24th Congress of eahp european association of hospital pharmacists

Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre

JUNTOS CONSTRUIMOS, JUNTOS AVANZAMOS

http://www.eahp.eu/24-5PSQ-105

EFFECTIVENESS AND TOXICITY PROFILE ANALYSIS OF ANTIFIBROTIC AGENTS IN IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS

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Objectives

Nintedanib and pirfenidone are the only antifibrotic agents commercialized for the treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). Both were approved after being compared to placebo, so comparative studies are needed.

- **To evaluate effectiveness and safety of nintedanib and pirfenidone in patients with IPF in real clinical practice.**

Study Design

- **A retrospective observational study including all patients with IPF who started treatment with nintedanib or pirfenidone (March 2015-June 2018) was carried out.**
- **Demographic (age, sex), clinical (forced vital capacity (FVC)) and safety (dose reductions, adverse effects (AEs)) variables were collected. Differences in FVC at the end of the study were evaluated with the t-student test.**
- **Statistical analysis was carried out using Stata®14.**

Results

N = 67 patients (37.3% nintedanib)

11 patients excluded for lack of monitoring (6 with nintedanib)

Mean age 71.4 ± 8 years

70% men

Median FVC 70 ± 19%

EFFECTIVENESS

Median FVC% change at the end of the study (p=0.48)

Nintedanib	Pirfenidone
-4.1±9.9%	-2.1±10.2%

Nintedanib	Pirfenidone
• **47%** patients **improved** FVC% (4.9±4.6%)	• **46%** patients **improved** FVC% **(**6.6±6%)
• **53%** patients **decreased** FVC% (-11.7±6.4%)	• **54%** patients **decreased** FVC% (-9.5±6.5%)

SAFETY PROFILE

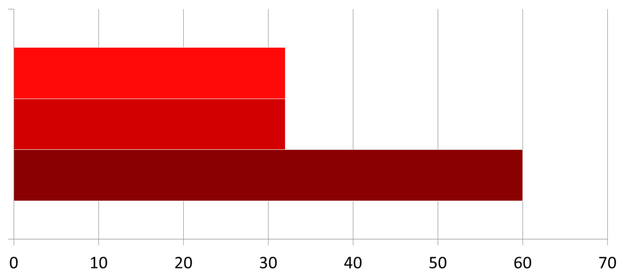
12% patients discontinued nintedanib due to AEs

• 16% of patients needed a dose reduction to manage EAs

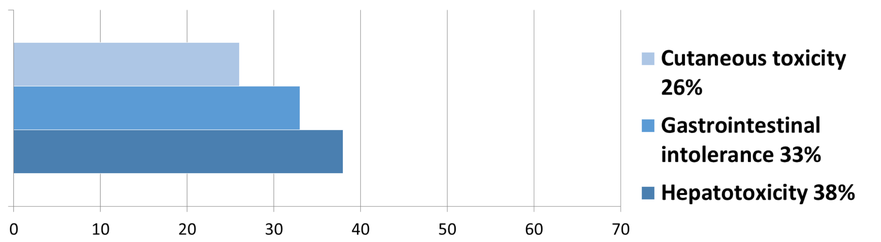
26% patients discontinued pirfenidone due to AEs

• 26% of patients needed a dose reduction to manage EAs

Nintedanib: Most common AEs



Pirfenidone: Most common AEs



Conclusions

- **In our study, nintedanib and pirfenidone have similar effectiveness.**
- **Differences in toxicity may be decisive in the choice of either treatment.**