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Anlotinib as a third-line therapy in patients with refractory advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a multicentre, randomised phase II trial (ALTER0302)

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Background: Anlotinib (AL3818) is a novel multitarget tyrosine kinase inhibitor, inhibiting tumour angiogenesis and proliferative signalling. The objective of this study was to assess the safety and efficacy of third-line anlotinib for patients with refractory advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (RA-NSCLC).

Methods: Eligible patients were randomised 1:1 to receive anlotinib (12 mg per day, *per os*; days 1–14; 21 days per cycle) or a placebo. The primary end point was progression-free survival (PFS).

Results: A total of 117 eligible patients enrolled from 13 clinical centres in China were analysed in the full analysis set. No patients received immune check-point inhibitors and epidermal growth factor receptor status was unknown in 60.7% of the population. PFS was better with anlotinib compared with the placebo (4.8 vs 1.2 months; hazard ratio (HR)=0.32; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.20–0.51; $P<0.0001$), as well as overall response rate (ORR) (10.0%; 95% CI, 2.4–17.6% vs 0%; 95% CI, 0–6.27%; $P=0.028$). The median overall survival (OS) was 9.3 months (95% CI, 6.8–15.1) for the anlotinib group and 6.3 months (95% CI, 4.3–10.5) for the placebo group (HR=0.78; 95% CI, 0.51–1.18; $P=0.2316$). Adverse events were more frequent in the anlotinib than the placebo group. The percentage of grade 3–4 treatment-related adverse events was 21.67% in the anlotinib group.

Conclusions: Anlotinib as a third-line treatment provided significant PFS benefits to patients with RA-NSCLC when compared with the placebo, and the toxicity profiles showed good tolerance.

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Lung cancer is the leading cause of worldwide cancer mortality (Torre *et al*, 2015). Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for ~85% of all lung cancers (Molina *et al*, 2008). Most lung cancer cases are diagnosed in the advanced stages, and only a minority of these patients can be treated with surgery. The discovery of mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and chromosomal translocations in the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) have transformed the care of NSCLC by incorporating tumour genotyping in the therapeutic treatment (Tamura *et al*, 2008; Mok *et al*, 2009; Solomon *et al*, 2014). First-line targeted therapies, as well as platinum-based third-generation antitumour agents, have significantly improved the survival of patients with advanced NSCLC (Mok *et al*, 2009; Solomon *et al*, 2014; Sacher *et al*, 2015). Docetaxel, pemetrexed, and checkpoint blockade blockers are considered standard second-line therapies based on several randomised controlled trials (Shepherd *et al*, 2000; Hanna *et al*, 2004; Tassinari *et al*, 2010; Borghaei *et al*, 2015). There is no accepted choice for third-line therapy, although erlotinib has been considered. However, for the EGFR unselected or EGFR wild-type patients, the efficacy of third-line erlotinib is unsatisfactory (Yoshioka *et al*, 2010), so new therapies are clearly needed.

Anlotinib (AL3818) is an inhibitor targeting multiple receptor tyrosine kinases involved in tumour progression, especially the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor type 2 and 3, the platelet-derived growth factor β (PDGFR β), and the stem cell-factor receptor (c-Kit). A phase I study has reported that anlotinib was generally well tolerated at a daily oral dose of 12 mg or lower in patients with advanced refractory solid tumours (Sun *et al*, 2016).

The present study describes a randomised, double-blind, multi-centre, phase II study that determined the efficacy and safety of anlotinib as a third-line or beyond therapy for patients with refractory advanced NSCLC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and patients. This randomised, double-blind, phase II study enrolled patients from 13 hospitals in China between September 2013 and May 2014. Eligibility criteria were as follows: a metastatic or recurrent advanced NSCLC confirmed by histology or cytology; a measurable disease; patients who failed at least two kinds of systemic chemotherapy (third line or beyond) or drug intolerance; patients 18–70 years of age; an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group PS of 0–2; an estimated survival duration of >3 months; an absolute neutrophil count $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9 l^{-1}$ and a platelet count $\geq 100 \times 10^9 l^{-1}$; adequate kidney (creatinine clearance $\geq 60 \text{ ml min}^{-1}$) and liver functions (bilirubin $< 1.25 \times$ the upper limit of normal; and an aspartate transaminase and alanine transaminase $\leq 2.5 \times$ the upper limit of normal). Exclusion criteria included the following: a small-cell lung cancer (SCLC, including mixed SCLC/NSCLC); a history of haemoptysis; a symptomatic brain metastases or brain metastases controlled for <2 months; a central cavity of squamous cell lung cancer or NSCLC accompanied by haemoptysis (>50 ml per day); and a systemic antitumour therapy scheduled in the preceding 4 weeks or during this study.

