

MANAGEMENT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF NAB-PACLITAXEL IN METASTATIC PANCREATIC ADENOCARCINOMA

5PSQ-062

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Objectives

- Albumin-bound paclitaxel (nab-paclitaxel) is authorized to treat metastatic adenocarcinoma of the pancreas, as a first treatment in combination with gemcitabine To evaluate the management and effectiveness of nab-paclitaxel.

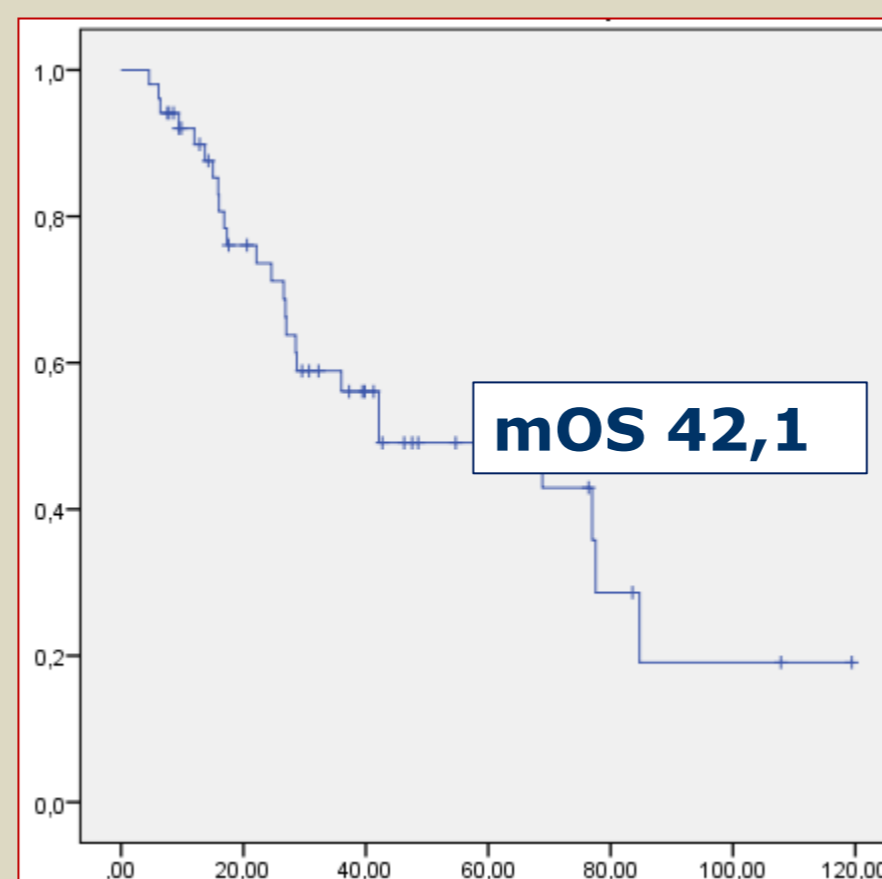
Methods

- Observational and retrospective study included patients treated with nab-paclitaxel 125 mg/m² days 1, 8 and 15, from May, 2013 to December, 2016.
- Variables collected: sex, age, treatment line, Karnofsky performance-status score (KPS), tumor staging at diagnosis (pTNM, AJCC 7th Edition), previous chemotherapy. Clinical data was obtained from electronic history Cerner-Millennium® and oncology prescription software Farmis-Oncofarm®
- Effectiveness variables: overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS), calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and compared with Log-Rank test.

