

Effect of lorlatinib or crizotinib treatment in people from Asia with lung cancer after 5 years in the CROWN study

The full title of this abstract is: First-line lorlatinib vs crizotinib in Asian patients with *ALK*+ non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): 5-year outcomes from the CROWN study

VIEW SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACT

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Date of summary:
September 2024

Study number: NCT03052608



Study start date:
April 2017

Study end date:
December 2028

For more information on this study, go to:
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03052608>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

What are the key takeaways from this study?

- People from Asia who took **lorlatinib** as their first treatment for lung cancer lived longer without their cancer getting worse than people from Asia who took **crizotinib** as their first treatment.
- The results in people from Asia were similar to the results in all people from the global CROWN study.

PHONETICS

Find out how to say medical terms used in this summary



ALK gene
< a-ell-kay jeen >



Crizotinib
< krih-ZOH-tih-nib >



Lorlatinib
< lor-LA-tih-nib >



Metastatic
< meh-tuh-STA-tik >

GLOSSARY

Cancer: abnormal cells that grow and divide without control and spread to other parts of the body.

Gene: a part of our genetic material (DNA) that contains information for making a specific protein. Proteins are substances that help the body to function.

Metastatic: cancer that has spread from the place where it started to another part of the body.

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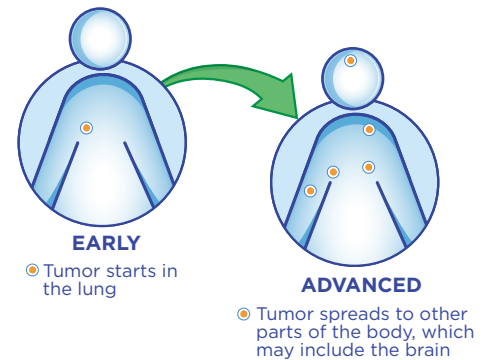
More Information

Additional information about the study

What does this study look at?

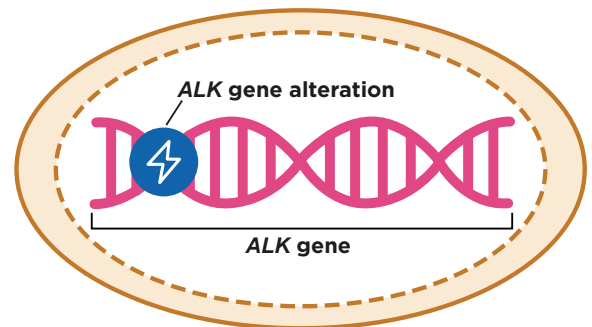
What is advanced NSCLC?

- Non-small cell lung **cancer**, or NSCLC, is the most common type of lung cancer.
- NSCLC that has spread to other parts of the lungs or body is called advanced or **metastatic** NSCLC.



What is *ALK*-positive NSCLC?

- The **gene** for anaplastic lymphoma kinase, or *ALK* for short, makes the ALK protein.
- The ALK protein controls how cells grow.
- Some people with NSCLC have cancer cells with changes, known as alterations, in certain genes.
- People who have *ALK*-positive NSCLC have an alteration in the *ALK* gene.



What are lorlatinib and crizotinib?

- **Lorlatinib** and **crizotinib** are types of medicines called ALK inhibitors. These medicines stop cancer cells from growing by blocking the actions of proteins like ALK.
- **Crizotinib** was the first ALK inhibitor used in people with *ALK*-positive NSCLC.
- **Lorlatinib** is a newer type of ALK inhibitor.
- **Lorlatinib** and **crizotinib** are both approved to treat people with *ALK*-positive NSCLC.

What is the CROWN study?

- In the CROWN study, researchers are looking at the effects of **lorlatinib** and **crizotinib** in people with *ALK*-positive NSCLC.
- In this study, people were assigned at random to take one of these two medications:
 - **Lorlatinib** is a tablet taken by mouth once a day.
 - **Crizotinib** is a capsule taken by mouth twice a day.
- People were observed for 5 years after starting treatment with these medications.

