

PERSISTENCE OF TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITORS IN ADVANCED RENAL CELL CARCINOMA

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Background and importance:

TKI are increasingly used as oral targeted therapies in oncology, where the RCC is one the main indications.

Aim and objectives:

To assess the persistence of treatment with TKI in patients with RCC

Material and methods:

- Retrospective observational study
- Patients with RCC in treatment with TKI
- January 2019 to December 2020.

Persistence was calculated with Kaplan-Meier survival curves (log rank test).

The statistic programme used was SPSS 20.0.

Variables collected were:

- *Age
- *Gender
- *TKI (sunitinib, pazopanib, axitinib, cabozantinib or tivozanib)
- *Line treatment
- *Start and discontinuation date
- *Causes of suspension TKI

Results:

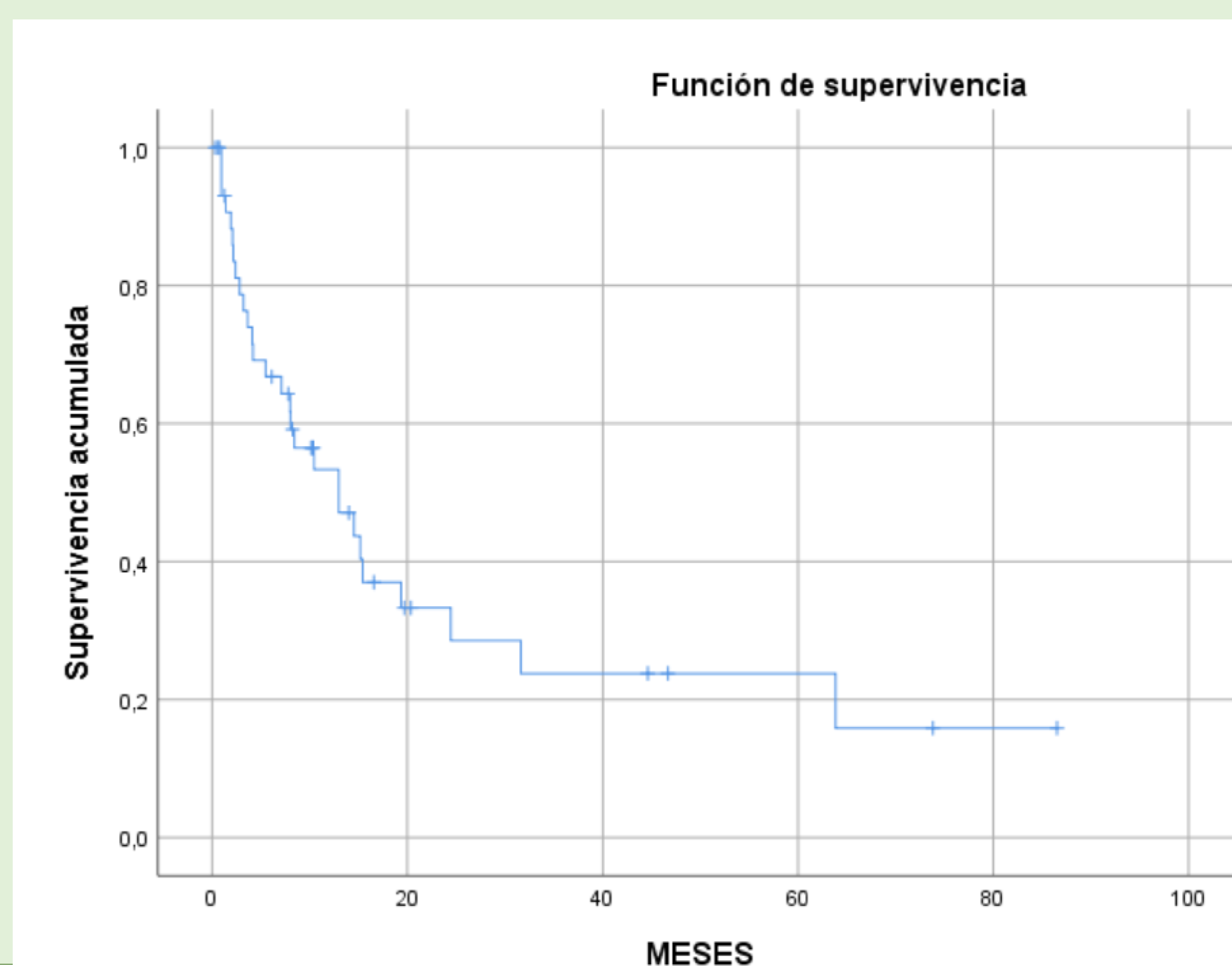
46 patients (71,6% men and 28,3% women). Median age: 66,5 years.

TKI: Sunitinib (30,4%), Pazopanib (30,4%), Axitinib (15,2%), Cabozantinib (8,7%), Tivozanib (4,3%).

Median persistence: 13 months
(95% CI 5,4 to 20,6)

Discontinue treatment TKI (60,9%):

- Toxicity (46,4%)
- Progression (35,7%)
- Both (7,1%)
- Another motives (5,4%)



Conclusion and relevance: A priori there are no differences in persistence between the drugs. The main cause of discontinuation in our cohort is toxicity.