The study was performed in full accordance with the International Conference of Harmonisation Good Clinical Practice guidelines, the Declaration of Helsinki, and other applicable bioethical guidelines. The study protocol was independently approved by the ethics committees of each participating centre. All patients provided a written informed consent. The trial is registered with Clinicaltrials.gov.

Randomisation and intervention. Patients were registered in an online randomised trial system and medication ordering system. Randomisation was performed centrally and was comparable

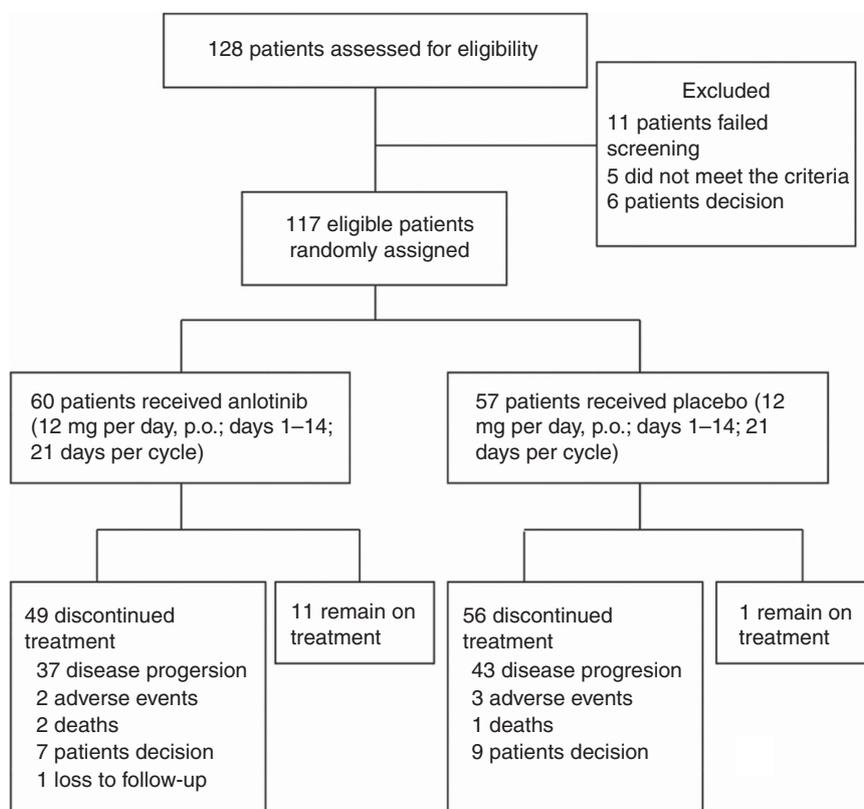


Figure 1. Patient flowchart.

between the centres. Patients were randomised 1:1 to receive anlotinib (Chia Tai Tianqing Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd, Nanjing, China) or placebo (Chia Tai Tianqing Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd) until progression, unacceptable toxicity, withdrawal of patient consent, or death. Anlotinib was given orally, once daily (12 mg) on days 1–14 of a 21-day cycle. The patients and physicians were blinded to the treatments. Only the pharmacists were aware of the treatments being received, and they had no contact with the patients. The code could be broken anytime for a specific patient in cases of medical emergency.

