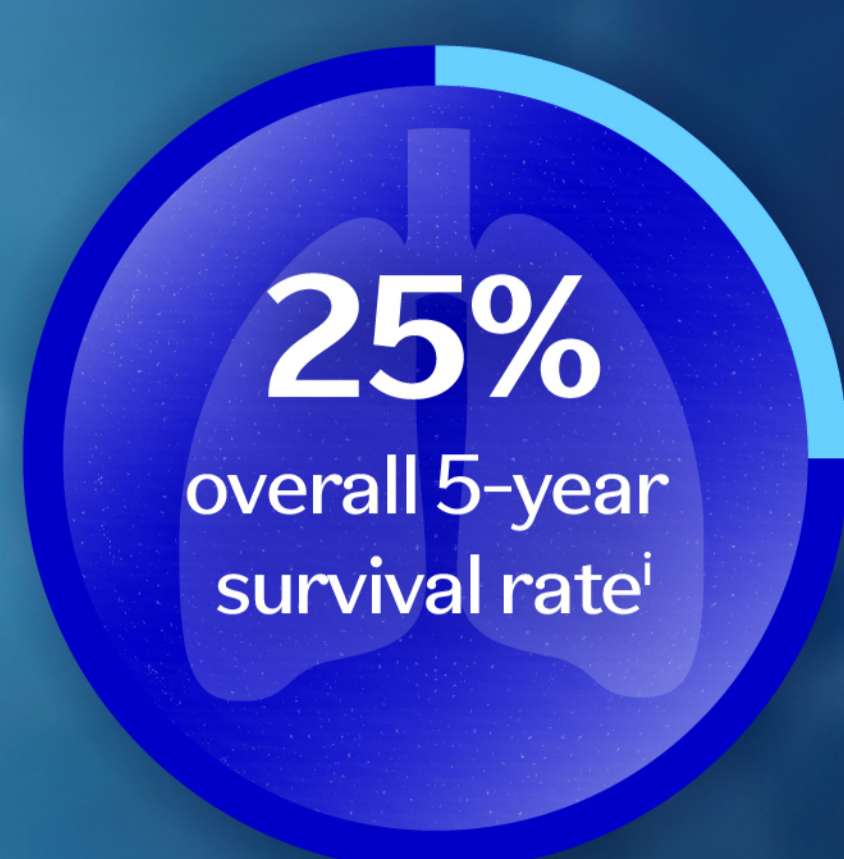
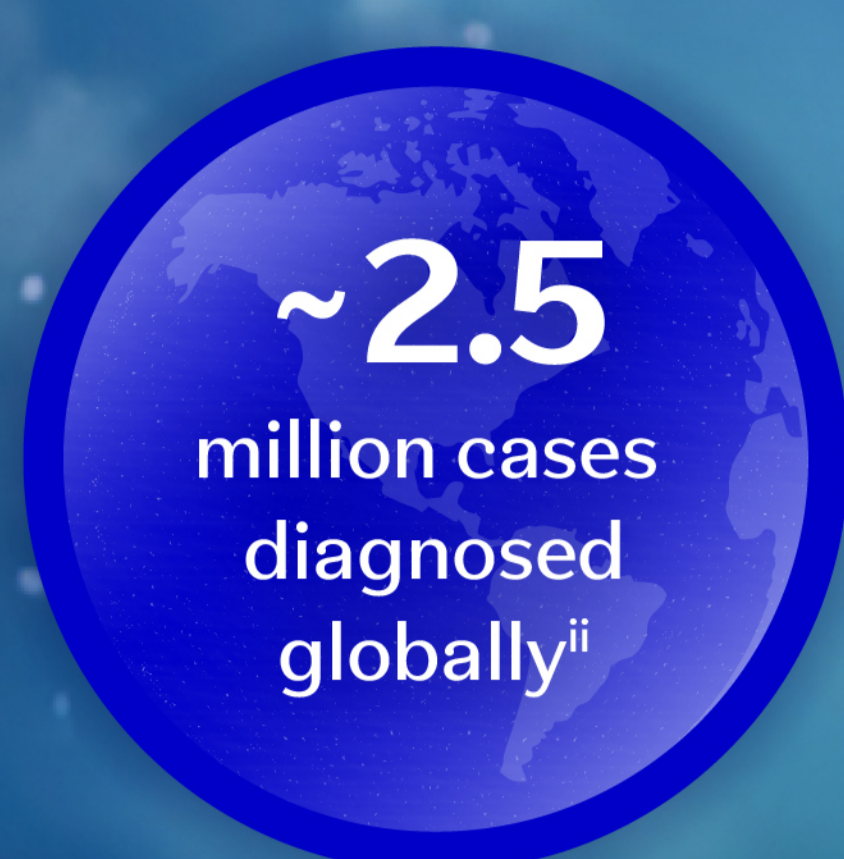


