

EFFECTIVENESS OF DEXAMETHASONE MOUTHWASH 0.1MG/ML FOR PREVENTION OF EVEROLIMUS RELATED STOMATITIS



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OBJECTIVE: To describe the population treated with everolimus and evaluate the effectiveness of dexamethasone mouthwash 0,1mg/mL for prevention of stomatitis in patients with metastatic breast cancer treated with everolimus-exemestane.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Retrospective observational study from Jan 2012-2019

Patients with breast cancer who were treated with everolimusexemestane

The demographics and clinical parameters were collected from the medical history:

the beginning -Age treatment.

- -Dose
- Duration of the treatment
- Adverse reactions
- -Reason for the suspension of the therapy
- -Incidence of mucositis and comparison between patients who use dexamethasone mouthwash vs those who did not initiate it.

RESULTS:

24 patients Mean age: 61 years (39-82)

Treatment with everolimusexemestane:

-Second line: 54% (n=13) -Third line or later: 46% (n=11)

Average treatment duration:

5,9 months

88% patients discontinued treatment

(radiological progression)

Prophylactic treatment with dexamethasone mouthwash:

50% of patients (from January 2017).

ADVERSE REACTIONS OF EVEROLIMUS

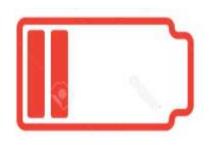
10mg/d (EVE)

At the beginning 100% (N=24)

TOXICITY

5mg/d (EVE)

At the end 38% (N=9)



Asthenia (n=3)



Pneumonitis (n=1)



Skin rash (n=1)



Edema in lower limbs (n=1)



Thrombopenia (n=1)



Neutropenia (n=1)



Nausea/vomiting (n=1)

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EFFICACY OF DEXAMETHASONE MOUTHWASH





67% stomatitis (grade 1, N=5; grade 2, N=3)



solution were detected.

Delayed the antineoplastic treatment in 2 patients.



Dexamethasone mouthwash (N=12)



8% stomatitis (grade 1, N=1)

The use of dexamethasone mouthwash 0.1mg/mL was associated with a decrease in the incidence of stomatitis statistically significant(chi square<0.05). No adverse effects associated with oral

CONCLUSIONS:

Prophylactic use of dexamethasone mouthwash reduced the incidence and severity of stomatitis in patients receiving everolimus-exemestane.

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