End points. The primary end point was progression-free survival (PFS) of the intent-to-treat population. PFS was defined as the interval from the date of randomisation to the date of disease progression or death from any cause, whichever occurred first. Secondary end points included the objective response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), and overall survival (OS). The ORR included the complete response (CR) and partial response (PR), and the DCR included the CR, PR, and stable disease (SD). The response to treatment was assessed every two cycles by imaging. Tumour response and progression were assessed according to the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours, version 1.1. The OS was defined as the time from randomisation to the date of death or the last follow-up.

Safety was evaluated throughout the study. Adverse events (AEs) were graded according to the NCI Common Terminology Criteria for AEs (CTCAE), version 4.0. The dose could be reduced to 8–10 mg per day for patients who had grade 3 or 4 treatment-related toxicities or for patients with intolerable grade 2 toxicity, despite maximum supportive care measures. Adverse events were defined as any adverse medical events occurring after the first dose of the study drug (anlotinib or placebo) in the clinical trial to within 1 month after the last dose. The end points and safety were assessed by an independent review committee comprised of experienced and trained medical and oncological professionals.

Statistical analysis. Using $\alpha = 0.05$, a power of 80%, a randomisation ratio of 1:1, and a loss to follow-up of 10%, and based on an estimated median PFS of 6 weeks in the placebo group and 12 weeks in the anlotinib group (Paz-Ares *et al*, 2015), the minimal sample size was estimated to be 48 patients per group.

Efficacy outcomes were analysed based on the intent-to-treat population, which was defined as all randomised subjects. The safety set included all randomised patients who received at least one dose of study medication and had records of safety. Demographic data, outcome data, and other clinical parameters were presented as the frequency for categorical variables, and the mean \pm standard deviation for continuous variables. Proportions were compared using the χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate. Continuous variables were tested using an independent-samples *t*-test. The Kaplan–Meier method was used to assess median PFS and OS with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Differences in survival were assessed using the log-rank test. The proportional hazards (Cox) model was used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) for PFS and OS with 95% CIs. Overall response rates were compared using the Mantel–Haenszel χ^2 test. Two-sided values of $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Patient population. One hundred and seventeen patients were enrolled from 13 centres between 3 September 2013 and 8 May 2014. Sixty patients were in the anlotinib group and 57 patients were in the placebo group (Figure 1). Baseline characteristics were similar between the two groups (Table 1).

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the patients^a

Characteristic	Anlotinib, N = 60	Placebo, N = 57
Mean age (years)	55.2 \pm 10.0	55.5 \pm 9.1
Age (years), n (%)		
≤ 60	38 (63.3%)	39 (68.4%)
> 60	22 (36.7%)	18 (31.6%)
Gender, n (%)		
Male	26 (43.3%)	33 (57.9%)
Female	34 (56.7%)	24 (42.1%)
Smoking history ^b , n (%)		
Never	42 (70.0%)	29 (50.9%)
Current/former	18 (30.0%)	28 (49.1%)
ECOG, n (%)		
0	7 (11.7%)	3 (5.2%)
1	47 (78.3%)	49 (86.0%)
2	6 (10.0%)	5 (8.8%)
Histology, n (%)		
Adenocarcinoma	54 (90.0%)	50 (87.7%)
Squamous	6 (10.0%)	7 (12.3%)
Anatomic stage, n (%)		
IIIB	6 (10.0%)	2 (3.5%)
IV	54 (90.0%)	55 (96.5%)
EGFR mutation, n (%)		
Positive	12 (20.0%)	9 (15.8%)
Negative	14 (23.3%)	11 (19.3%)
Unknown	34 (56.7%)	37 (64.9%)
Number of metastases		
≤ 3	21 (35.0%)	16 (28.1%)
> 3	39 (65.0%)	41 (71.9%)
Efficacy of previous therapy (disease control)		
Yes	58 (96.7%)	52 (91.2%)
No	2 (3.3%)	5 (8.8%)
Treatment after anlotinib failure		
Chemotherapy	11 (18.3%)	9 (15.8%)
Best supportive care	44 (73.3%)	45 (78.9%)
EGFR-TKI	29 (48.3%)	33 (57.9%)
Antiangiogenesis therapy	7 (11.7%)	4 (7.0%)
Chemotherapy		
Pemetrexed + platinum	13 (21.7%)	13 (22.8%)
Docetaxel + platinum	32 (53.3%)	30 (52.6%)
Paclitaxel + platinum	22 (36.7%)	24 (42.1%)
Vinorelbine + platinum	14 (23.3%)	11 (19.3%)
Gemcitabine + platinum	24 (40.0%)	25 (43.9%)
Other	25 (41.7%)	29 (50.9%)

