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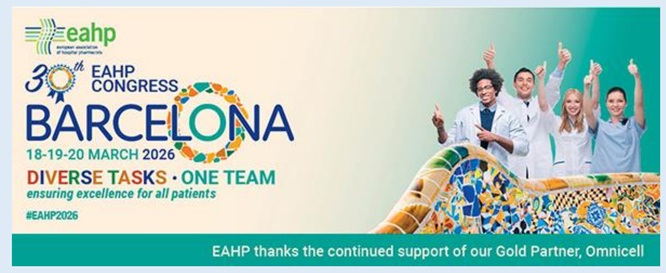

REAL-WORLD USE OF NIRAPARIB IN EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER

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Background and Importance

Niraparib is a selective inhibitor of PARP-1 and PARP-2 that represents a therapeutic alternative as monotherapy for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced high-grade epithelial ovarian cancer (OC)

Aim and Objectives

To evaluate the real-world effectiveness and safety of niraparib as maintenance monotherapy in adult patients with high-grade epithelial OC.

Materials and Methods

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Study Design

•Retrospective and observational

Population

• Adult patients with epithelial OC

Endpoints

• **Primary:** Progression-free survival (PFS)

• **Secondary:** Overall survival (OS)

- Starting dose,
- Dose reductions
- Discontinuation

Data & analysis

• Electronic medical records
• Prescription software
• Kaplan–Meier method
• SPSS v29

Results

Effectiveness

• Median follow-up: 22.85 months

• Median PFS: 8.34 months (95% CI 4.97–11.22)

• Median OS: 31.86 months (95% CI 27.08–36.65)

Number of patients	55
Age	64 (27-86)
Treatment	80% first line maintenance
Starting dosis	200 mg/day: 89 % (n=49)
	300 mg/day: 11 % (n=6, >77 kg)

Safety

- Dose reduction: 69% (n=38)
- Discontinuation due to toxicity: 10.9 % (n=6)
- Main toxicity: hematologic

Conclusions and Relevance

- Real-world PFS was lower than PRIMA /ENGOT-OV26/GOG-3012 trial (8.34 vs 13.8 months)
- Adverse events leading to dose reduction (69% vs 71.7%) or discontinuation (10.9% vs 16.3%) were comparable to published data
- Further real-world studies are needed due to limited sample size and follow-up

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