

USE OF SORAFENIB IN CELLULAR HEPATOCARCINOMA IN ROUTINE CLINICAL PRACTICE

FJ Parada Saavedra¹, R Candeas Agustí¹, J.M. Miñana Calafat², C.L. Aracil Blanch², M. Gilabert Sotoca¹, JA Schoenenberger Arnaiz¹

¹ Pharmacy Service, Hospital Universitari Arnau de Vilanova de Lleida

² Gastroenterology Service, Hospital Universitari Arnau de Vilanova de Lleida

□ Objectives

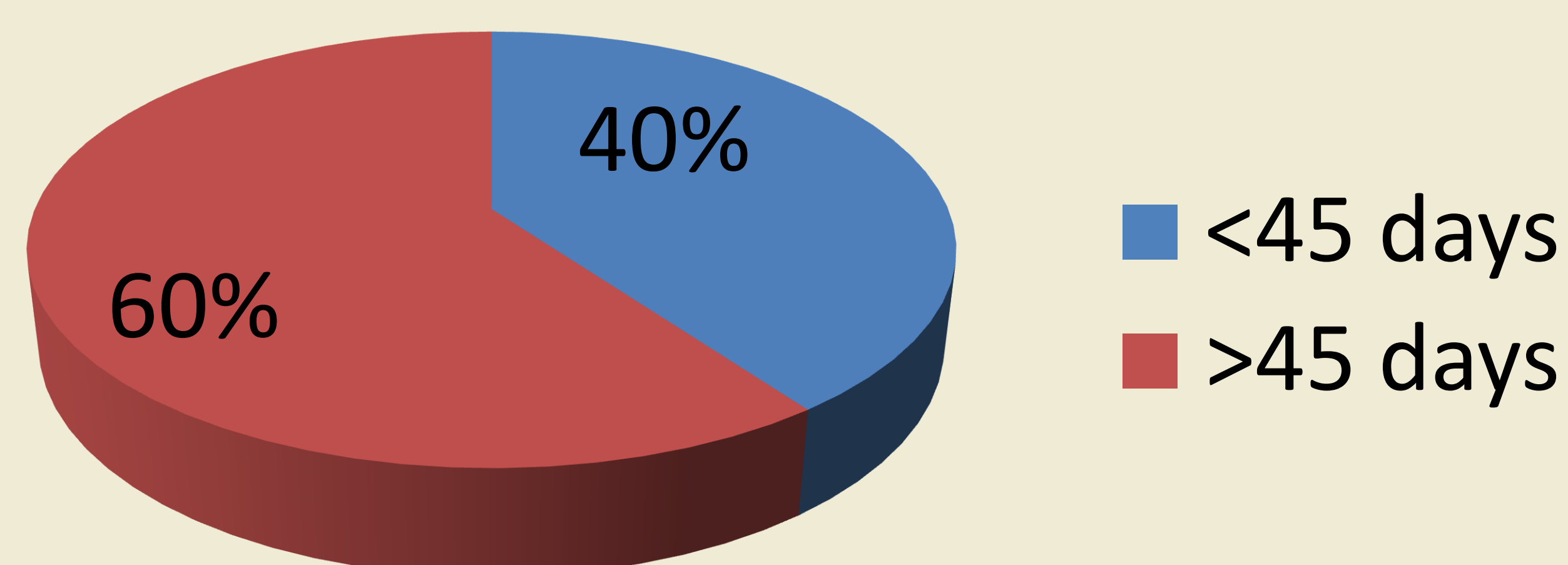
- Describe the results of sorafenib treatment for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in terms of progression free survival (PFS), toxicity and compliance in clinical practice

