Blinded assessment of potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAl) to generate plain language summaries

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First ChatGPT option (option A in the survey)

What is this summary about?

This summary is about a study titled "Efficacy and safety of first-line lorlatinib versus crizotinib in patients with advanced, ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer" published in The Lancet Respiratory Medicine in December 2022. The study, named CROWN, evaluated the use of two drugs, lorlatinib and crizotinib, in treating patients with a specific type of advanced lung cancer. This lung cancer is characterized by the presence of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), a protein that can contribute to the growth of cancer cells. The main point of interest was which of the two drugs could better delay the progression of the disease, particularly in patients who had never received treatment for their cancer.

What did this study find?

The CROWN study found that lorlatinib was more effective than crizotinib at keeping the cancer from progressing. A total of 296 patients were part of this study: half of them took lorlatinib and the other half took crizotinib. After roughly three years, the disease had not advanced in about 64% of the lorlatinib group, compared to only 19% in the crizotinib group. Lorlatinib was also found to be more effective in preventing the spread of cancer to the brain, and these benefits were observed regardless of whether the patients had cancer in their brains at the start of the study.

What do the results of the study mean?

The results of this study suggest that lorlatinib could be a better first treatment option than crizotinib for patients with this specific type of advanced lung cancer. This includes patients who have or do not have cancer spread to the brain. However, the study also found that lorlatinib had more severe side effects than crizotinib, so this could influence decisions about which drug to use. These findings are based on long-term data, showing the lasting benefit of lorlatinib over crizotinib.