Abbreviations: ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; EGFR = epidermal growth factor receptor; n = number.
^aValues are shown as the mean \pm s.d. or n (%). There were no between-group differences in the baseline characteristics, except for smoking history (two-sided test).
^bThere were statistical differences in smoking history (two-sided test).

Efficacy. The primary PFS (data cutoff on 31 October 2014) was longer in the anlotinib group (4.8 months; 95% CI, 3.5–6.4) compared with the placebo group (1.2 months, 95% CI, 0.7–1.6). A Cox model was used to examine the impact of baseline characteristics on PFS, including therapy (anlotinib vs placebo), age, sex, smoking history, stage, the efficacy of previous treatments, histology, and the number of metastases. The results showed that the HR of PFS for the anlotinib group vs the placebo group was 0.32 (95% CI, 0.20–0.51; $P < 0.0001$) (Figure 2A). All subgroup analyses showed that the anlotinib group had a significantly longer PFS than the placebo group, except for the ≤ 3 metastases subgroup, especially for patients with > 3 metastases, and EGFR mutations (Figure 2B). The median PFS for EGFR mutation-positive patients who received anlotinib ($n = 12$) and placebo ($n = 9$) were 6.93 and 0.72 months, respectively ($P < 0.001$). The median PFS for EGFR mutation-negative patients who received