□ Methods

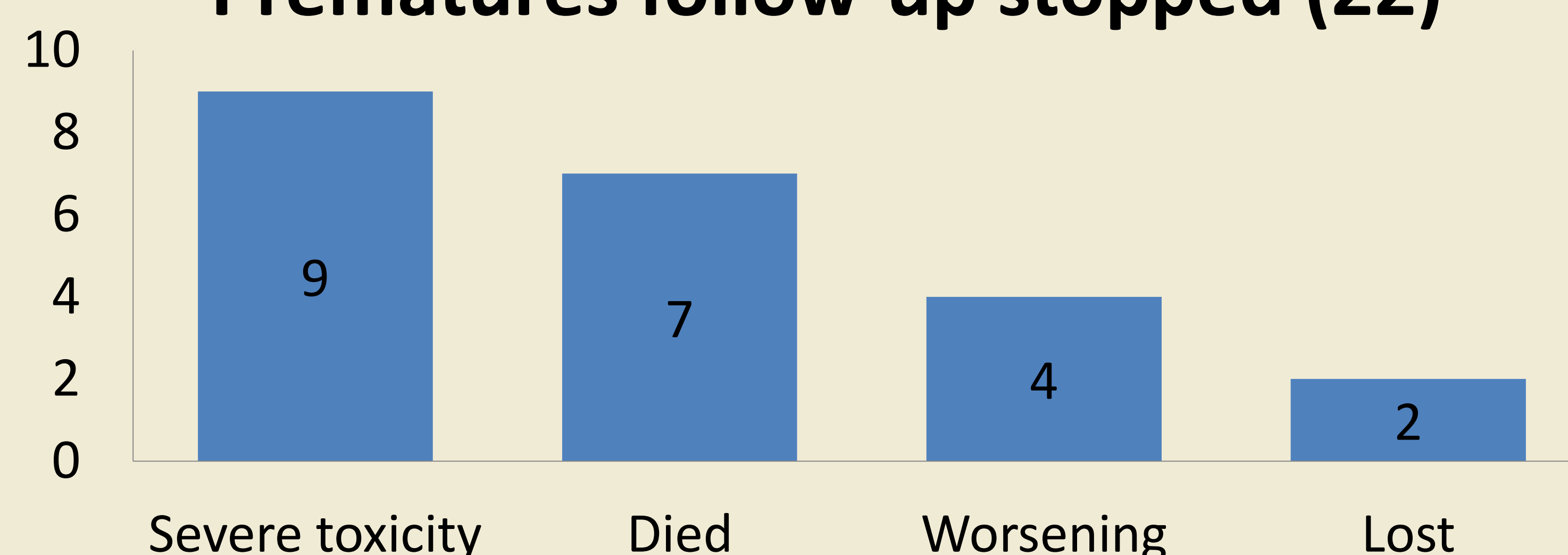
- Retrospective and descriptive
- Treated with sorafenib between January 2011 and May 2017
- Clinical and pharmacy dispensation electronic records
- Initial variables: age, gender, Child-Pugh status
- Follow-up variables: progression, death, worsening of clinical condition, unacceptable toxicity, lack of adherence, patient decision, loss of follow-up
- Median PFS and PFS at one year were obtained from SPSS® program applying Kaplan-Meier analysis

