



PROGNOSTIC FACTORS OF CLINICAL OUTCOME IN REAL-WORLD ADVANCED CERVICALCANCER PATIENTS RECEIVING PEMBROLIZUMAB TREATMENT: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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1 Background

- ▶ Since 2015, pembrolizumab has constantly demonstrated its effectiveness of significantly improving progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) through KEYNOTE 158, KEYNOTE 826, and KEYNOTE A18 trials.
- ▶ However, those trials included patients with various stages [based on the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) 2014 staging system], resulting in high heterogeneity.

2 Aim and Objectives

This retrospective study aimed to analyze the prognostic factors in advanced cervical cancer patients receiving pembrolizumab treatment.



Link to **6ER-021**

ATC code:

L01- ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS

3 Material and methods

- ▶ **Study Design:** Retrospective study
- ▶ **Study Setting:** Electronic medical records database of the largest multi-institutional hospital system in Asia
- ▶ **Study Period:** Between January 2016 and December 2023.
- ▶ **Study Population:** Patients diagnosed with advanced cervical cancer, defined as stage IV based on the FIGO 2014 staging system, and newly receiving pembrolizumab
- ▶ **Data analysis:** The primary outcome was median overall survival (OS) by using Kaplan-Meier method. We employed univariable Cox regression to estimate the association of prognostic factors and overall survival.

4 Results

Table 1: Clinical characteristics and prognostic factors

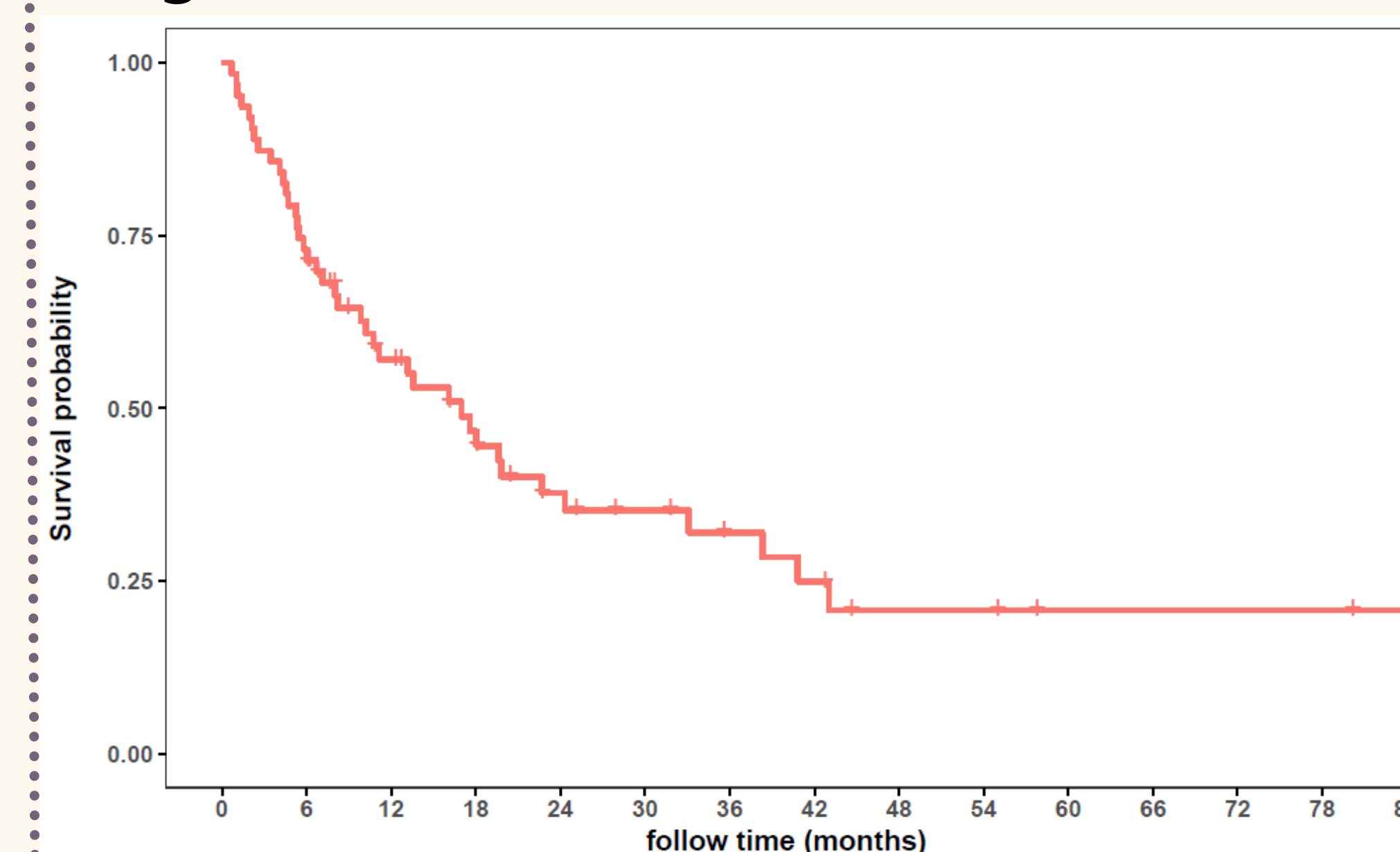
Characteristics	No. (%)
Ages	54.88 ± 11.66
FIGO stage	
IVA (%)	8 (12.7%)
IVB (%)	55 (87.3%)
Pembrolizumab doses	
Fix 100mg (%)	36 (57.14%)
Fix 200mg (%)	27 (42.86%)
Recurrence (%)	19 (30.16%)
Metastasis sites	
Lung (%)	37 (58.73%)
Liver (%)	13 (20.63%)
Breast (%)	1 (1.59%)
Bone (%)	10 (15.87%)
Brain (%)	2 (3.17%)
Lymph node (%)	38 (60.32%)

4 Results

Table 2. Univariable Cox regression

Risk factor	HR	95% CI	P value
Fix 200mg vs 100mg	1.40	0.74-2.65	0.29
Recurrence vs de novo	0.67	0.36-1.26	0.22
Lung metastasis	1.02	0.53-1.97	0.93
Liver metastasis	2.25	1.11-4.57	<0.05
Bone metastasis	1.89	0.86-4.12	0.10
Brain metastasis	7.94	1.74-36.16	<0.05
Lymph node metastasis	1.11	0.58-2.09	0.74

Figure 1. KM curve for overall survival



5 Conclusion

- ▶ This study indicates that brain and liver metastases significantly decreased overall survival (OS).
- ▶ However, the impact of different dosages could not be determined by current outcomes.
- ▶ Further researches are still required to investigate the prognostic factors in advanced cervical cancer patients receiving pembrolizumab treatment.