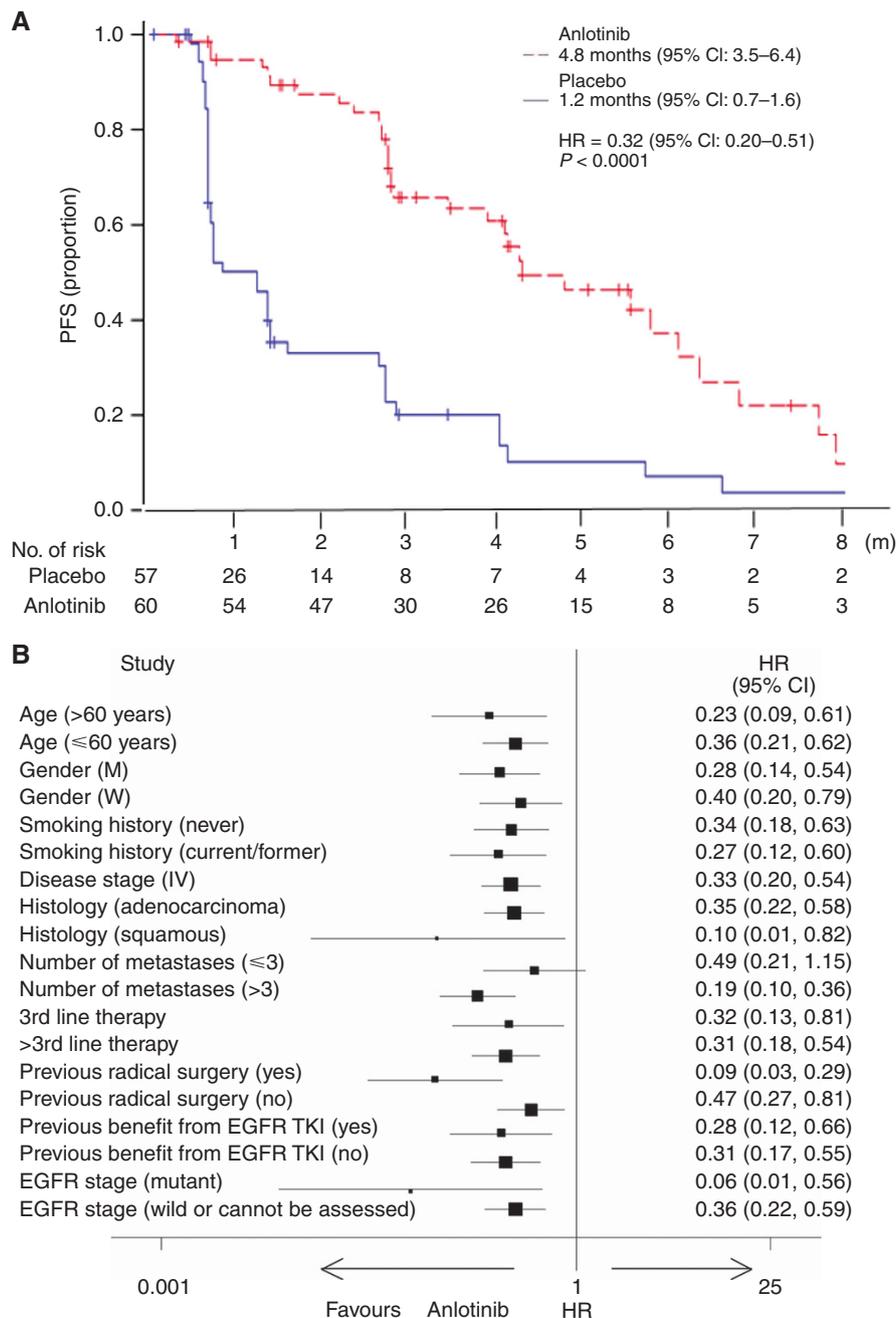


Figure 2. Comparison of progression-free survival. (A) Kaplan–Meier curves of PFS. (B) A Forest plot of PFS in the subgroups. CI=confidence interval; EGFR=epidermal growth factor receptor; HR=hazard ratio; PFS=progression-free survival.

anlotinib ($n = 14$) and placebo ($n = 11$) were 4.14 and 1.38 months, respectively ($P = 0.0022$). The PFS for the anlotinib group and the placebo group according to different EGFR mutation status were shown in Supplementary Figure 1.

The median OS (data cutoff, 3 February 2016) was 9.3 months (95% CI, 6.8–15.1) for the anlotinib group, and 6.3 months (95% CI, 4.3–10.5) for the placebo group (HR = 0.78; 95% CI, 0.51–1.18; $P = 0.2316$) (Figure 3). The median OS for EGFR mutation-positive patients who received anlotinib ($n = 12$) and placebo ($n = 9$) were 7.43 and 4.60 months, respectively ($P = 0.9068$). The median OS for EGFR mutation-negative patients who received anlotinib ($n = 14$) and placebo ($n = 11$) were 10.08 and 5.06 months respectively ($P = 0.0187$) (Supplementary Figure 2). The ORR improved (10.0%; 95% CI, 2.4–17.6% vs 0%; 95% CI, 0–6.3%; $P = 0.028$) (Table 2). The DCR was 83.3% (95% CI, 73.9–92.8%) in

the anlotinib group vs 31.6% (95% CI, 19.5–43.7%) in the placebo group ($P < 0.0001$). Supplementary Figure 3 shows the best percentage change from baseline for the size of the target lesion for patients with measurable disease.

In the anlotinib group, 11 patients (18.3%) accepted chemotherapy or targeted therapy, and 44 patients (73.3%) received the best supportive care after failure of the anlotinib therapy. In the placebo group, nine patients received chemotherapy (15.8%) and 45 patients (78.9%) received the best supportive care after progression. There was no difference between the two groups ($P = 0.852$).

Safety. Adverse events (grades 1–4) occurred more frequently with anlotinib (91.67%; 55 out of 60) than with placebo (70.18%; 40 out of 57) ($P = 0.0040$). The following AEs were significantly more frequent in the anlotinib group than in the control group:

