

CLINICALLY RELEVANT DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION EVENTS IN PATIENTS WITH ABIRATERONE, ENZALUTAMIDE OR APALUTAMIDE TREATMENT

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS



P-cytochrome plays a key role in drug metabolism and it is essential to understand some **interactions**.
Optimizing pharmacotherapy through the identification of drug interactions between antiandrogenic therapy and usual prostate cancer patient's medication.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



MICROMEDEX

The evaluation of **abiraterone** and **enzalutamide** interactions with the usual medication was performed with **Liverpool**® and **Uptodate**® databases. For **apalutamide**, **Micromedex**® and **Uptodate**® were used. Clinically **relevant interactions were reported to the urologist**, performing the pertinent **pharmaceutical interventions**.

RESULTS

PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS WITH ANTIANDROGENIC TREATMENT N=32

- 21 (65.6%) abiraterone
- 8 (25%) enzalutamide
- 3 (9.4%) apalutamide

MEDIAN OF

- Age: 79 years (53-90)
- Concomitant treatments: 7 (3-13)

RELEVANT DETECTED INTERACTIONS N=18

- 2 (11,1%) abiraterone
- 10 (55,6%) enzalutamide
- 6 (33,3%) apalutamide

THERAPEUTIC GROUP	INTERACTION	PHARMACEUTICAL RECOMENDATION
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	BISOPROLOL + ABIRATERONE/APALUTAMIDE	REDUCE BISOPROLOL DOSES
	ENZALUTAMIDE + DOXAZOSIN, LECARDIPINE, TORASEMIDE OR NEVIBOLOL	CHANGE THERAPY TO HYDRALAZINE, ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS, FUROSEMIDE OR ATENOLOL
	STATINS + ENZALUTAMIDE/APALUTAMIDE	REPLACED BY EZETIMIBE OR FIBRATES
ANTITHROMBOTICS	DABIGATRAN, APIXABAN OR ACENOCOUMAROLARE CONTRAINDICATED WITH ANTIANDROGENIC THERAPY	USE OF HEPARINS OR ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS WITH STRICT INR CONTROL
PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (PPIS)	ENZALUTAMIDE + PPIS	USE OF PANTOPRAZOLE OR CHANGING TO AN ANTIH2
ANALGESICS	METAMIZOLE/TRAMADOL+ ABIRATERONE/APALUTAMIDE	USE OTHER ANALGESIC DRUG

A discrepancy of 25% was found in the consulted databases

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Abiraterone, apalutamide and enzalutamide interactions may **modify treatment's efficacy and/or its safety**
- **Multiple concomitant medication** is a risk factor that increases the possibility of hospitalization and mortality
- The pharmacist must review drug interactions **in at least two databases** to optimize patient's treatment