

EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF ABEMACICLIB IN WOMEN WITH HORMONE RECEPTOR-POSITIVE, HER-2-NEGATIVE METASTATIC BREAST CANCER: RESULTS IN ROUTINE CLINICAL PRACTICE

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BACKGROUND

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common malignancy among women. In Spain, an estimated 286,664 new cases are expected in 2024. Despite therapeutic advances, patients with HR+/HER2- BC remain at 40% risk of developing metastatic disease. CDK4/6 inhibitors such as abemaciclib, in combination with endocrine therapy, have shown to double progression-free survival (PFS).

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of abemaciclib in women with HR+/HER2- metastatic BC treated at the Regional University Hospital of Málaga.

METHODOLOGY

A retrospective, observational, single-center study conducted from January 2021 to December 2024.

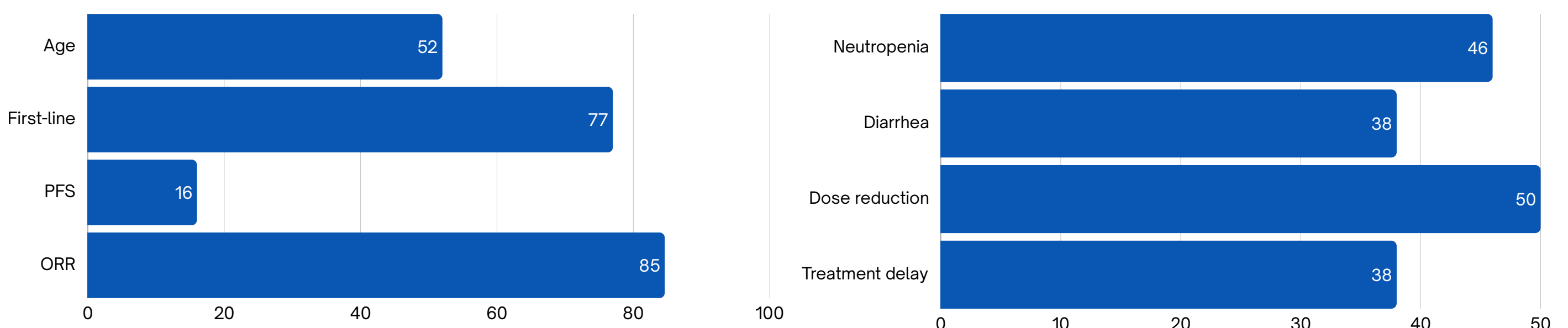
Inclusion criteria: women aged 18–60 years with HR+/HER2- metastatic BC.

Treatment: abemaciclib 150 mg every 12h, alone or combined with anastrozole, letrozole, or fulvestrant.

Endpoints: PFS, overall survival (OS), objective response rate (ORR), duration of response (DoR), and adverse events (AEs).

RESULTS

Among 77 patients treated with abemaciclib, 13 (17%) had HR+/HER2- metastatic BC.



CONCLUSION

Abemaciclib combined with endocrine therapy is an effective and well-tolerated option for HR+/HER2- metastatic BC. Larger multicenter studies are warranted to confirm these findings and strengthen the evidence base.

