

# RISK FACTORS IN THE INCIDENCE OF CHEMOTHERAPY-INDUCED EMESIS

Fénix-Caballero S, Gándara-LadrónDeGuevara MJ, López-Vallejo JF, Blanco-Castaño MA, Palomo-Palomo C, Martínez-Díaz C.

Puerto Real University Hospital

**CPC-122**

## BACKGROUND

Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) are the most common side effects after administration of anticancer-drugs. CINV appear in a variable percentage of patients, depending on cytostatic agent and patients' risk-factors.

## PURPOSE

The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of the risk-factors in the incidence of emesis after the administration of the first-cycle of chemotherapy.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

A literature search for articles addressing the risk-factors in CINV

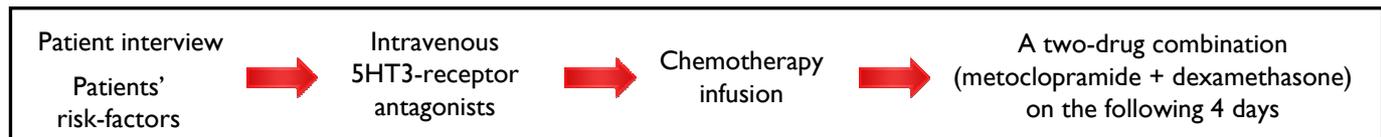
### Risk-factors

- ✓ Younger age
- ✓ Female sex
- ✓ History of motion sickness or pregnancy-induced vomiting
- ✓ Radiotherapy
- ✓ Anxiety/depression

### Protection-factor

- Alcohol intake history was graded as:
- ✓ None consumption
  - ✓ Mild (1-5drinks/month)
  - ✓ Moderate (6-14)
  - ✓ High (>14)

- The impact on complete response (CR) of those risk-factors for CINV was investigated.
- CR was defined as no emetic episodes during the overall 5-day study period.
- Patients kept a diary to report CINV during 5-day period



## Statistical analysis

- Univariable analyses: to determine the risk-factors significantly associated with the emesis after the first-cycle of chemotherapy.
- Risk reduction between CR and No-CR results.
- Statistical significance among risk-factors subgroups: to assess the extent influences of each one.

## RESULTS

A total of 30 patients were evaluated.

Risk-factors	Patients	CR (N, %)	No-CR (N, %)	Risk reduction CR vs No-CR	Statistical difference (SD) or No significant difference (NSD)
<b>Age (N=30)</b>					
Age >75	3	3 (100%)	0	100%	SD between all subgroups.
Age 51-74	21	16 (76.2%)	5 (23.8%)	52.4%	
Age 31-50	6	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	33.3%	
<b>Sex (N=30)</b>					
Female	14	8 (57.1%)	6 (42.9%)	14.2%	NSD
Male	16	13 (81.2%)	3 (18.8%)	62.4%	
History of motion sickness	4	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	50%	
Pregnancy-induced vomiting	4	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	50%	
Radiotherapy	3	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	33.3%	
Anxiety/depression	6	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	-	
<b>Alcohol intake history (N=30)</b>					
None	19	12 (63.2%)	7 (36.8%)	26.4%	SD between none- and mild-consumption vs moderate and high.
Mild (1-5)	9	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)	33.4%	
Moderate (6-14)	1	1 (100%)	0	100%	
High (>14)	1	1 (100%)	0	100%	

## CONCLUSIONS

There was less emetic control as younger the patient was.

Although the risk was higher in women, this difference was not significant.

None or minor consumption of alcohol had significantly higher risk of emesis than moderate or high.

A multivariable analysis may be performed to confirm the relationship between risk-factors and CINV.