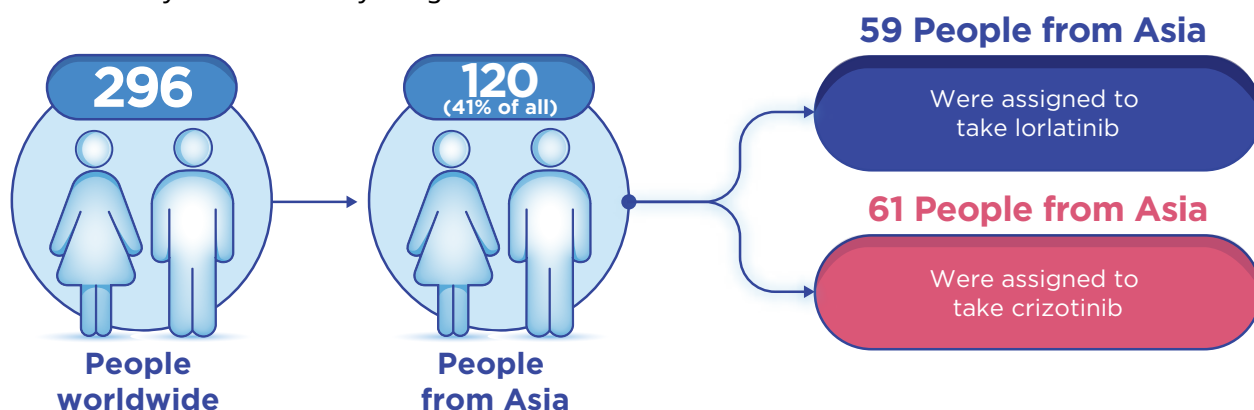
In this study, researchers wanted to find out...

- How well treatment with lorlatinib and crizotinib worked in people from Asia with advanced *ALK*-positive NSCLC and how safe these medicines were after 5 years.



Who took part in this study?

- A total of 296 people with advanced *ALK*-positive NSCLC who had not been treated for lung cancer took part in the CROWN study; 120 people were from Asian countries.
- People in the study were randomly assigned to take **lorlatinib** or **crizotinib**.



What did this study measure?

- How long people from Asia who took **lorlatinib** or **crizotinib** lived without their cancer getting worse.
- The number of people from Asia whose tumors shrank or disappeared after taking **lorlatinib** or **crizotinib**.
- The number of people from Asia who experienced unwanted side effects after taking **lorlatinib** or **crizotinib**.

RESULTS

What were the results of this study after observing people for 5 years?

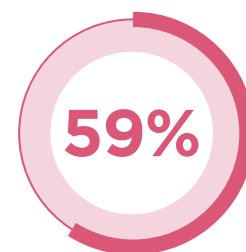
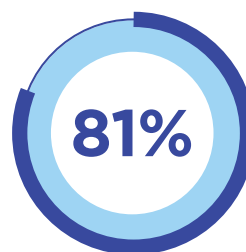
How long did at least half of the people from Asia live without their cancer getting worse?

- In people from Asia who took **lorlatinib**, it is **too early to tell** because more than half of them are still alive without their cancer getting worse.
- In people from Asia who took **crizotinib**, at least half lived without their cancer getting worse for **9.2 months**.
- People from Asia taking **lorlatinib** lived longer without their cancer getting worse than people from Asia taking **crizotinib**. This was not different based on alterations in other genes, like *EML4-ALK* or *TP53*, that affect how cancer cells grow.



