

Europe Lung Cancer Drug Pipeline Analysis

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Abstracts

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The most common type of cancer in terms of incidence and mortality rate is Lung cancer. Lung cancer is a disease in which the lining of the cell of the lung tissue has an uncontrollable growth which in turn leads to the formation of tumor. There are two main types of lung cancer; small cell lung cancer which accounts for about 20% and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that accounts for about 80% of the total lung cancers. The major cause for around 80% of all lung cancers is the use of tobacco. Other causes include excessive usage of asbestos and high exposure to radon gas. In Europe, while around one quarter of cancer patients are more than 70 years old, and are largely affected by colorectal, gastric and prostate cancer, the younger population is observed to be more affected by lung cancer, along with brain and kidney cancer.

"Europe Lung Cancer Drug Pipeline Analysis" by PNS Pharma gives comprehensive insight on the various drugs being developed for the treatment of lung cancer in Europe. Research report covers all drugs being developed in various development phases. This report enables pharmaceutical companies, collaborators and other associated stake holders to identify and analyze the available investment opportunity in the Europe lung cancer drug market based upon development process.

Following parameters for each drug profile in development phase are covered in "Europe Lung Cancer Drug Pipeline Analysis" research report:

Drug Profile Overview

Alternate Names for Drug

Active Indication



Phase of Development

Mechanism of Action

Brand Name

Patent Information

Orphan Designation by Indication, Country & Organisation

Country for Clinical Trial

Owner / Originator/ Licensee/Collaborator

Administrative Route

Drug Class

ATC Codes

Number of Lung Cancer Drugs in Pipeline by Clinical Phase:

Clinical: 4

Phase-I: 11

Phase-I/II: 13

Phase-II: 56

Phase-II/III: 3

Phase-III: 28

Preregistration:2



Registered: 1

Marketed: 13

Unknown: 1



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EACH DRUG PROFILE HAS TABLES REPRESENTING FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Alternate Names

Originator & Owner

Collaborator

Technology Provider

Licensee

Highest Development Phase

Indications

Class



Mechanism of Action

ATC code

Designated Brand Name & Orphan Designation



About

The most common type of cancer in terms of incidence and mortality rate is Lung cancer along with breast and colorectal cancer. Lung cancer is a disease in which the lining of the cell of the lung tissue has an uncontrollable growth which in turn leads to the formation of tumor. There are two main types of lung cancer; small cell lung cancer which accounts for about 20% and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that accounts for about 80% of the total lung cancers. The major cause for around 80% of all lung cancers is the use of tobacco. Other causes include excessive usage of asbestos and high exposure to radon gas.

In Europe, while around one quarter of cancer patients are more than 70 years old, and are largely affected by colorectal, gastric and prostate cancer, the younger population is observed to be more affected by lung cancer, along with brain and kidney cancer.

According to the most recent annual statistics published, in 2012, there were approximately xx million new cases of cancer and xx million deaths due to cancer in Europe. The most common types of cancers were breast (xxx cases), colorectal (xx cases) and lung (xx cases). These cancers along with prostrate cancer account for half of the overall burden of the disease in Europe. Additionally, lung cancer was the major cause of death among most of the cancer patient in 2012.

It has been observed that the incidence of Lung cancer has a strong relation to rate of deprivation and there is a clear trend of increasing rates with increasing levels of deprivation in the UK- one of the major markets for lung cancer. It was observed that in England, the rate of incidence of lung cancer was more than twice as high for people living in the most deprived areas as compared to those living in the least deprived areas. Additionally, this gap has remained almost stable since the mid-1990s.

Among the various remedies for cancer, the category of therapeutic drugs is becoming increasingly popular among the pharma companies, and hence these players are attracted towards investing in this area in order to garner the opportunities in the market. The European market is expected to grow at a rapid rate during the next 4-5 years, which is also another reason for vendors to focus significantly on this region.

The NSCLC market in 2009 was dominated by antimetabolites with Eli Lilly's



Alimta (Pemetrexed), which accounted for approximately three-quarters of sales within this drug class. Since then, there has been stiff competition in the market for Alimta from many similar drugs and from emerging therapies.

Around xx% of lung cancer deaths in Europe among men and women are attributed to smoking habit. It has been estimated that men who smoke are 23 times more likely to develop lung cancer as compared to women who are xx times more likely to develop lung cancer vis-à-vis those who never smoke. Thus, the high risk lifestyle which is common in Europe is a major cause for lung cancer market to thrive.

The second leading cause for rising incidence of lung cancer is the high level of exposure to radon, which accounts for 10% of overall lung cancer deaths in the nation. Radon is a tasteless, colorless and odorless gas that is produced by decaying uranium and occurs naturally in soil and rock.

Around 9-15% of the lung cancer deaths are attributed to occupational exposures. This includes materials like asbestos, uranium, and coke (an important fuel in the manufacture of iron in smelters, blast furnaces, and foundries).



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