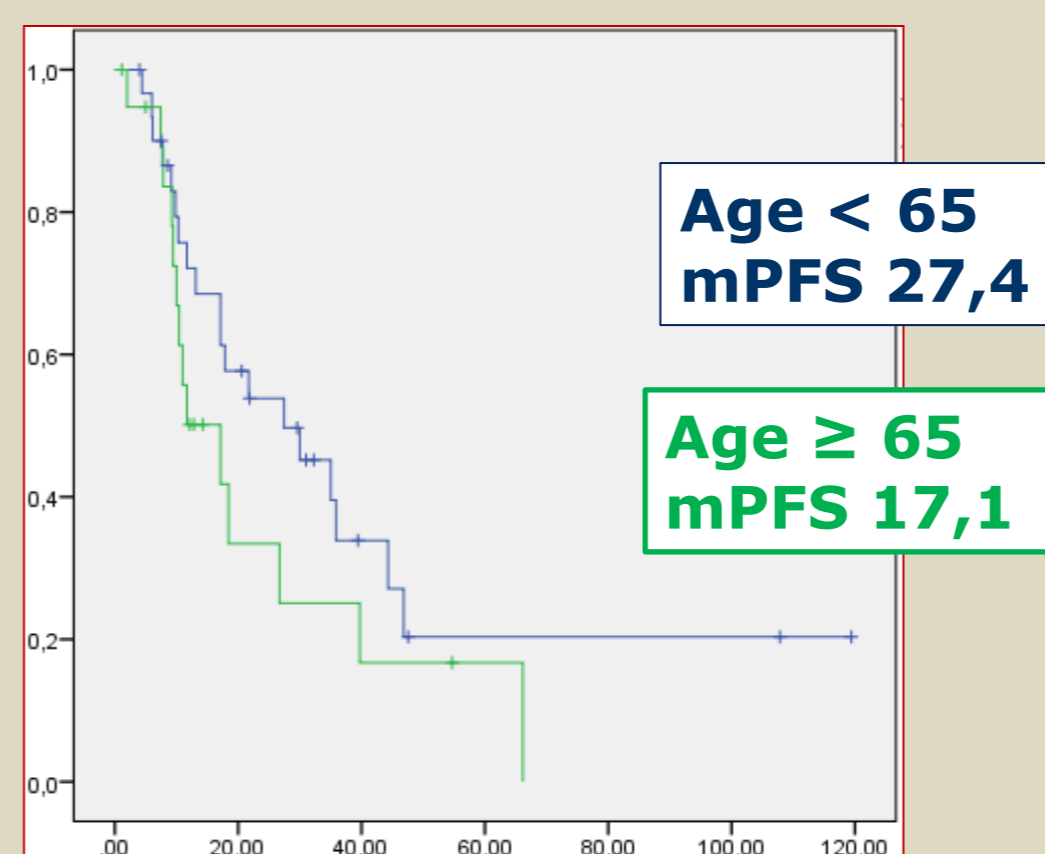
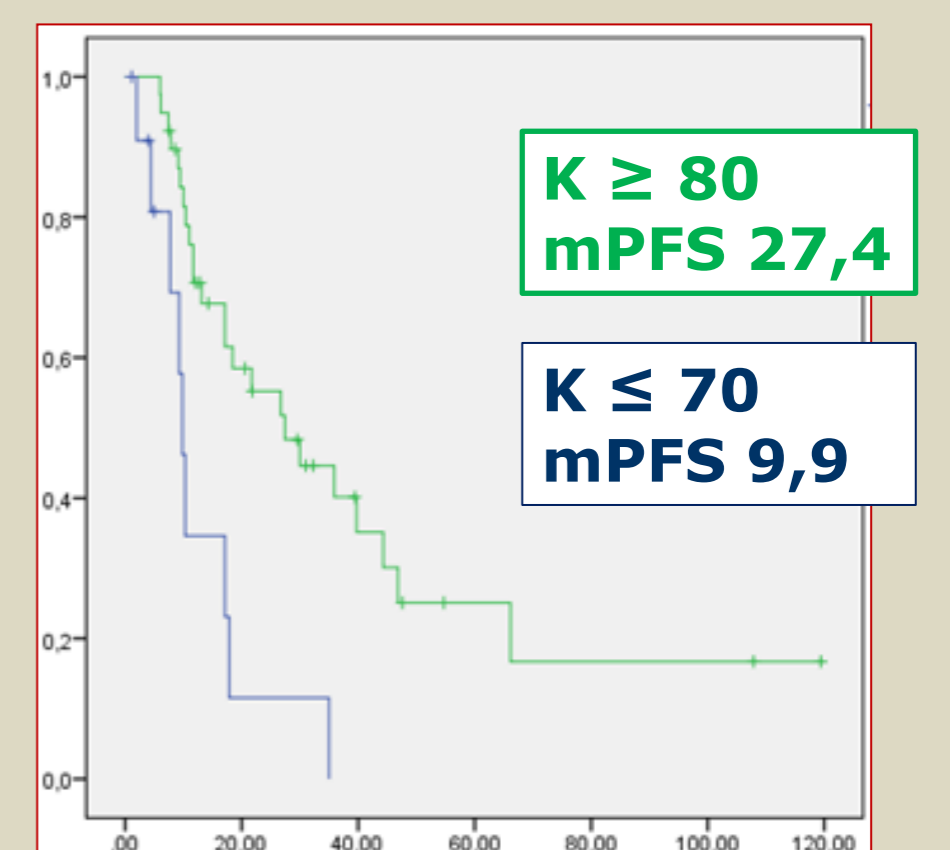
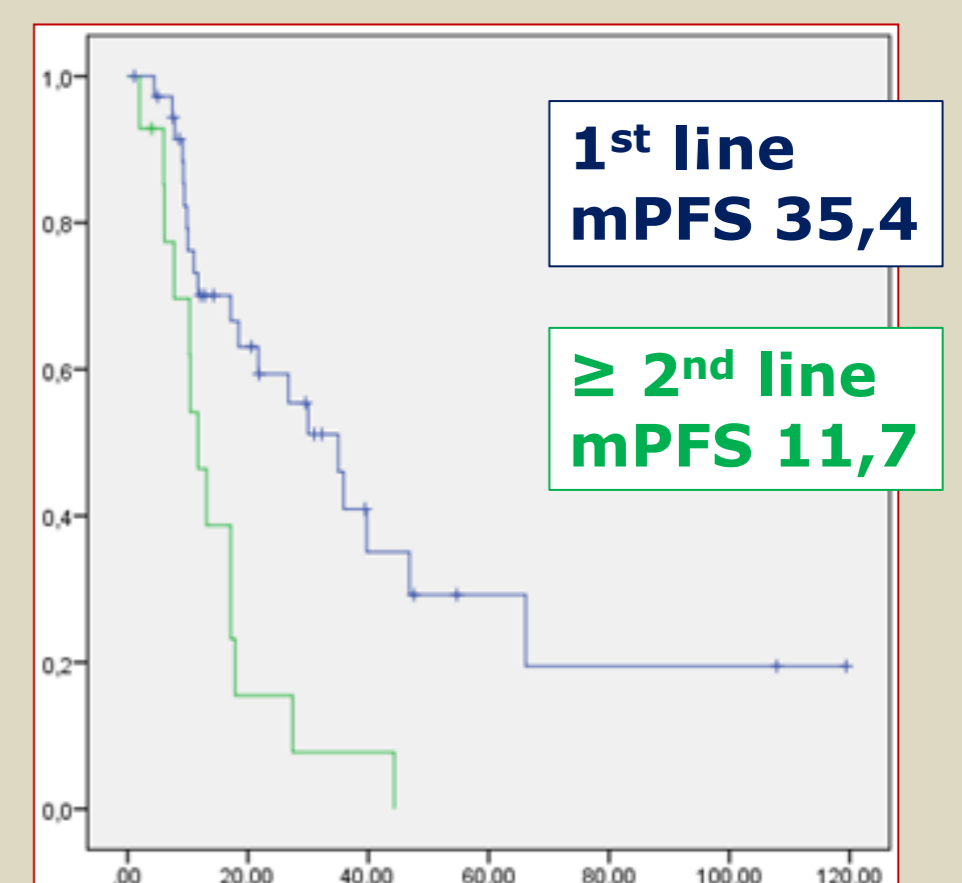
Results

GEM/nab-paclitaxel group (n=52)

Baseline Demographic and Clinical characteristics	
Subjects , n	64
Median age, years (range)	64 (44-75)
Male/female (%)	50/50
Tumor staging at diagnosis, %	
IV	43,8
III	43,8
I Ib/IIa	9,4/3
Karnofsky performance-status score, %	
≥ 80	73,4
≤ 70	26,6
Treatment, n	
GEM/nab-paclitaxel	52
Nab-paclitaxel monotherapy (off-label)	12
Treatment line, n	
1 st line	40
≥2 nd line	24



The median OS (mOS) with GEM/nab-paclitaxel was 42.1 weeks (95% CI: 2.2 to 82.1); data for the 51% of the patients was censored.



Conclusions

- OS is higher than in the pivotal study (34 weeks) but it may not be analysable because more follow-up time would be needed. The results of PFS are optimized when nab-paclitaxel is used as 1st line, according to the conditions of the marketing authorisation, and for patients with KPS≥80.