

Journal Club Spotlights: Current Advancements in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer



Key Concepts

CROWN Trial – 7-Year Analysis

- Lorlatinib, a highly selective third-generation *ALK* inhibitor, demonstrated unprecedented long-term clinical efficacy in the 7-year follow-up analysis of the CROWN trial. Patients with previously untreated advanced *ALK*-positive NSCLC treated with lorlatinib experienced sustained improvements in progression-free survival and time to intracranial progression compared with crizotinib. Notably, most of the 70% of patients who remained progression-free during the first 24 months of therapy had a very low subsequent risk of disease progression or death through 7 years of follow-up.
- Proactive patient education, monitoring, and management are essential prior to initiating lorlatinib due to its distinct adverse event profile, which includes weight gain, hyperlipidemia, cognitive and mood effects, peripheral edema, and hypertension. Early recognition and intervention can help optimize treatment adherence and long-term outcomes.
- Lorlatinib therapy should be individualized in patients with advanced *ALK*-positive NSCLC, based on patient comorbidities, treatment tolerability, and adverse event burden. Appropriate dose interruptions and dose reductions can effectively improve tolerability, while generally preserving the substantial clinical benefits associated with long-term lorlatinib therapy.