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## **Interim Analysis of ALTA-1L Demonstrates Potential for Brigatinib as First-Line Treatment Option for ALK-Positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**

*Toronto, Canada* – September 25, 2018 – An interim analysis provided the first comparative data on the efficacy and safety of brigatinib vs. crizotinib in patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitor-naïve ALK+ non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Ross Camidge, M.D., Ph.D., Joyce Zeff Chair in Lung Cancer Research at the University of Colorado Cancer Center, presented these findings today at the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer’s (IASLC’s) 19th World Conference on Lung Cancer (WCLC) in Toronto, Canada.

The ALTA-1L study, an open-label, multicenter Phase III clinical trial of 275 patients, utilized a blinded independent review committee (BIRC) to assess brigatinib vs. crizotinib in patients with Stage IIIB/IV ALK+ NSCLC based on local ALK testing. Criteria for BIRC assessment included progression-free survival (PFS), as defined by the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST), as well as confirmed objective response rate (ORR), confirmed intracranial ORR (icORR), intracranial PFS (icPFS), overall survival and safety.

One-year post-treatment, 67 percent of patients treated with brigatinib remained progression-free compared to 43 percent of those treated with crizotinib, the first-line standard of care comparator used. The risk of progression or death was reduced by 51 percent with brigatinib compared to crizotinib. Overall, 71 percent of patients with ALK+ NSCLC had a confirmed response to brigatinib versus 60 percent treated with crizotinib.

“Interim data shows brigatinib is set to become a first-line treatment option for ALK+ lung cancer,” said Dr. Camidge, lead investigator of the ALTA-1L study. “Even with only nine to 11 months of follow-up, the efficacy of brigatinib is clearly superior to crizotinib. A lot of the initial difference is driven by an effect on brain metastases, which tend to be an earlier progression event. However, once differences in control of disease outside the brain have time to manifest, it is possible the PFS improvement may increase.”

### **About the WCLC**

The World Conference on Lung Cancer (WCLC) is the world’s largest meeting dedicated solely to lung cancer and other thoracic malignancies, attracting over 7,000 researchers, physicians and specialists from more than 100 countries. The conference will cover a wide range of disciplines and unveil research studies and clinical trial results. For more information, visit <http://wclc2018.iaslc.org/>. Follow the conference on social media with: #WCLC2018.

### **About the IASLC**

The International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC) is the only global organization dedicated solely to the study of lung cancer and other thoracic malignancies. Founded in 1974, the association's

membership includes more than 7,500 lung cancer specialists across all disciplines in over 100 countries, forming a global network working together to conquer lung and thoracic cancers worldwide. The association also publishes the *Journal of Thoracic Oncology*, the primary educational and informational publication for topics relevant to the prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of all thoracic malignancies. Visit [www.iaslc.org](http://www.iaslc.org) for more information. You can also follow the IASLC on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#) and [Instagram](#).

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