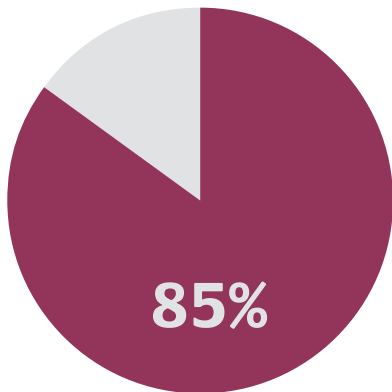


GETTING TO KNOW ALK+ NSCLC

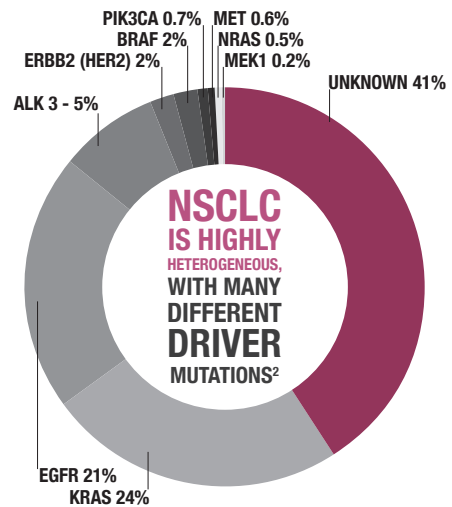
PREVALENCE OF LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer is one of the most common cancers and is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Even with substantial improvement in cancer detection and treatment over the past few decades, lung cancer is responsible for about 20 percent of cancer-related deaths worldwide, or about 1.6 million people each year.¹

WHAT IS NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)?



NSCLC is the most common form of lung cancer, accounting for approximately 85 percent of all lung cancers.¹

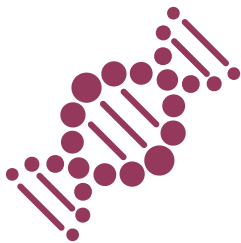


NSCLC IS HIGHLY HETEROGENEOUS, WITH MANY DIFFERENT DRIVER MUTATIONS²

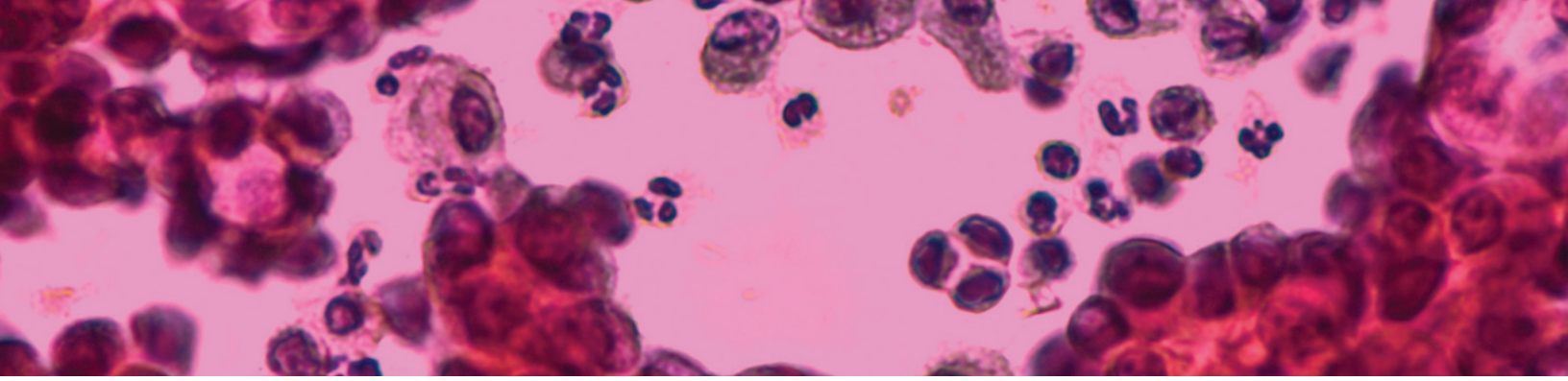
There are a number of different genetic mutations associated with NSCLC – making it complex to study, diagnose and treat.²

WHAT IS ANAPLASTIC LYMPHOMA KINASE-POSITIVE (ALK+) NSCLC?

