EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF RIBOCICLIB IN THE FIRST LINE OF LUMINAL METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

M.J. CANALEJO FUENTES, A.B. FERNÁNDEZ ROMÁN, B. CANDEL GARCÍA,
J. LETÉLLEZ FERNÁNDEZ, M. GARCÍA GIL

27th EAHP CONGRESS 22-23-24 MARCH 2023 Lisbon
4CPS-055

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Ribociclib is a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor used in the first line of luminal metastatic breast cancer (MBC).

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the effectiveness and safety of ribociclib in first-line treatment of hormone receptor positive and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) negative MBC.
2. Comparison with the results of the MONALEESA-2 trial.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

WHAT?	WHERE?	WHEN?
Observational and retrospective study	In a second level hospital	July 2017 – March 2022

WHO?

All patients diagnosed with MBC treated with ribociclib in combination with hormonal therapy from diagnosis of the first metastasis to tumor progression.

MAIN QUESTIONS

- **Median progression-free survival** (mPFS).
- **Adverse reactions** (AR) presented.
- **Percentage of patients who required dose reduction** due to adverse reactions.

OTHER QUESTIONS

- Age
- Sex
- Location of metastases

HOW?

Data was obtained from the electronic medical record and the pharmacy dispensing program.

For analysis of mPFS, the Kaplan-Meier test was used using the statistical program SPSS® .

Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) Version 5.0 Published: November 27, 2017

Safety was assessed according to CTCAE criteria.

The results of main questions were compared with the results of MONALEESA-2 study.

RESULTS

34 patients were included.

100% of patients were **women**.

The **median age** was **58 years** (31-73)

Locations of **metastases** found were:
bone, lung, mediastinum, liver, pleura, skin, brain, and peritoneum.

58.82% (20/34) of patients had 2 or more metastatic locations.
41.17% (14/34) had a single metastasis, this being **bone** location in 64.28% (9/34) of patients.

EFFECTIVENESS

The median follow-up was 13.9 months (2.73-29.5), the **41.17%** (14/34) **of patients progressed** to treatment with ribociclib and **mPFS was not reached**.

In MONALEESA-2 study, median follow-up was 26.4 months and mPFS was 25.3 months

SAFETY

Adverse reactions presented mainly were **neutropenia** in 52.94% (18/34) and **asthenia** in 26.47% (9/34).

In MONALEESA-2 study, both were adverse reactions reported with a frequency > 20%.

The **55.88%** (19/34) of patients required **dose reduction**.

In MOONALEESA-2 study, dose reduction was required in 50.6% (10/19) of patients.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

A longer follow-up time is necessary for our patients to be able to compare the effectiveness in terms of PFS with the MONALEESA-2 study. Regarding the safety of ribociclib, the data reflected are similar to those presented in the MONALEESA-2 study