

REAL-LIFE STUDY OF THE USE OF CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITORS IN HORMONE-RECEPTOR POSITIVE BREAST CANCER

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AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are to analyse whether there are differences between each of the treatment groups (ribociclib, palbociclib, abemaciclib) in terms of treatment discontinuations, interruptions and dose reductions. In addition, to determine whether there are differences in the number of visits to the oncology department, emergency room or number of admissions.

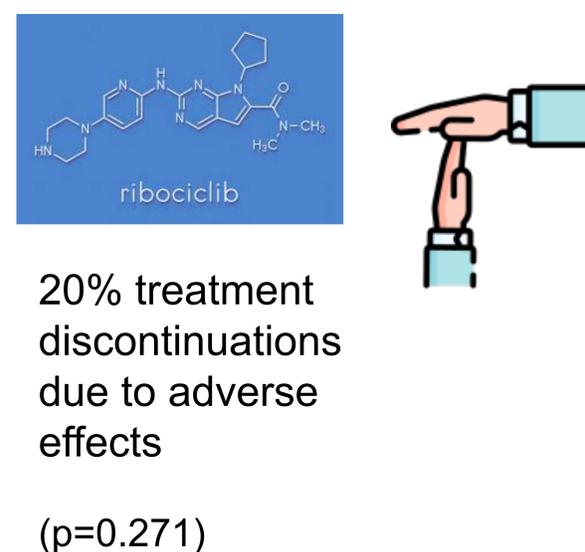
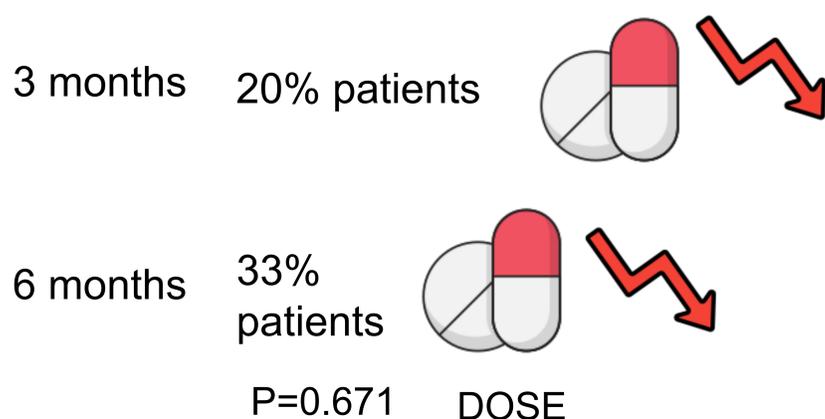
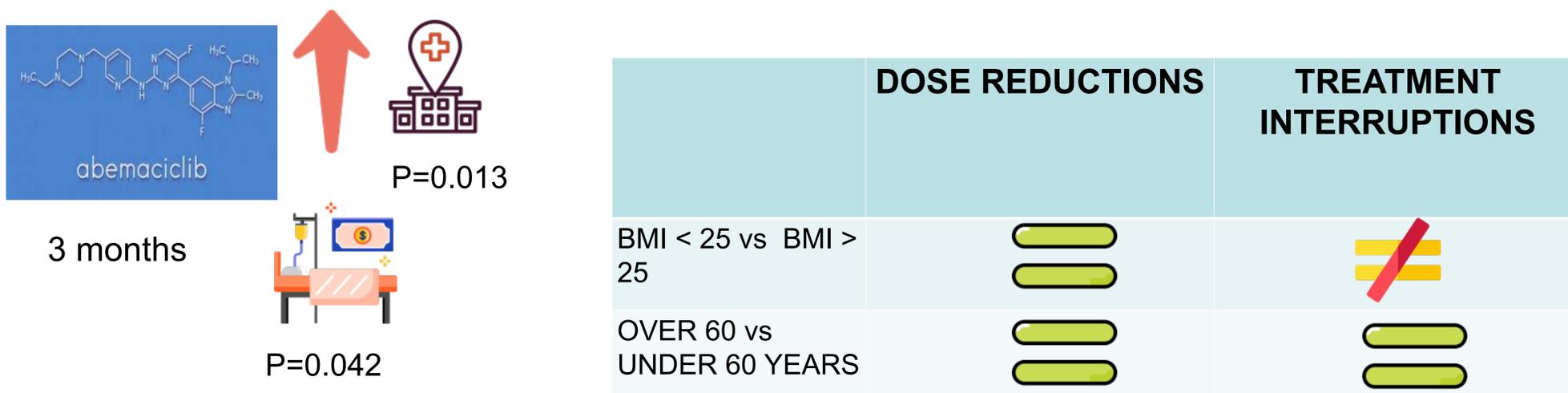
Secondary objectives are to find out whether patients with lower BMI (under 25) or older (over 60) require greater dose reductions and/or greater number of treatment interruptions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive, retrospective, multidisciplinary study (oncologist) using a pseudonymised database of 120 patients (40 in each group). Data were collected from the medical records.

All statistical tests were applied with a confidence level of 95% and IBM SPSS version 26.0 was used.

RESULTS



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

These are fairly safe drugs, responsible for few discontinuations or dose reductions due to adverse effects.

Neither age nor BMI are parameters that are clearly associated with greater dose reductions.