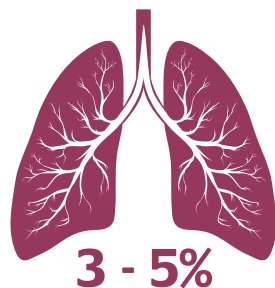
ALK+ NSCLC is a unique subset of lung cancer caused by a mutation in the anaplastic lymphoma kinase, or ALK, gene.



Genetic studies indicate that chromosomal rearrangements in the ALK gene are key drivers in a subset of NSCLC patients, where the altered ALK gene produces an abnormal protein that instructs cancer cells to grow and spread.



PREVALENCE OF ALK+ NSCLC



Between three and five percent of NSCLC patients have the ALK mutation.^{3,4,5}



There are roughly **40,000** new cases of ALK+ NSCLC worldwide each year.⁶

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT FOR ALK+ NSCLC

Lung cancer patients diagnosed at an earlier stage have a higher chance of survival, but most cases are not detected until later stages.⁷ However, advancements in lung cancer research are identifying the underlying genetic differences that may explain how lung cancer develops in different types of people and how factors – such as family history and environment – may be involved, opening up new ways to detect and potentially treat ALK+ NSCLC earlier.⁸

TOTAL LUNG
CANCER POPULATION

vs

ALK+ NSCLC
POPULATION

MEDIAN AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

70

52

The median age at diagnosis is 70 among all lung cancers and most are 65 or older.⁹ However, among the ALK+ NSCLC population, the median age at diagnosis drops to 52.⁶

TOTAL LUNG
CANCER POPULATION

vs

ALK+ NSCLC
POPULATION

SMOKING HISTORY

VERY COMMON
RESPONSIBLE FOR
80%
OF DEATHS¹⁰

NOT VERY COMMON
MOSTLY NON SMOKERS
AND LIGHT SMOKERS

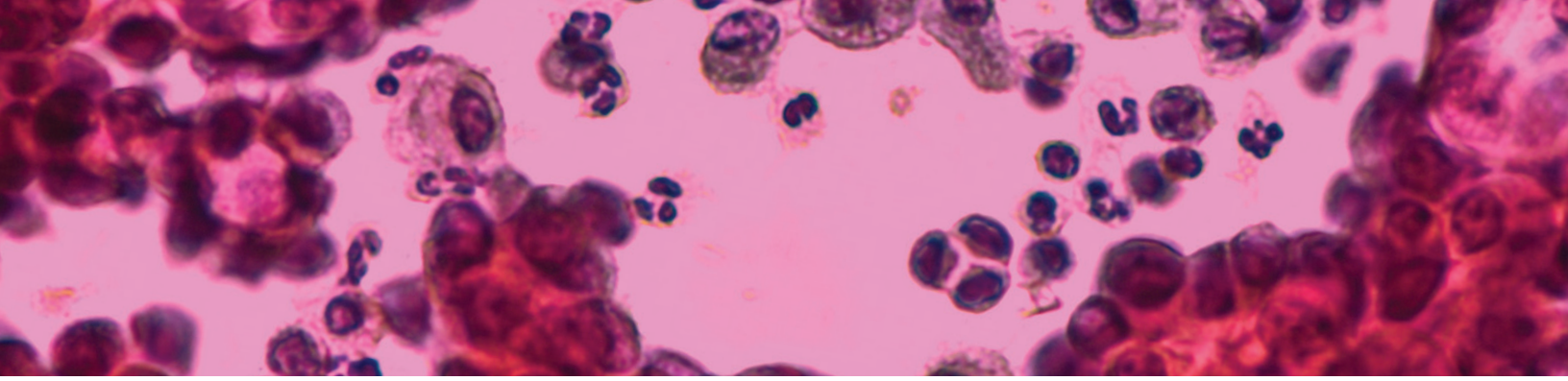
While the link between lung cancer and smoking is well established, smoking history can vary among people with NSCLC, with certain subtypes, such as ALK, being found more often in light or non-smokers.¹¹

CAP/IASLC/AMP guidelines recommend ALK testing for adenocarcinomas and mixed lung cancers with an adenocarcinoma component, regardless of histologic grade.¹²

CAP, The College of American Pathologists; IASLC, International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer; AMP, Association for Molecular Pathology



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