Atezolizumab for locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer – second line

NIHR HSRIC

Record Status
This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation
NIHR HSRIC. Atezolizumab for locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer – second line. Birmingham: NIHR Horizon Scanning Research&Intelligence Centre. Horizon Scanning Review. 2015

Authors' objectives
Atezolizumab is intended to be used as second line therapy for the treatment of locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). If licensed it would offer an additional treatment option for such patients, a group who currently have few effective therapies available. Atezolizumab is a monoclonal antibody that binds to PD-L1 on the surface tumour cells, reducing the immunosuppressive interaction between PD-L1 on the cell surface and PD-1 receptors on the surfaces of tumour infiltrating cytotoxic T-cells. Atezolizumab does not currently have Marketing Authorisation in the EU for any indication. In the UK, lung cancer is the second most common diagnosed cancer, but the most common cause of cancer death, accounting for more than 1 in 5 cancer deaths. Most lung cancers are diagnosed in the later stages of the disease. For people presenting with stage IIIIB NSCLC the 5-year survival rate is around 7-9%, and for people presenting with stage IV NSCLC, it varies from 2-13%. Median survival for patients with stage IV NSCLC treated with platinum-based therapy is 8 to 12 months. The aim of treatment for locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC is to prolong survival, improve quality of life, and control disease-related symptoms. In patients with activating epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations (except EGFR wild-type mutations), EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy should be considered as front-line therapy. Erlotinib and gefitinib are options for patients with EGFR-TK positive metastatic NSCLC. Afatinib is also an option for EGFR-TK positive metastatic NSCLC not previously treated with another EGFR-TKI. Atezolizumab is currently in one phase III clinical trial comparing its effect on overall survival against treatment with docetaxel. This trial is expected to complete in June 2017.

Final publication URL
http://www.hsric.nihr.ac.uk/topics/atezolizumab-for-locally-advanced-or-metastatic-non-small-cell-lung-cancer-second-line/

Indexing Status
Subject indexing assigned by CRD

MeSH
Humans; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols; Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung; Lung Neoplasms

Language Published
English

Country of organisation
England

English summary
An English language summary is available.

Address for correspondence
NIHR Horizon Scanning Research&Intelligence Centre, University of Birmingham, Institute of Applied Health Research, Public Health building, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT Tel: 0121 414 9077 Email: nihrhsc@contacts.bham.ac.uk
AccessionNumber
32016000371

Date abstract record published
04/03/2016