

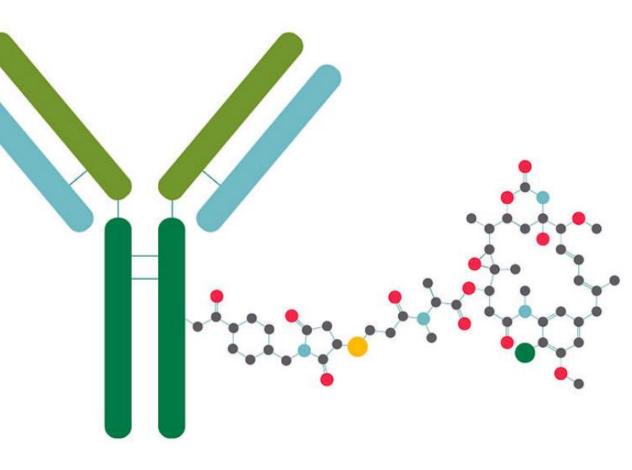


REAL-LIFE RESULTS ON THE USE OF TRASTUZUMAB EMTANSINE IN HER2-POSITIVE METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

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BACKGROUND

Trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) as a single agent is approved for patients with locally HER2-positive advanced Or metastatic breast cancer (MBC) previously



OBJECTIVE

To estimate the **Overall Survival (OS)** and the Progression-Free Survival (PFS) in patients with HER2-positive MBC treated with T-DM1. The results will be compared



- Retrospective study
- Inclusion criteria: All patients receiving T-DM1 for the treatment of HER2-positive MBC between 2016 and 2022 \bullet in a tertiary hospital.

Variables:

- Sex, age
- ECOG stage
- Treatment duration \bullet
- Reason for discontinuation
- % Dead patients at the end of the study

Sources:

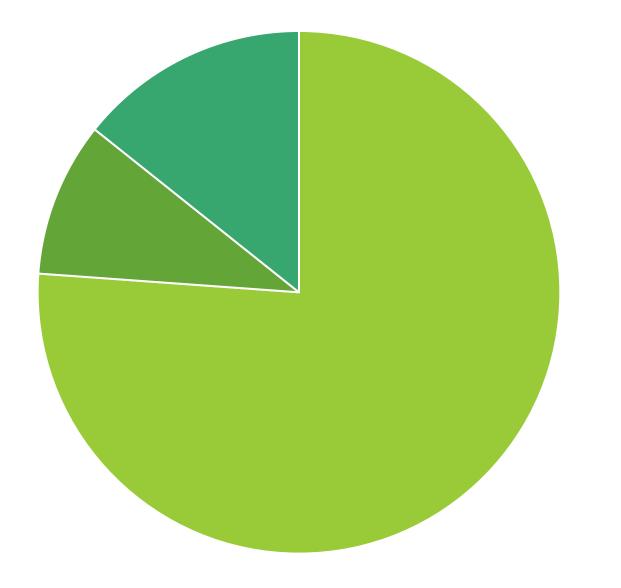
- Electronical clinical record
- Oncohaematological prescription
 - program
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- 30 patients (100% women)
- Age (median): 58 (48-66) years
- **ECOG 0-1** (66,7%; N=20)
- **ECOG 2** (33,3%; N=10)
- Number of cycles (median): 8 (3-16)
- **Treatment duration** (median): 6 (3-12) months

Reasons for treatment discontinuation:



Progression: 53,3% (N=16)

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- **Death:** 10% (N=3)
- **Toxicity:** 6,7% (N=2)

| | Our study | BO21976 | TDM4370g/ BO21977 (EMILIA) |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Median OS | 16,80 months (95%CI 7,64-25,96) | <i>it was not estimated</i> | 30,9 months |

At the end of the study, the 30% of patients (N=9) continued with the treatment and the

48,3% (N=14) had died

14,2 months **Median PFS 10,27** months 9,6 months (95%CI 5,34-15,35)

CONCLUSIONS

The median PFS in patients with HER2-positive MBC treated with T-DM1 reported in our study was similar than the pivotal trials. However, the median OS was substantially lower than the study TDM4450g. This difference could be mainly due to the sample size. Moreover, patients included in the previous study had a better functional status (100% ECOG 0-1) than our patients at the start of the treatment.



