# SAFETY OF CYCLIN DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITORS IN THE TREATMENT OF BREAST CANCER WITH POSITIVE HORMONAL RECEPTORS AND NEGATIVE HUMAN EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR 2

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## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

**Cyclin-Dependent Kinase (CDK) Inhibitors:** locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer with positive Hormonal Receptors (HR) and negative Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER-2).

Some **adverse reactions** can **deteriorate patient's functional status** or even lead to the suspension of this line of therapy.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To **analyze** the frequencies of the main drug **adverse reactions** described for the different **CDK Inhibitors** employed of patients in a third level hospital.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study
1st June 2018 and 30th September 2019
DIRAYA® and PRISMA®

### ADVERSES REACTIONS

Diarrhea
Digestive disorders
Mucositis
Asthenia
Nausea and vomiting
Elevated transaminases blood levels
Neutropenia
Leukopenia
Anemia
Thrombopenia
Anorexia

## RESULTS

**42 patients:**
18 with palbociclib
15 with ribociclib
9 with abemaciclib

41 women and a male
Average age **56.8±10.0 years old**
Average **time of treatment 135.4±92.5 days**
Average **number of cycles of 3.8±3.4**

| Adverse reaction | Frequency |
|---|---|
| Neutropenia | 52,4% |
| Asthenia | 40,5% |
| Anemia | 26,2% |
| Thrombopenia | 19% |
| Nausea and vomiting | 19% |
| Diarrhea | 16,7% |
| Elevated transaminases levels | 9,5% |
| Digestive disorders | 4,8% |
| Mucositis | 4,8% |
| Anorexia | 2,3% |
| Leukopenia | 2,3% |

19% of the patients discontinued the treatment due to diverse causes: 50% exitus, 25% progression, 25% toxicity.

**Diarrhea and asthenia** were the most prevalent adverse reactions in patients with **abemaciclib** (55.6% in each of them), and **neutropenia** in **palbociclib** (66.7%) and **ribociclib** (53.3%).

## CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

According to the results, the main adverse reactions should have been expected in accordance with the drug's data sheets. **The knowledge of possible RAM allows us to improve patient safety.** Nevertheless, it would be necessary to expand the study in order to have a better knowledge of the frequency of these reactions in longest treatments.

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