

SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OBINUTUZUMAB IN CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA: OUR EXPERIENCE

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OBJECTIVES

To analyse safety and effectiveness of obinutuzumab combined with chlorambucil as first line in our Hospital.

METHODS

Observational, retrospective, descriptive study

Study period: Jan.2017-Sept.2018

Adverse Events (AE) following CTCAE

Effectiveness following IWCLL of 3 months after finalization

Demographic variables: gender, age;
Clinical variables: diagnose and CIRIS (cumulative illness rating scale);
Therapy-related: adverse events and suspension.

RESULTADOS

7 patients: 4 male, 3 female
Median **age:** 72 years (rank 67-82)
Median **CIRIS:** 9 (rank 6-11)

Premedication:

- Corticosteroids
- Antipyretic
- Antihistaminic
- Allopurinol



First infusion reactions
grade 1-2
(2 patients):

- Hypertension
- Abdominal pain
- Cold

Adverse Events

Neutropenia G3 (4 patients) → Treated with G-CSF
Anaemia G2 (1 patient) → Treated with erythropoietin
Trombocytopenia G2 (1 patient)
Respiratory infections (2 patients)
One patient with hypogammaglobulinaemia previous to treatment required hospital admission and treatment suspension

Effectiveness:

Evaluated in 4 up to 6 patients that finished:

- Complete response (n=3)
- Partial response (n=1)

CONCLUSIONES

In our experience, obinutuzumab-chlorambucil scheme presented a good safety profile in patients with comorbidities. Main AE were IRRs: limited to first administration that not required treatment suspension; and neutropenia which was the most frequent hematologic toxicity.

Regarding response, a continuous monitoring is necessary to confirm long-term effectiveness.