Understanding ALK-Positive Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)



Lung cancer is the #1 cause of cancer-related death worldwide.ⁱ



Despite advancements in treatment, outcomes for lung cancer remain poor.ⁱ

Signs and Symptoms

Lung cancer may not show symptoms until it has become advanced and spread to other parts of the body.ⁱⁱⁱ Symptoms can include:



Persistent cough



Worsening chest pain with breathing, coughing, or laughing



Hoarseness



Weight loss or loss of appetite



Coughing up blood



Shortness of breath



Fatigue

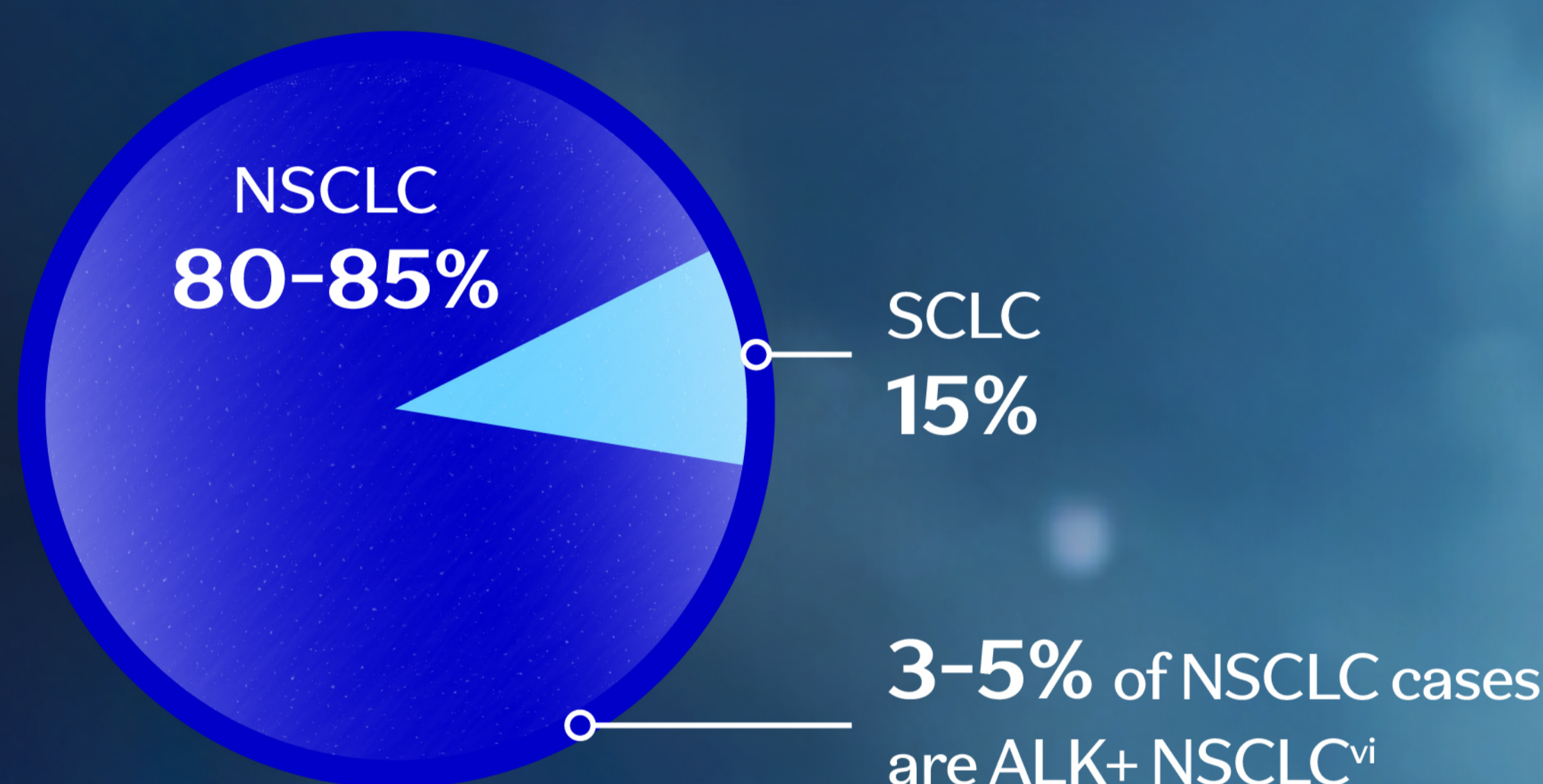


Wheezing

Types of Lung Cancer

The two main types of lung cancer are small cell lung cancer (SCLC) and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).^{iv} A subtype of NSCLC is anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive NSCLC.^v

All lung cancer cases^{iv}



ALK-positive NSCLC is caused by a mutation in the ALK gene.^v The mutation results when the ALK gene becomes fused with another gene, but it is unknown why this occurs.^{iii,v}



~72,000 new cases of ALK+ NSCLC are diagnosed annually worldwideⁱⁱⁱ



25-40% of those diagnosed may develop brain metastases within the first two years^{vii}



Half of cases of ALK+ NSCLC are diagnosed before 50 years oldⁱⁱⁱ

Testing and Treatment Options for ALK+ NSCLC

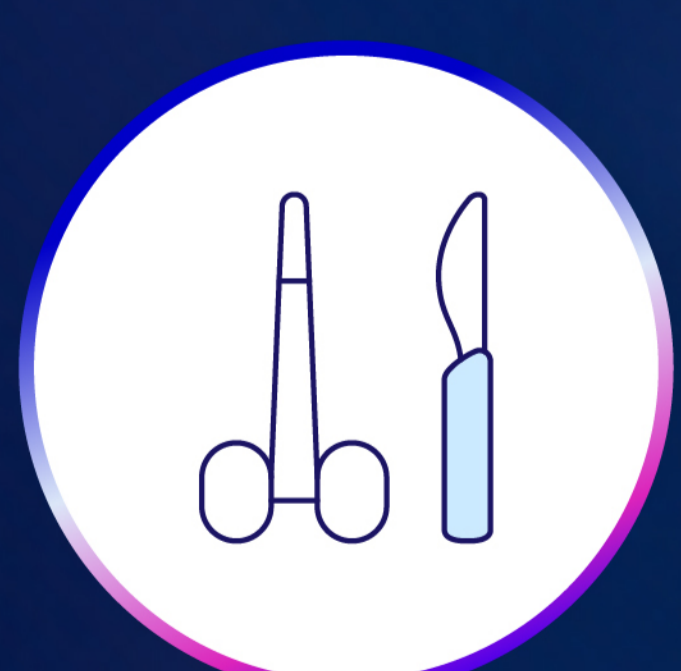
Biomarker testing is an important first step in the diagnosis of ALK-positive NSCLC.^v

Most people diagnosed will receive an ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) targeted therapy as a first treatment.^{v,viii}



