

OLAPARIB AND NIRAPARIB SAFETY PROFILE IN THE CLINICAL PRACTICE OF A TERTIARY-LEVEL HOSPITAL

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BACKGROUND

Oral antineoplastics used for the maintenance treatment of high-grade ovarian cancer, relapsed, complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy

OLAPARIB: BRCA+ mutation and marketed in Spain

NIRAPARIB: Independent of mutation and it used as compassionate use

OBJECTIVES

Comparing the **safety profile** of Niraparib and Olaparib, in the everyday clinical practice of a tertiary hospital.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive, transversal, retrospective research of all patients treated with Niraparib or Olaparib until September 2018. Data: clinical and pharmacological history (Farmatools®). Variables: age, date of beginning, end and/or reintroduction of treatment, reason for suspension, initial dose, dose reduction, current dose, days of treatment and adverse effects. Analysis: SPSS Statistics.

RESULTS

	AVERAGE AGE	MEDIAN OF TREATMENT	PATIENTS INITIALLY	PATIENTS SUSPENDED	PATIENTS IN TREATMENT	
OLAPARIB	65 (50-86)	455 days (25-1265)	8	2 (25%)	6 (75%)	
			7 (87,5%): 400 mg (3 doses reduction) 1 (12,5%): 200 mg	1 death 1 progression	Actual doses: 3: 400mg 2: 200 mg 1: 100 mg	1 temporally suspended by <u>reduction hemoglobin</u> 3 with adverse effects without interruption
NIRAPARIB	61 (48-73)	35 days (2-91)	11	5 (45,5%)	6 (54,5%)	
			4 (36,4%): 300 mg (2 doses reduction) 7 (63,6%): 200 mg (3 doses reduction)	2 hematology adverse effects 3 progression	Actual doses: 3:200 mg 3: 100 mg	3 temporally suspended by <u>thrombocytopenia</u>

CONCLUSIONS

- The **hematological adverse effects** are more **severe, frequent and worse tolerated** in the case of **Niraparib** than Olaparib.
- **Greater discontinuity** of treatment is observed in patients with **Niraparib**



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