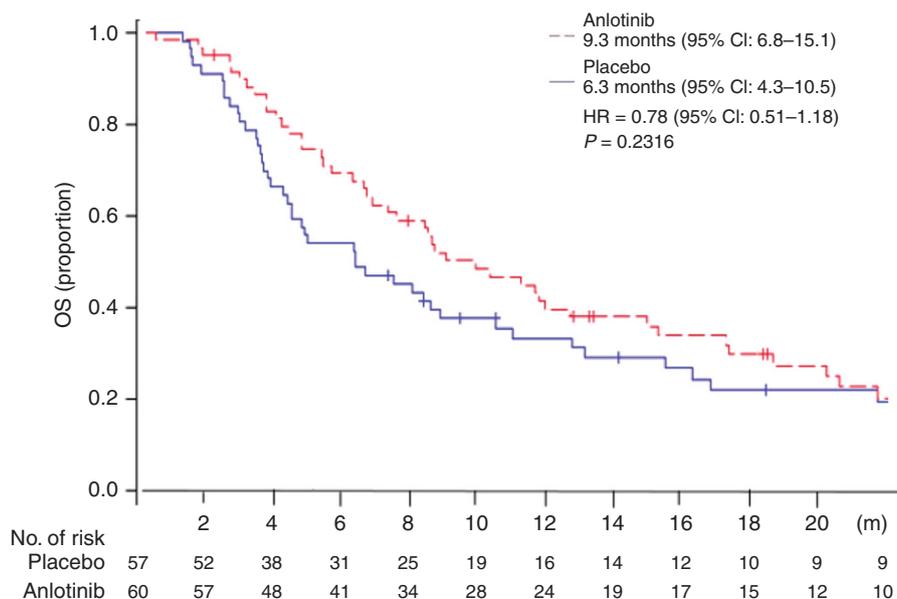


Figure 3. Kaplan–Meier curves of OS. CI=confidence interval; HR=hazard ratio; OS=overall survival.

Table 2. Overall response percentages in the intent-to-treat set

n (%)	Anlotinib, N = 60	Placebo, N = 57
ORR ^a	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Complete response	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Partial response	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Stable disease	44 (73.3%)	18 (31.6%)
Progressive disease	5 (8.3%)	32 (56.1%)
Unevaluable	5 (8.3%)	7 (12.3%)

Abbreviations: DCR = disease control rate; n = number; ORR = overall response rate.
^aThere was a statistical difference between the two groups (two-sided test). $P = 0.0276$ for the ORR; $P < 0.0001$ for the DCR.

hypertension (55.00%), elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH, 36.67%), hand and foot syndrome (HFSR, 28.33%), elevated thyroglobulin (TG, 26.67%), elevated total cholesterol (25.00%), and diarrhoea (23.33%). The percentage of treatment-related grade 3 or 4 AEs in the anlotinib group was 21.67% (13 out of 60) compared with 5.26% (3 out of 57) in the placebo group ($P = 0.0140$). The most common treatment-related grade 3 or 4 AEs in the anlotinib group were hypertension (10.00%), elevated TG (5.00%), and HFSR (3.33%) (Table 3). All AEs observed during the trial were controlled after dose reduction or symptomatic treatments. All patients in the anlotinib group began treatment at 12 mg per day. Six patients had a dose reduction to 10 mg per day (four for hypertension and HFSR, one for a slight elevation of liver enzymes, and one for stomatitis). There was no dose adjustment in the placebo group. There was no treatment-related death.

DISCUSSION

This study assessed the safety and efficacy of anlotinib as a third-line treatment or beyond for patients with refractory advanced NSCLC. The results showed that the PFS, as well as the ORR and DCR, were better with anlotinib compared with the placebo. Anlotinib therapy had a prolonged OS of 3 months, but failed to reach statistical significance (HR = 0.78; 95%CI, 0.51–1.18).

Angiogenesis is considered a hallmark of malignancies such as lung cancer, as it is an integral part of tumour growth, progression,

and metastasis. Proangiogenic pathways are attractive therapeutic targets because they are commonly overexpressed in NSCLC. The VEGF pathway is the most recognised proangiogenic pathway, and other proangiogenic pathways include PDGF and FGF (Al Farsi and Ellis, 2015). Multitarget tyrosine kinase inhibitors that disrupt these pathways could decrease tumour proliferation. In a phase I study that evaluated anlotinib in patients with solid tumours, >60% of patients who received 12 mg once daily had tumour burden shrinkage (Sun *et al*, 2016). Similar results were confirmed in the present study, with 70% of the patients in the anlotinib group showing tumour burden shrinkage (Supplementary Figure 1).

