Lorlatinib

- Elucidation of lorlatinib toxicity mechanisms through GC-MS-based metabolomics
- Complete and durable regression of leptomeningeal involvement during lorlatinib treatment in a patient with lung cancer
- An Infant-Type Hemispheric Glioma With SOX5::ALK: A Novel Fusion
- The Efficacy of PCSK9 Inhibitors in Treating Hypercholesterolemia Caused by Lorlatinib: A Report of Two Cases
- Case report: ATIC-ALK fusion in infant-type hemispheric glioma and response to lorlatinib
- Neurocognitive Adverse Events in Patients With ALK or ROS1-Positive, Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Receiving Lorlatinib
- Lorlatinib for the Treatment of ALK Fusion-Positive Infant-Type Hemispheric Glioma: A Case Report
- Continuation of Lorlatinib May Bring Benefits to ALK-Positive NSCLC Beyond Progressive Disease; More Things Should Be Considered

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Lorlatinib is a medication used for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has certain mutations in the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) gene, as well as certain mutations in the ROS1 gene. It is a third-generation ALK inhibitor, meaning that it is more potent than earlier drugs in its class and is able to target tumors that have developed resistance to those earlier drugs.

Lorlatinib works by blocking the activity of the ALK and ROS1 proteins, which are involved in the growth and spread of cancer cells. By inhibiting these proteins, lorlatinib can slow or stop the growth of cancer cells and shrink tumors.

Common side effects of lorlatinib include fatigue, weight gain, cognitive impairment, and digestive issues such as nausea, diarrhea, and constipation. More serious side effects may include liver toxicity and lung problems such as pneumonia and breathing difficulties. As with all medications, it is important to discuss the potential benefits and risks of lorlatinib with your healthcare provider before starting treatment.

Neurocognitive Adverse Events in Patients With ALK or ROS1-Positive, Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Receiving Lorlatinib [1].

Lorlatinib for the Treatment of ALK Fusion-Positive Infant-Type Hemispheric Glioma: A Case Report [2].

Continuation of Lorlatinib May Bring Benefits to ALK-Positive NSCLC Beyond Progressive Disease; More Things Should Be Considered [3].

1)
Zhao B, Wu J, Ma W. Neurocognitive Adverse Events in Patients With ALK or ROS1-Positive, Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Receiving Lorlatinib. J Thorac Oncol. 2023 Mar;18(3):e26-e27. doi: 10.1016/j.jtho.2022.11.011. PMID: 36842815.
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Greenwell AM, Baughan S, Altinok D, Marupudi NI, Kupsky W, Kumar-Sinha C, Gorsi HS. Lorlatinib for the Treatment of ALK Fusion-Positive Infant-Type Hemispheric Glioma: A Case Report. JCO Precis Oncol. 2022 Oct;6:e2200255. doi: 10.1200/PO.22.00255. PMID: 36315913.

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