□ Results

Follow-up 55 patients

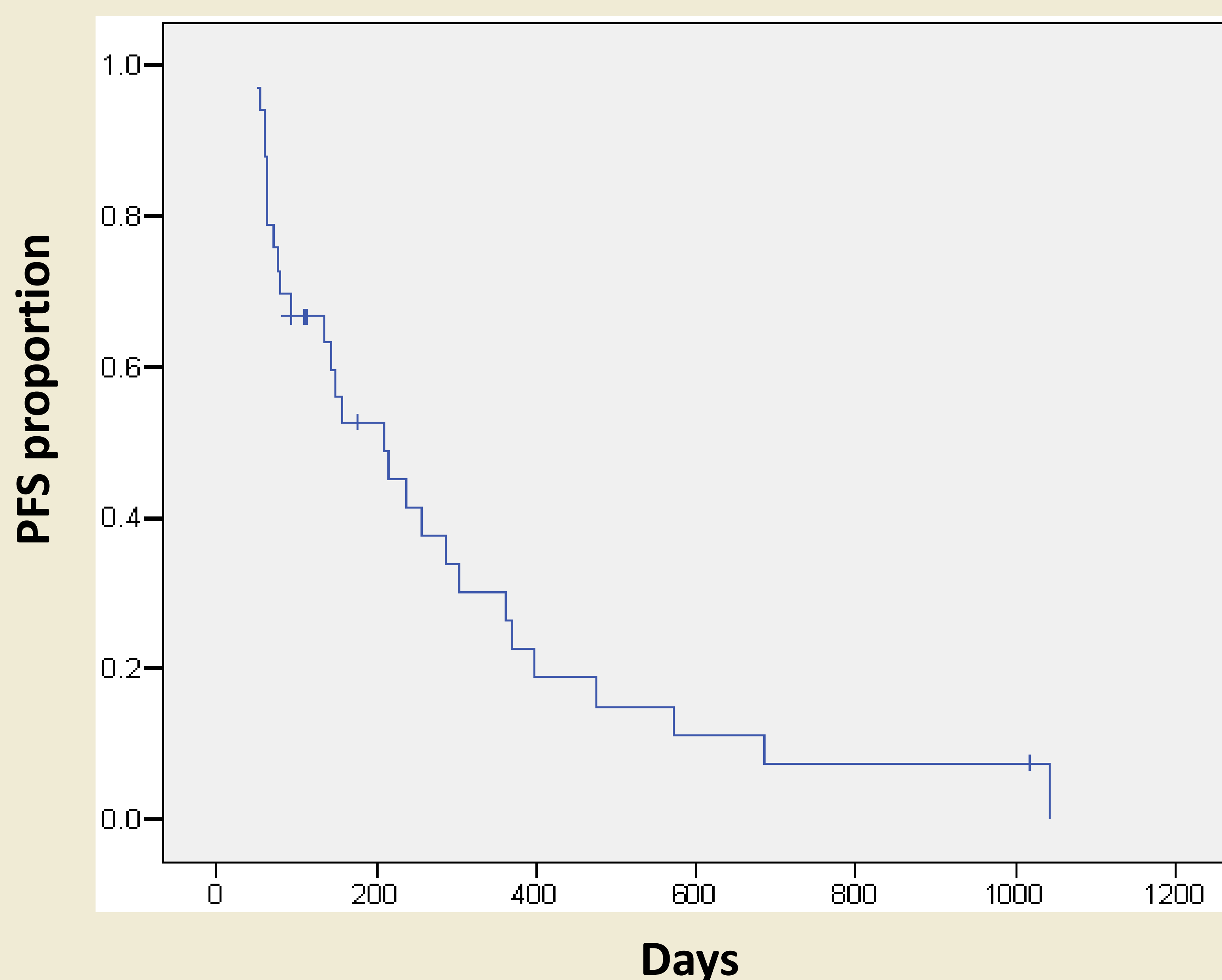


Prematures follow-up stopped (22)