A notable feature of this study was that it was designed to evaluate the efficacy of anlotinib as a third-line or beyond treatment for NSCLC; the results showed that this treatment benefited PFS. Current treatments for advanced NSCLC are still inadequate, and patients who fail second-line treatments require additional treatments that are usually based on each physician's experience. Although EGFR TKIs have been suggested as a third-line therapy for advanced NSCLC patients who have not received erlotinib or gefitinib and have a PS of 0–3, the efficacy of this treatment was limited (Masters *et al*, 2015). In the DELTA study, for the EGFR unselected population, second- or third-line EGFR TKI therapy only provided a PFS of 2.0 months (Kawaguchi *et al*, 2014). Phase II of erlotinib alone as a third-line therapy showed a median PFS of 2.1 months (Matsuura *et al*, 2011). Present clinical results are insufficient to recommend routine third-line cytotoxic chemotherapy. A prospective single-arm trial of S-1 as a third-line treatment in patients with NSCLC showed a median PFS of 71 days (Miyoshi *et al*, 2014). A retrospective study only demonstrated an ORR of 2.3% and a DCR of 30% after a third-line cytotoxic treatment (Massarelli *et al*, 2003). The present study showed that single-agent anlotinib as a third-line or later treatment resulted in an encouraging ORR of 10.0% and a PFS of 4.8 month, when compared with other therapies for the same population in previous reports.

A previous prospective study (the MISSION study) was used to evaluate a multitarget tyrosine kinase inhibitor (sorafenib) for advanced refractory nonsquamous NSCLC whose disease progressed after two or three previous treatments (Paz-Ares *et al*, 2015). The results showed a significantly longer PFS in the sorafenib group than the placebo group in the overall study population, and the improvement was consistent among most of

Table 3. Adverse events, regardless of causality, reported in $\geq 10\%$ of patients in the anlotinib group

AEs	Anlotinib, N = 60		Placebo, N = 57	
	Total	Grade 3–4	Total	Grade 3–4
Hypertension	33 (55.00%)	6 (10%)	3 (5.26%)	0 (0%)
TSH	22 (36.67%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.75%)	0 (0%)
Fatigue	19 (31.67%)	1 (1.67%)	17 (29.82%)	0 (0%)
HFSR	17 (28.33%)	2 (3.33%)	1 (1.75%)	0 (0%)
TG elevation	16 (26.67%)	3 (5.00%)	3 (5.26%)	1 (1.75%)
TC	15 (25.00%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.26%)	0 (0%)
Diarrhoea	14 (23.33%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.26%)	0 (0%)
Cough	13 (21.67%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.51%)	0 (0%)
Proteinuria	11 (18.33%)	0 (0%)	5 (8.77%)	1 (1.75%)
Haemoptysis	10 (16.67%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.51%)	0 (0%)
LDL	10 (16.67%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Transaminitis	9 (15.00%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.26%)	0 (0%)
GGT elevation	8 (13.33%)	2 (3.33%)	3 (5.26%)	2 (3.51%)
Anorexia	8 (13.33%)	0 (0%)	8 (14.04%)	0 (0%)
Pharyngalgia	8 (13.33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Oral mucositis	8 (13.33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hyperbilirubinaemia	7 (11.67%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.26%)	1 (1.75%)
Hoarse	7 (11.67%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.75%)	0 (0%)
Rash	7 (11.67%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.75%)	0 (0%)
Pain	7 (11.67%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.26%)	0 (0%)
Vomiting	7 (11.67%)	0 (0%)	8 (14.04%)	0 (0%)
Nausea	6 (10%)	0 (0%)	7 (12.28%)	0 (0%)
Toothache	6 (10%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.26%)	0 (0%)

Abbreviations: AE = adverse events; GGT = gamma-glutamyl transferase; HFSR = hand and foot syndrome; LDH = lactate dehydrogenase; LDL = low-density lipoprotein; TC = total cholesterol; TG = thyroglobulin; TSH = thyroid-stimulating hormone.

