

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EFFECTIVENESS AND IMMUNE MEDIATED TOXICITY OF IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS IN ADVANCED NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG CANCER

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### BACKGROUND

According to some data, there is evidence suggesting correlation between immune-related adverse events (irAEs) and favorable clinical outcomes in several tumor types during the treatment with immune check-point inhibitors.

### AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To asses the presence of irAEs and if it is associated with clinical benefit in patients diagnosed with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who are treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Observational, retrospective study
- March 2018 August 2022

NSCLC patients

(1st or 2nd line)

- \*Pembrolizumab
- \*Atezolizumab
  - \*Nivolumab

Overall survival (OS)
and Progression-free
survival (PFS) curves
with irAEs vs. not irAEs

### RESULTS Gastrointestinal **74%** Adenocarcinoma Type irAE Grade 4: Cutaneous Mean age 66,84 years **58%** Musculoeskeletal 0,5% Grade 3: 5,6% **133 PATIENTS** Hematological 9,3% Grade 2: 15,4% Endocrine ECOG 1 6,7% PDL 1 > 50% Grade 1: 78,3% 20 30 40 46% 82,7% % irAE **% PATIENTS** Treatment **Patients Patients** Nivolumab Results with irAE without irAE 14,30% **Atezolizumab** 30,80% PFS = 2,2 monthsPFS = 8,2 monthsPembrolizumab 54,8% OS = 10,9 monthsOS = 3 months

# CONCLUSIONS

- 1) More tan a half of our patients underwent at least one irAE
- 2) Pembrolizumab produced most irAEs
- 3) irAEs were significantly associated with improved PFS and OS