Treatment resistance may develop, but innovation and research in this field are helping to address and delay disease progression.^{viii}

Other treatment options for ALK+ NSCLC^{viii}



Surgery



Radiation Therapy



Chemotherapy

ⁱ American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2024. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2024/2024-cancer-facts-and-figures-acf.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Bray F, Laversanne M, Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel RL, Soerjomataram I, Jemal A. Global cancer statistics 2022: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2024 Apr 4. doi: 10.3322/caac.21834. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38572751.

ⁱⁱⁱ ALKPositive.org. What is ALK-Positive Lung Cancer. <https://www.alkpositive.org/what-is-alk>.

^{iv} American Cancer Society. What is Lung Cancer? | Types of Lung Cancer. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/lung-cancer/about/what-is.html>

^v Lungevity. About ALK Positive Lung Cancer. <https://alk.lungevity.org/alk/about-alk-positive-lung-cancer>.

^{vi} Garber K. ALK, lung cancer, and personalized therapy: portent of the future? *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2010;102:672-675.

^{vii} Rangachari D, Yamaguchi N, VanderLaan PA, et al. Brain metastases in patients with EGFR-mutated or ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancers. *Lung Cancer.* 2015;88(1):108-111 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25682925>.

^{viii} ALKpositive.org. Treatment Options. www.alkpositive.org/treatment-options.