the analysed subgroups. Similarly, in the current study, all subgroup analyses showed that the anlotinib group had a significantly longer PFS than the placebo group, except for the ≤ 3 metastases subgroup. This result suggested that the PFS benefit might be better correlated with tumours involving multiple metastases. Metastasis is a very complex biological process in carcinomas that mainly relies on the invasion and migration abilities of the malignant tumour cells, which need more oxygen and nutrients to sustain biosynthetic processes (Song *et al*, 2012). In this setting, the tumours of rapid progression would be more likely to be dependent on new blood vessels, and should contain a higher percentage of immature, growth factor-dependent vessels (Ogino *et al*, 2008). Shou *et al* (2001) reported that overexpression of VEGF was independent characteristic affecting the pT factor and lymphatic permeation in primary lung cancer, and they have found a significant correlation between VEGF expression and poor prognosis in NSCLC. This might explain superior efficacy of anlotinib in >3 metastases subgroup in the present study. Similarly, subgroup analyses in the LUME-Lung 1 study, which evaluated additional nintedanib as a second-line therapy for NSCLC, reported that the OS benefits were correlated with patients with rapidly progressing tumours (Reck *et al*, 2014).

The OS was 9.3 months in the anlotinib group, which was longer than the 6.3 months in the placebo group, although the difference was close but not significant ($P=0.2316$). The small sample size could account for the failure of statistical significance. The post study treatments of the two groups in the present study were balanced in the total study population ($P=0.852$). In the anlotinib group, 11 patients (18.3%) received chemotherapy or targeted therapy, and in the placebo group, nine patients received

chemotherapy (15.8%). We therefore suggest that the modest OS advantage in the anlotinib group was attributable to the treatment effect of anlotinib therapy, and not to post-study treatments.

With the development of cancer treatment strategies, especially in those have been proven the survival benefit, such as third-generation targeted therapy and immune checkpoint inhibitors, multiline therapy may become a reasonable and common choice to control disease progression for most advanced NSCLC patients. At present, immune checkpoint inhibitors were recommended for both first-line and subsequent therapy. Recently, NCCN guideline suggested that PD-1 and PD-L1 inhibitor such as nivolumab, pembrolizumab, and atezolizumab could be potential options for the patients progressed after two lines of targeted and/or chemotherapies (Ettinger *et al*, 2017). According to several trials for the second- and further-line treatments, immunotherapy showed 9.2 to 12.7 months in median OS (Brahmer *et al*, 2015; Fehrenbacher *et al*, 2016; Herbst *et al*, 2016), which is similar to anlotinib phase II trial. Therefore, the efficacy of anlotinib also showed its feasibility to be a potential option as third-line therapy in NSCLC, in particular, for those patients without or have lower expression of PD-L1. Based on these promising results of the phase II study, we are conducting a phase III trial to validate the efficacy of anlotinib in patients who previously have failed or intolerance to at least two systemic therapies. All participants in phase III trial must perform gene mutation test including EGFR or ALK in tumour tissues by using NGS sequencing or fluorescence *in situ* hybridisation. In addition, the exploration of the biomarker to evaluate the efficacy of anlotinib will also be involved.

In this phase II study, there was no treatment-related death. The most common AEs were hypertension, elevated TSH, and HFSR.

These AEs are similar to those described for other TKIs (Paz-Ares *et al*, 2015; Reck *et al*, 2015). The present study is the first to report the efficacy of anlotinib treatment in NSCLC, although direct comparisons of AEs with other studies involving this drug are currently not possible.

The present study had some limitations. The drug was only compared with a placebo, and additional studies are necessary to compare it directly with other approved treatments, such as EGFR TKI. In addition, the characteristics of patients were not analysed to determine which patients benefited more from anlotinib treatment. In the future, a phase III randomised control trial is necessary to address this point.

In conclusion, anlotinib as third- or further-line treatment is well tolerated and offers significantly prolonged PFS in patients with advanced NSCLC when compared with placebo.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

BH has consulted for AstraZeneca, Roche Pharmaceutical Company. He also received payment for speaking from AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Company and Lilly Pharmaceutical Company. All remaining authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

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