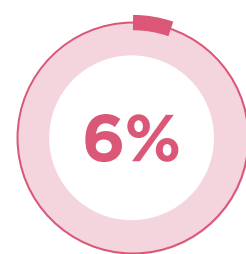
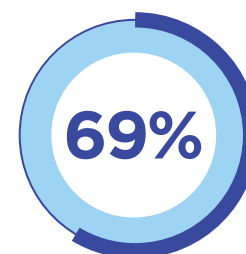
How many people from Asia had their tumors shrink or disappear after starting treatment?

- 48 out of 59 people from Asia (81%) who took **lorlatinib** had their tumors shrink or disappear.
- 36 out of 61 people from Asia (59%) who took **crizotinib** had their tumors shrink or disappear.



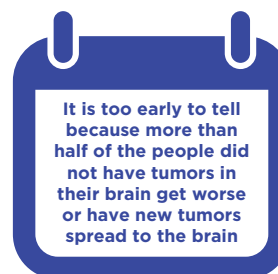
Among people from Asia who had tumors in their brain before starting treatment, how many had the tumors in their brain shrink or disappear after starting treatment?

- 9 out of 13 people from Asia (69%) who took **lorlatinib** had the tumors in their brain shrink or disappear.
- 1 out of 16 people from Asia (6%) who took **crizotinib** had the tumors in their brain shrink or disappear.



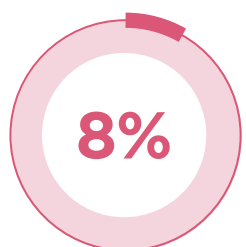
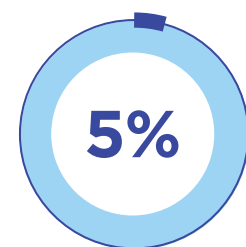
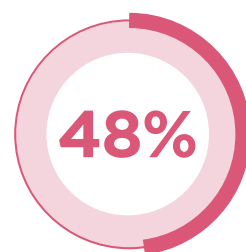
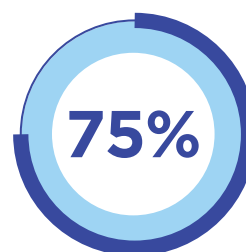
How much time passed until people from Asia had tumors in their brain get worse or had new tumors spread to the brain?

- In people from Asia who took **lorlatinib**, it is **too early to tell** because more than half of them did not have tumors in their brain get worse or have new tumors spread to the brain.
- In people from Asia who took **crizotinib**, at least half had tumors in their brain get worse or had new tumors spread to the brain after **14.6 months**.



How many people from Asia had severe or life-threatening side effects related to treatment or stopped treatment because of side effects?

- 44 out of 59 people from Asia (75%) who took **lorlatinib**, compared with 29 out of 60 (48%) who took **crizotinib**, had severe or life-threatening side effects related to treatment.
- 3 out of 59 people from Asia (5%) who took **lorlatinib**, compared with 5 out of 60 (8%) who took **crizotinib**, stopped treatment because of side effects.



What were the main conclusions of this study?

- People from Asia with previously untreated advanced *ALK*-positive NSCLC who took **lorlatinib** lived longer without their cancer getting worse or spreading to the brain than people from Asia who took **crizotinib**.
- More people from Asia who took **lorlatinib** had their tumors shrink or disappear than people from Asia who took **crizotinib**.
- These results in a population of people from Asia were similar to the results in all people in the global CROWN study.

This summary reports the results of a single study. The results of this study may differ from those of other studies. Health professionals should make treatment decisions based on all available evidence, not on the results of a single study.

This study described is still ongoing; therefore, the final outcomes of this study may differ from the outcomes described in this summary. Lorlatinib and crizotinib are approved to treat the condition under study that is discussed in this summary.

MORE INFORMATION

Who sponsored this study?

This study was sponsored by Pfizer Inc.

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The sponsor thanks everyone who took part in this study.

Where can I find more information?

For more information on this study, please visit:

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<https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03052608>

For more information on clinical trials in general, please visit:

<https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study-basics/learn-about-studies>

<https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/find-a-clinical-trial/what-clinical-trials-are>