Survival Analysis

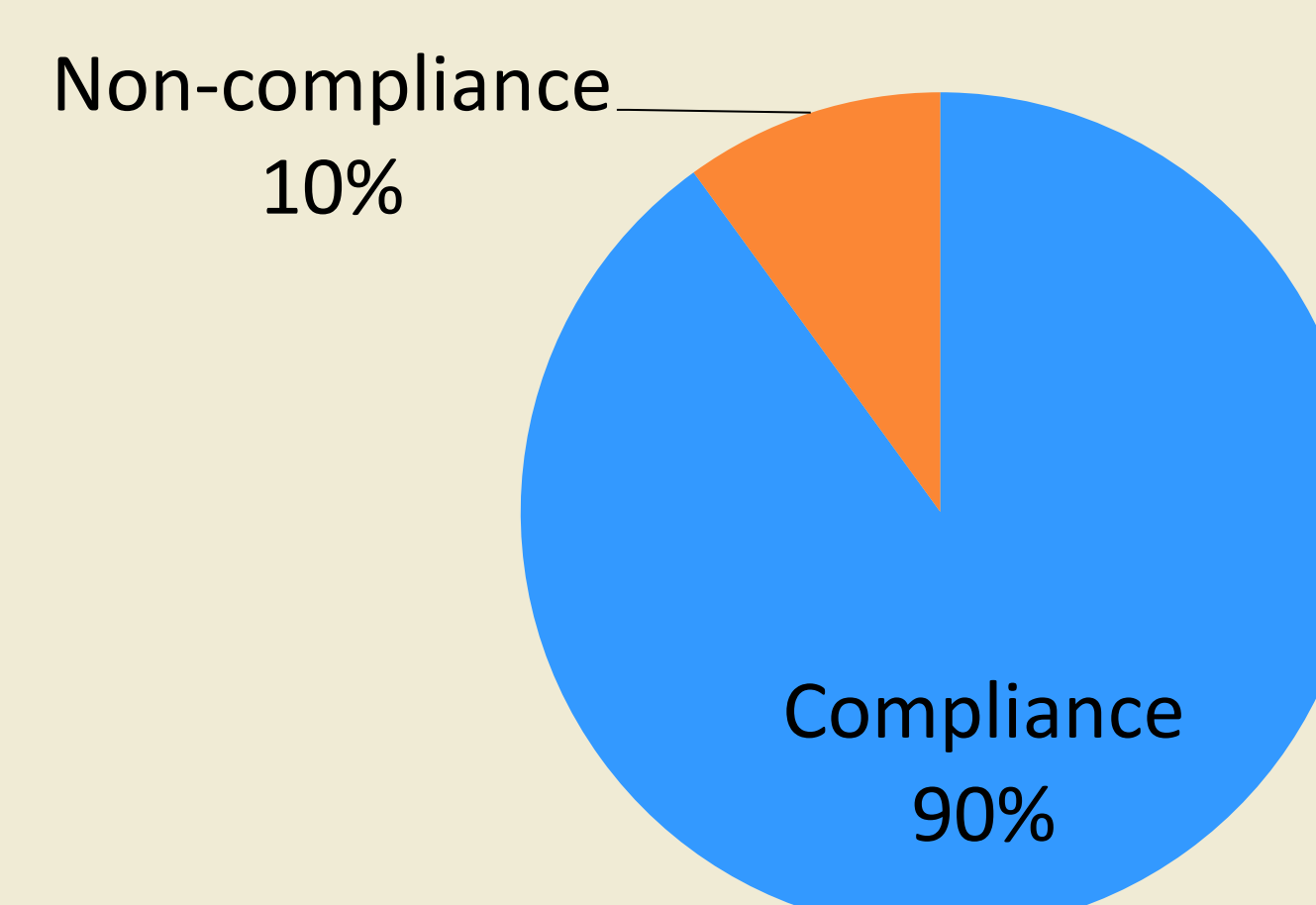
Median PFS	CI 95%	PFS at one year
209±53 days	(105.2, 312.7)	19±8%



Follow-up patients >45 days (33)



Percentage of compliance (33)



□ Discussion

- Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor approved for the treatment of HCC
- Clinical trials Sorafenib treatment resulted in a median overall survival of 9.2 months and a median time to progression of 5.5 months (SHARP study)
- Strengths points of our study were compliance evaluation and reasons of treatment discontinuation
- Lack of data on patients related outcomes

□ Conclusion

- In more than one third of our HCC patients who started sorafenib, the drug could be deemed ineffective and harmful.
- In the patients who survived the initial phase of 45 days PFS yielded slightly better results than expected from clinical trials.