

# NINTEDANIB AND PIRFENIDONE IN IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS: COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY IN A THIRD-LEVEL HOSPITAL



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## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

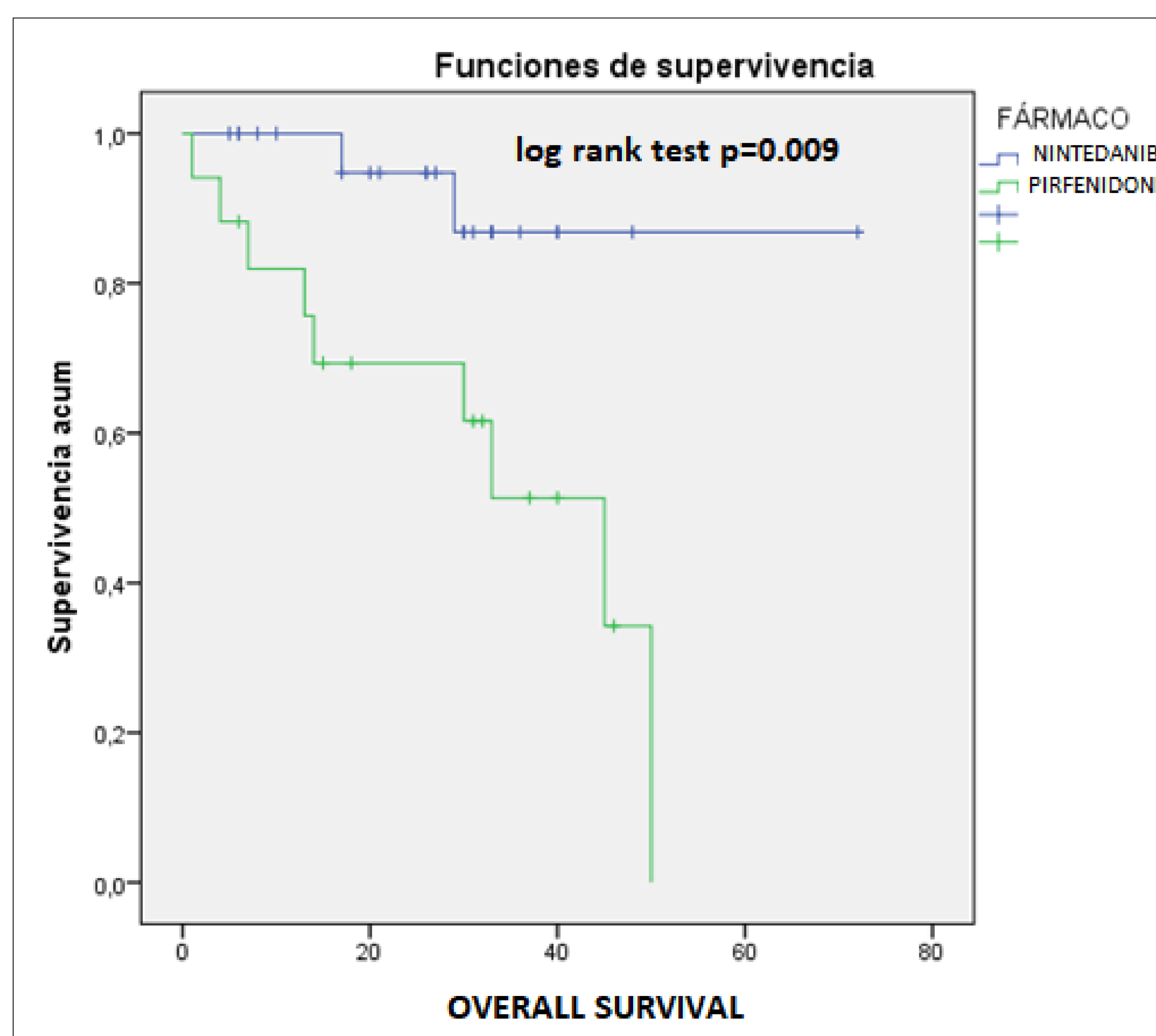
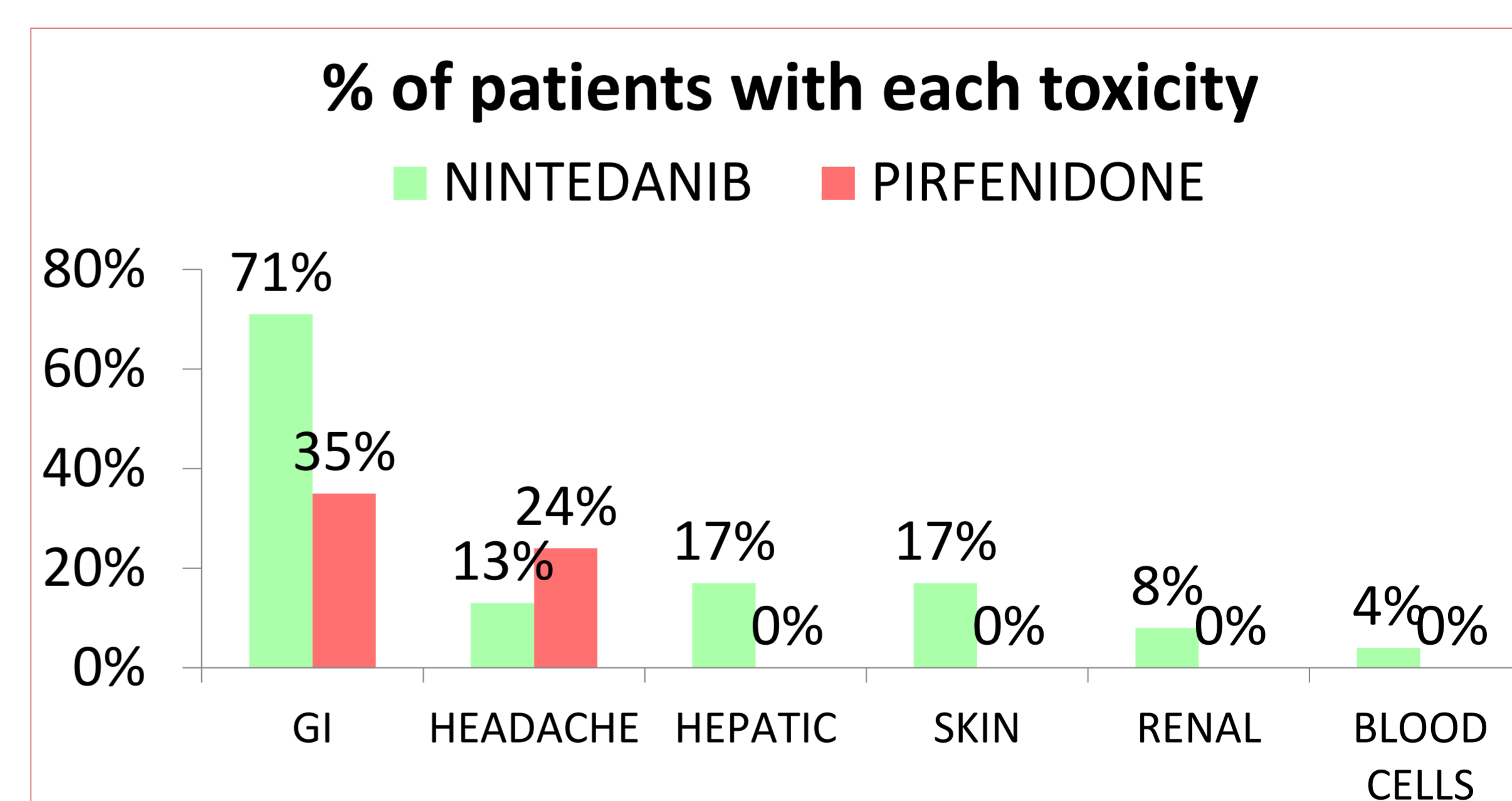
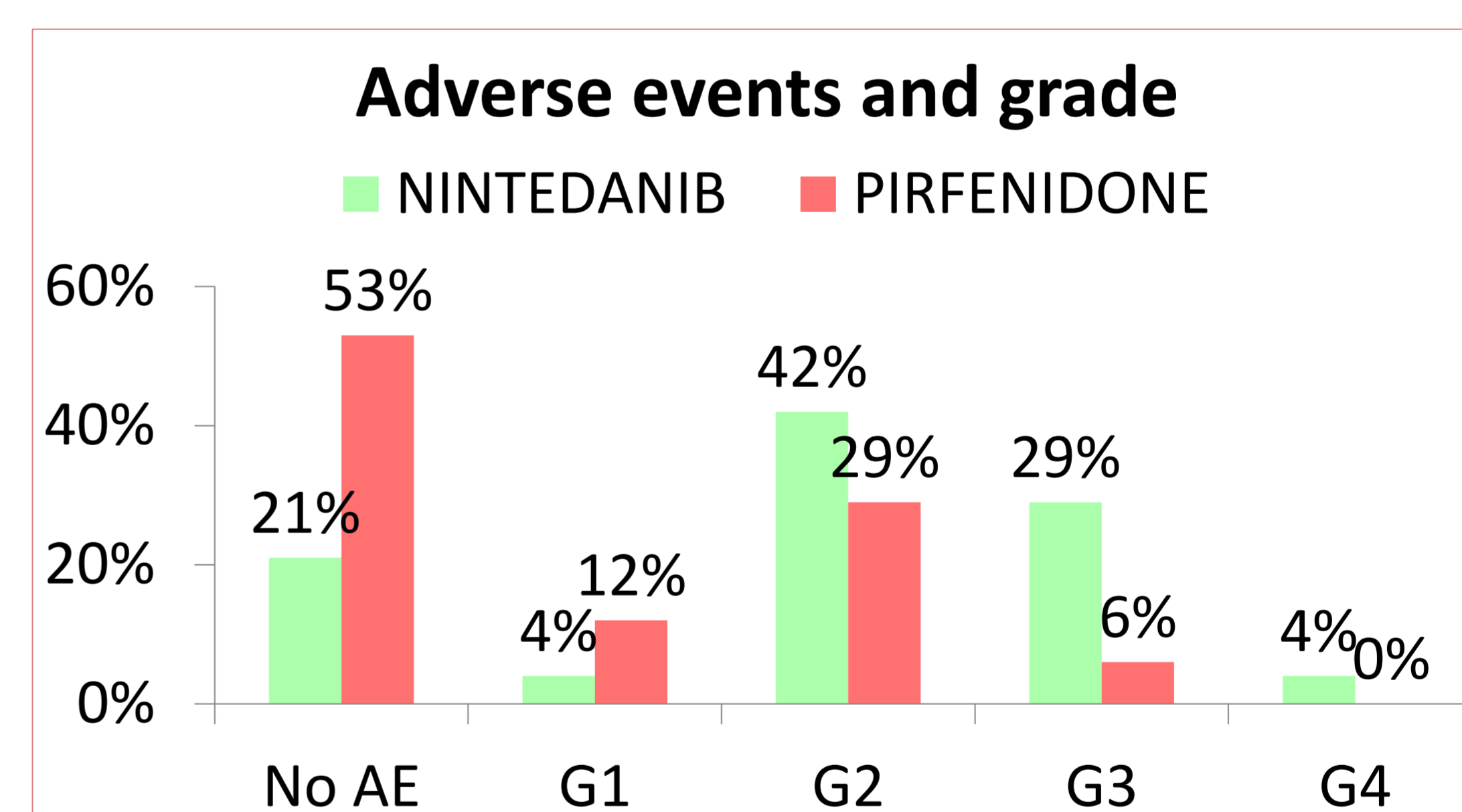
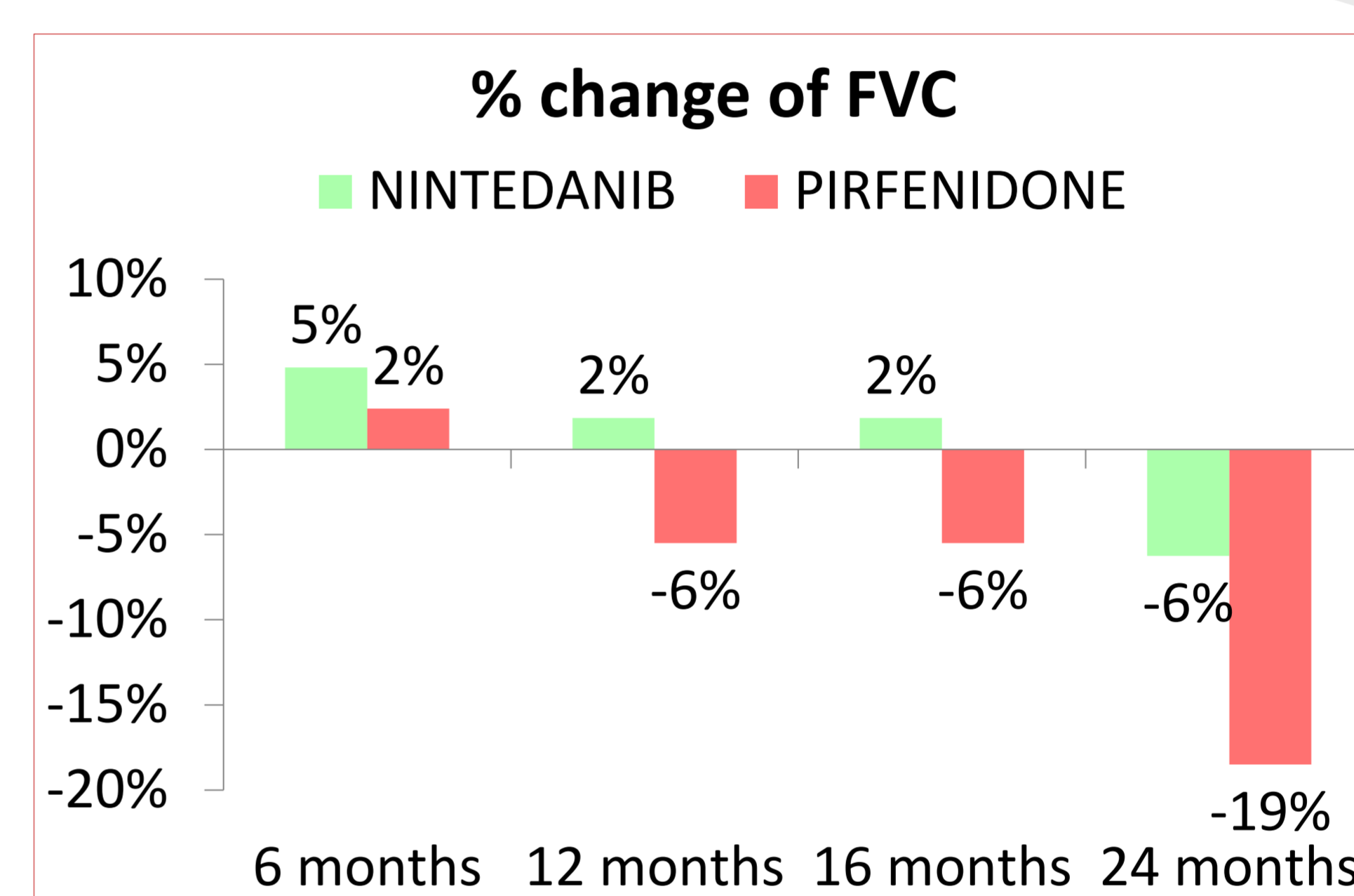
To compare the effectiveness and safety of the two available antifibrotic drugs, nintedanib (N) and pirfenidone (P), used as treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective, observational and descriptive study of all the patients diagnosed with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis treated with N or P between January 2014 and February 2022. The collected variables were age, sex, forced vital capacity (FVC), duration of treatment, adverse effects (AE) and grade, and survival. Patient confidentiality was preserved throughout the data gathering.

## RESULTS

- 41 patients, 30 of them men, were included.
- 24 treated with N and 17 with P, both groups had a median age of 73 years old (range 54-89).
- Average change from basal FVC: better with N.
- Median duration of treatment was 26 months with nintedanib and 45 months with pirfenidone.
- Overall survival was 65 months (CI95% 57.5-73.9) on average for N and 33 months and (CI95% 23.4-42.5) for P (log-rank  $p=0.009$ ).
- Treatment was poorly tolerated, with a high incidence of AE.
- AE caused the discontinuation of treatment in 11 (46%) patients with nintedanib and in 4 (24%) with pirfenidone.



**CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE:** Nintedanib was significantly more effective in terms of overall survival, with a slower decrease in FVC, but worse tolerance than pirfenidone, as treatment of IPF.