

# EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF NAB-PACLITAXEL IN PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC ADENOCARCINOMA OF PANCREAS, IN A REAL-WORLD SETTING



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## BACKGROUND

Nab-paclitaxel was approved as first treatment in metastatic adenocarcinoma of pancreas (mPAC), in combination with gemcitabine.

## PURPOSE

To evaluate the effectiveness and safety in real world settings of nab-paclitaxel in patients with mPAC

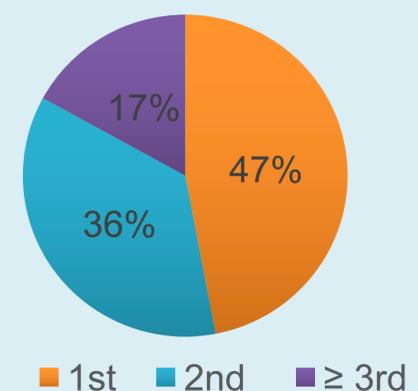
## MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Retrospective observational study of mPAC patients treated with nab-paclitaxel 125mg/m<sup>2</sup> days 1,8,15 every 28 days (March 2013-September 2018).
- Variables: age, sex, performance status (ECOG), treatment line, number of cycles, dose reduction.
- Efficacy endpoints: progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).
- Safety profile assessment: dose reduction, treatment suspension or hospital recovering caused by adverse effects (AE).

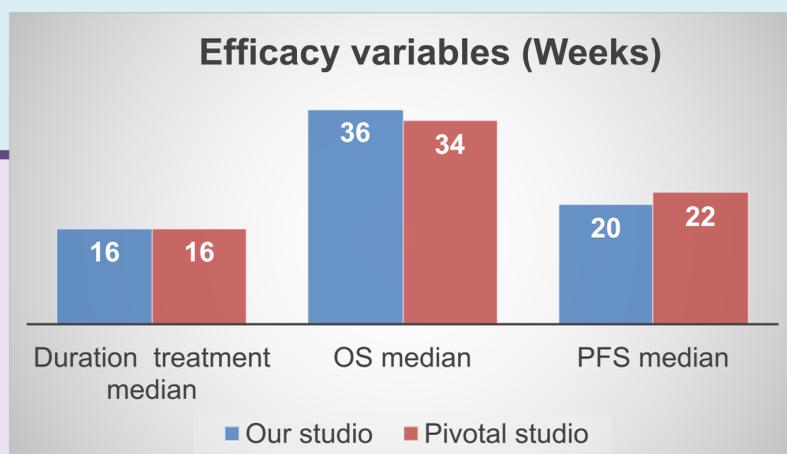
## OUTCOMES

Nº Patients	36 (56% males)	
Average age	64±10 years	
Starter ECOG	0	33%
	≥ 1	67%
Average number cycles	3,7 ± 2	
Patients censored	33%	

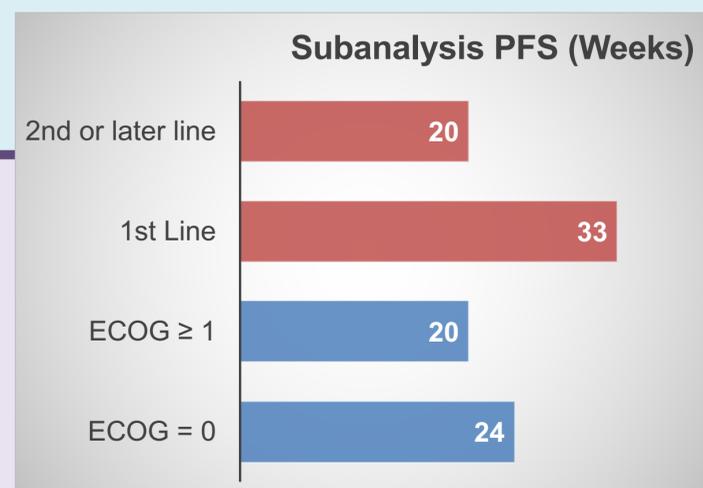
Treatment line



Efficacy variables (Weeks)



Subanalysis PFS (Weeks)



## CONCLUSION

- The results obtained in our study are consistent with those obtained in the pivotal trial.
- PFS seem to be better when nab-paclitaxel is used as a first line and in patients with ECOG 0, but the differences aren't statistically significant. A bigger sample would be needed to confirm all results.
- The AE described are similar to those published in the literature.



<http://www.eahp.eu/24-4CPS-126>