

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SKIN TOXICITY ON PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC COLON CANCER TREATED WITH EPIDERMAL GROWTH RECEPTOR BLOCKING DRUGS

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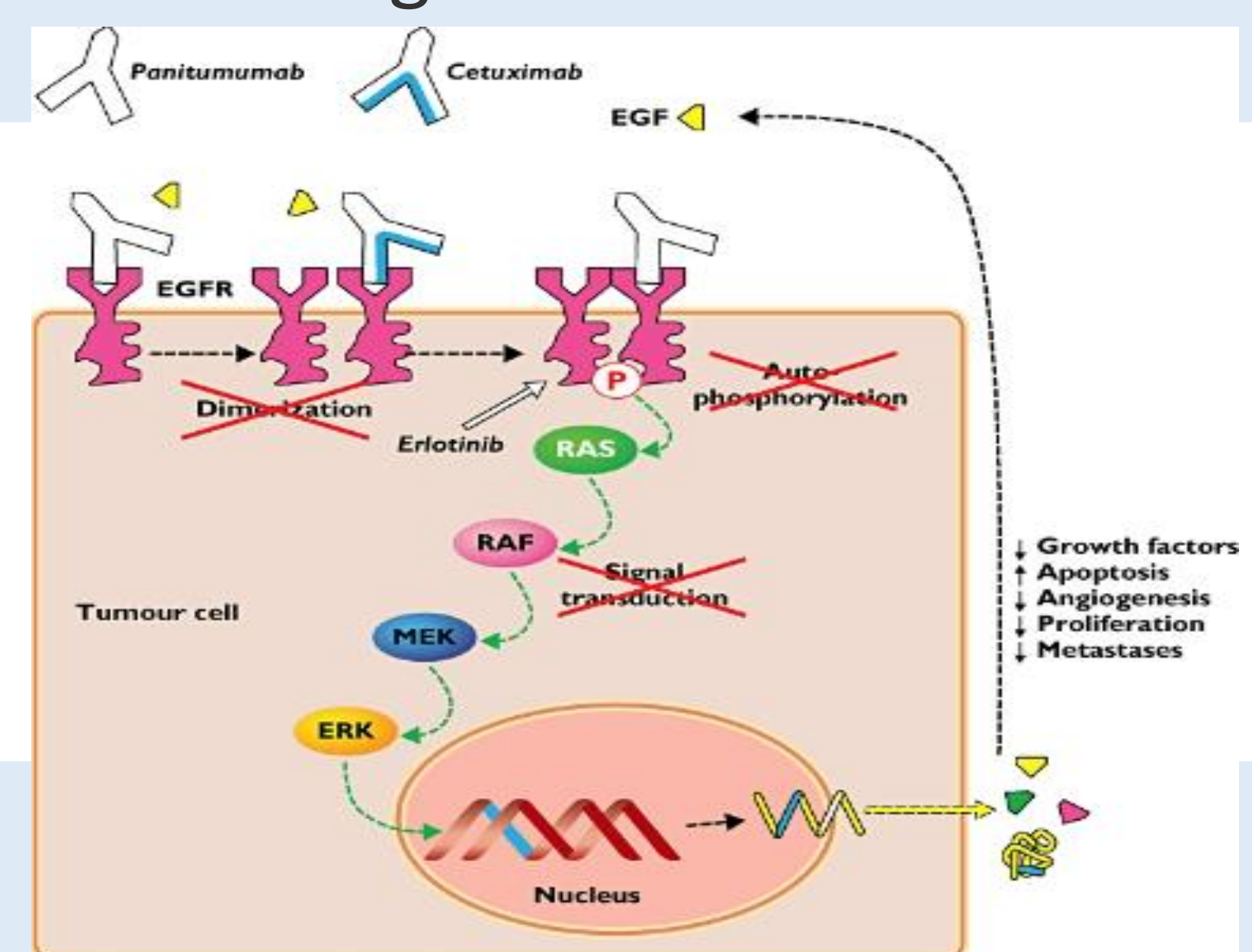
Background and importance

Treatment with cetuximab and panitumumab, epidermal growth factor receptor (anti-EGFR) blocking antibodies, is associated with skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders in most patients.

This may result in treatment discontinuation in patients with stage IV colon cancer.

Aim and objectives

To evaluate skin toxicity and analyze tolerance to both anti-EGFR drugs.



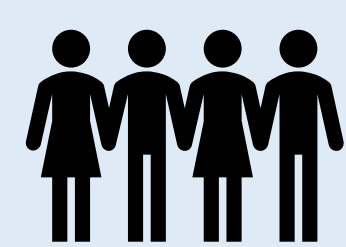
Material and methods

✓ Study design: observational, retrospective, and descriptive study

✓ Setting: tertiary hospital

✓ Information: from the Oncofarm[®] program and the Diraya[®] digital medical record.

✓ Patients:



: for June-2020 to June-2022

✓ The data collected: sex, age, weight, location and grade of metastasis, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG), cycle and grade of the first episode of toxicity, and tolerance.



✓ Safety assessment: Cancer National Institute-Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 5.0 (CTCAE-v5.0).

✓ Data analysis: PASWStatistic18 statistical package.



Results 35/42 (80%) developed skin toxicity.

Table 1: results on skin intoxication

Patients (n=42)	Panitumumab (n=21)	Cetuximab (n=21)
Skin toxicity: n (%)	18(87.5)	17(81)
Developed skin toxicity in cycle 1 (%)	88.9	64.7
Most frequent grade of toxicity: % (main reaction):	Grade 2-3 50 (xerosis and acneiform rash)	Grade 1 70.6 (acne)
Tolerance (%)	 68 11% discontinue treatment due to skin toxicity	 70.6

*n=patients

Conclusion and relevance

Panitumumab has shown more aggressive toxicity than cetuximab. Good practice in preventive toxicity treatment is necessary for the continuity of anti-EGFR therapy.



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