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PURPOSE

The objective is to carry out a descriptive analysis of the use of R-CHOP and R-B in a hospital of the third level of care.

MATERIAL AN METHODS

Descriptive study, which included patients with LF who were treated with R-CHOP or R-B as the first line of treatment during a period of time between 2015 and 2018.

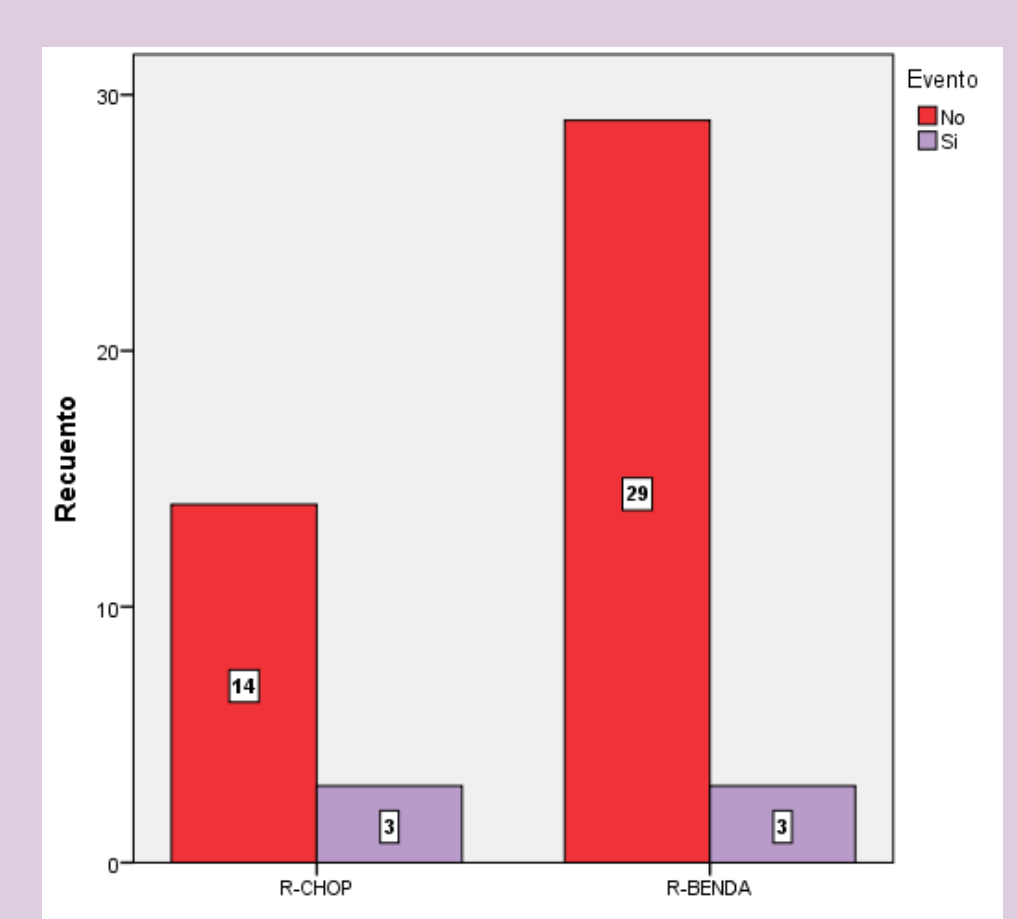
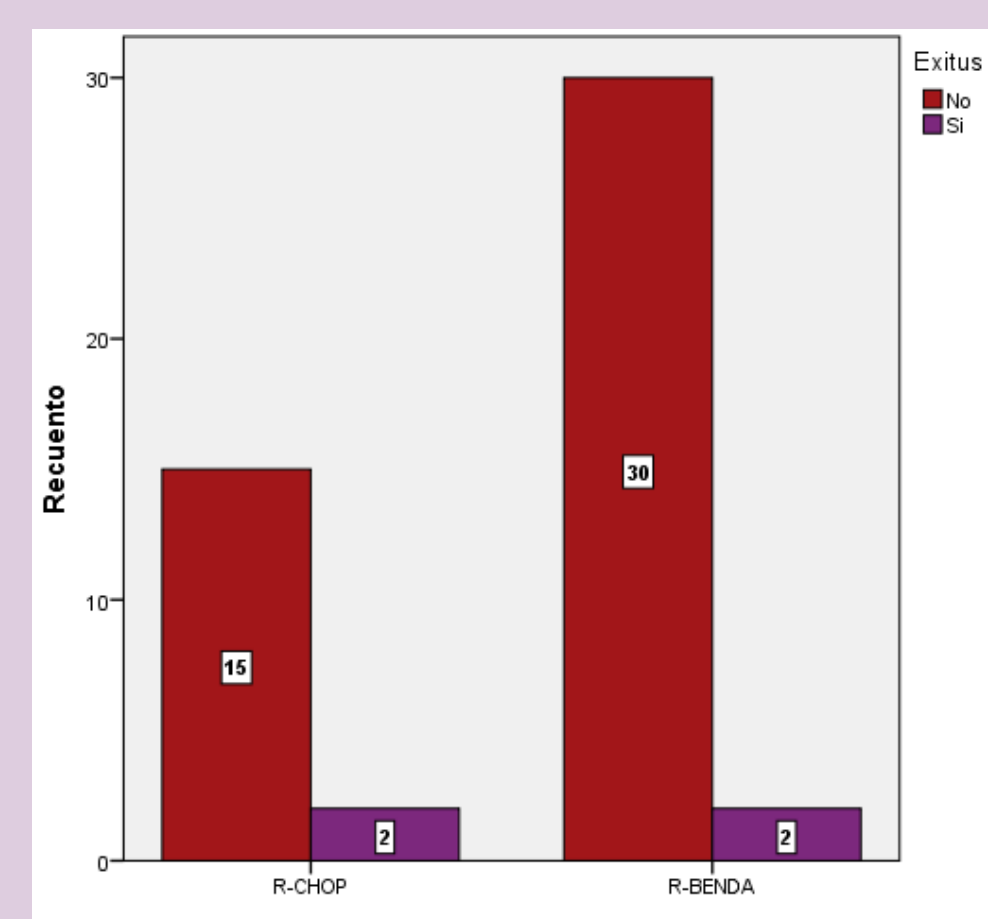
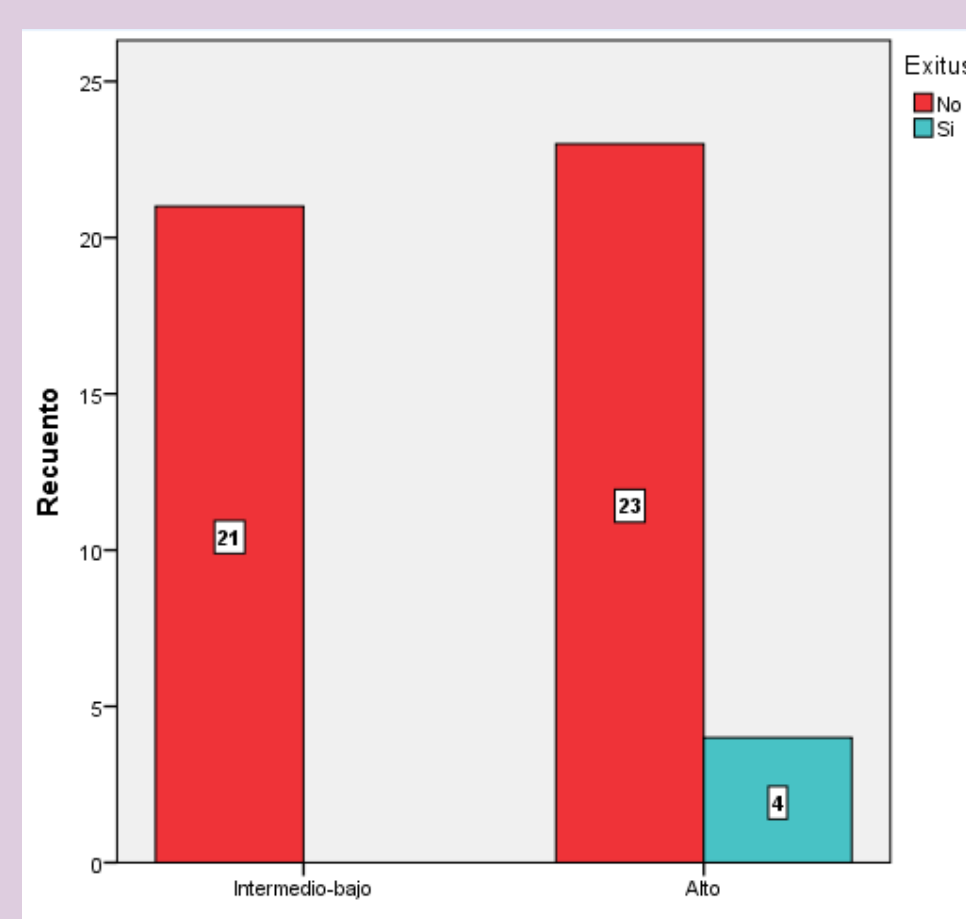
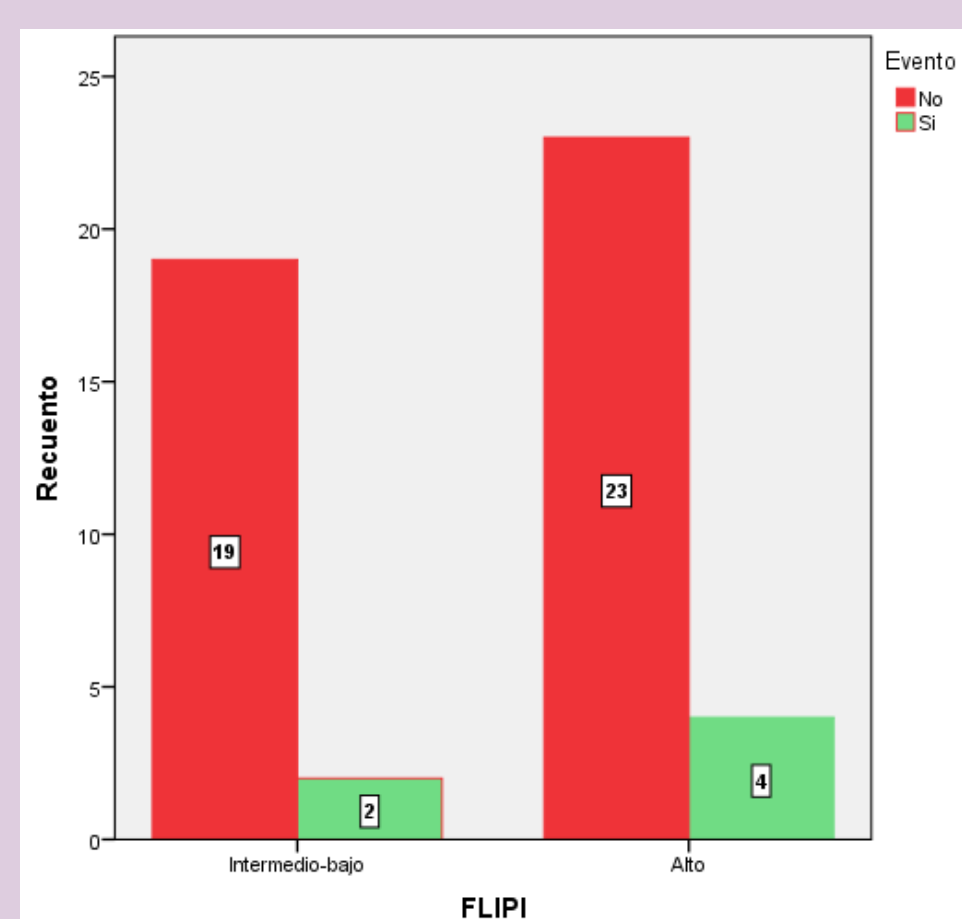
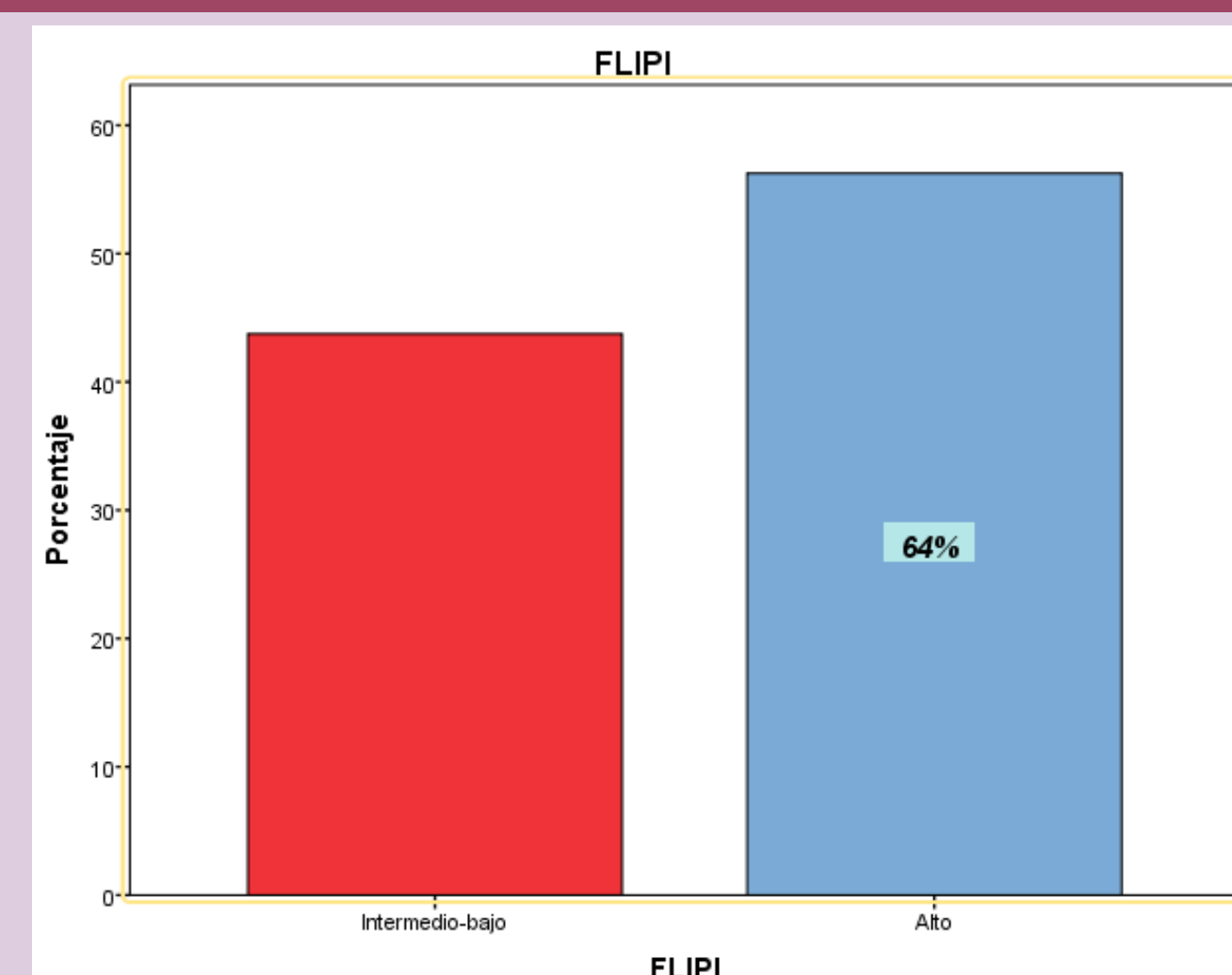
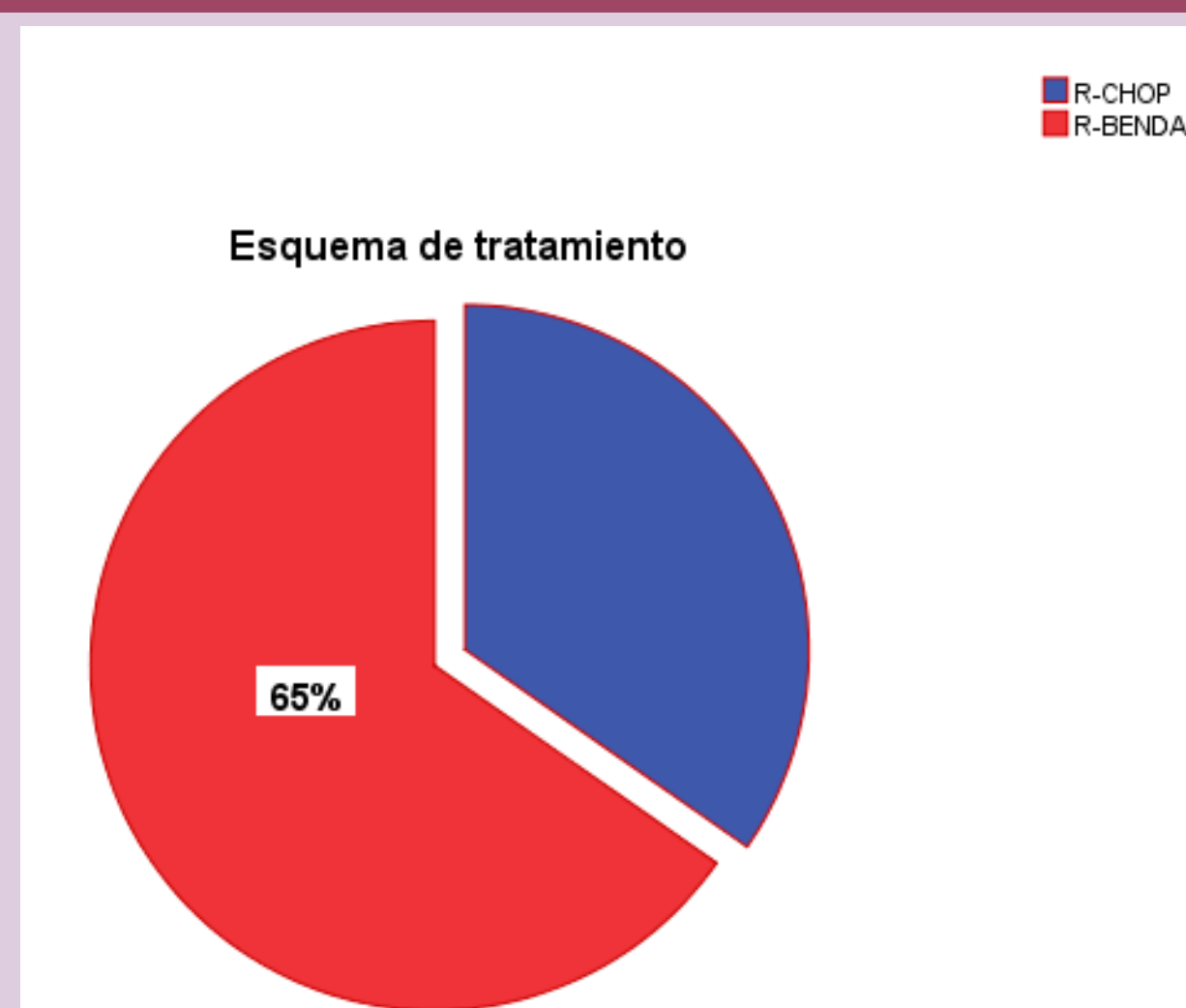
We made a retrospective data collection through computerized medical records(Selene®).

The main variables of the study were the appearance of the event, which is defined as progression or toxicity, and the classification of the patients according to the FLIPI criteria before starting the treatment.

A descriptive analysis was carried out where the qualitative variables were expressed as a percentage(%) and the numerical variables as mean±standard deviation(SD).

The analyzes will be carried out through the statistical program SPSS/PC (version 24.0 for Windows,SPSS,Inc.,Chicago,IL).

RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS

- The number of events was higher in those patients who had a high FLIPI. In addition, of the 4 deceased, all had a high FLIPI. Both events and exitus occurred in the same proportion regardless of the treatment used. There is a tendency to present the event in patients with high FLIPI but that it does not depend on the treatment.