

SEVERE HEPATOTOXICITY INDUCED BY CERITINIB IN A METASTATIC NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG CANCER PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

Mondelo García C, Calleja Chuclá T, Busto Fernández F, Mateos Salvador M, Fernández Gabriel E, Martín Herranz I

Servicio de Farmacia. Instituto de Investigación Biomédica de A Coruña (INIBIC), Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de A Coruña (CHUAC), Sergas. Universidade da Coruña (UDC). As Xubias, 84. 15006 A Coruña, Spain.

Background

- ❖ Ceritinib is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), when the disease is advanced, with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) positive and it has been treated before with crizotinib.
- ❖ The data sheet for ceritinib describes hepatotoxicity as an uncommon adverse reaction observed in less than 1% of patients in clinical trials.

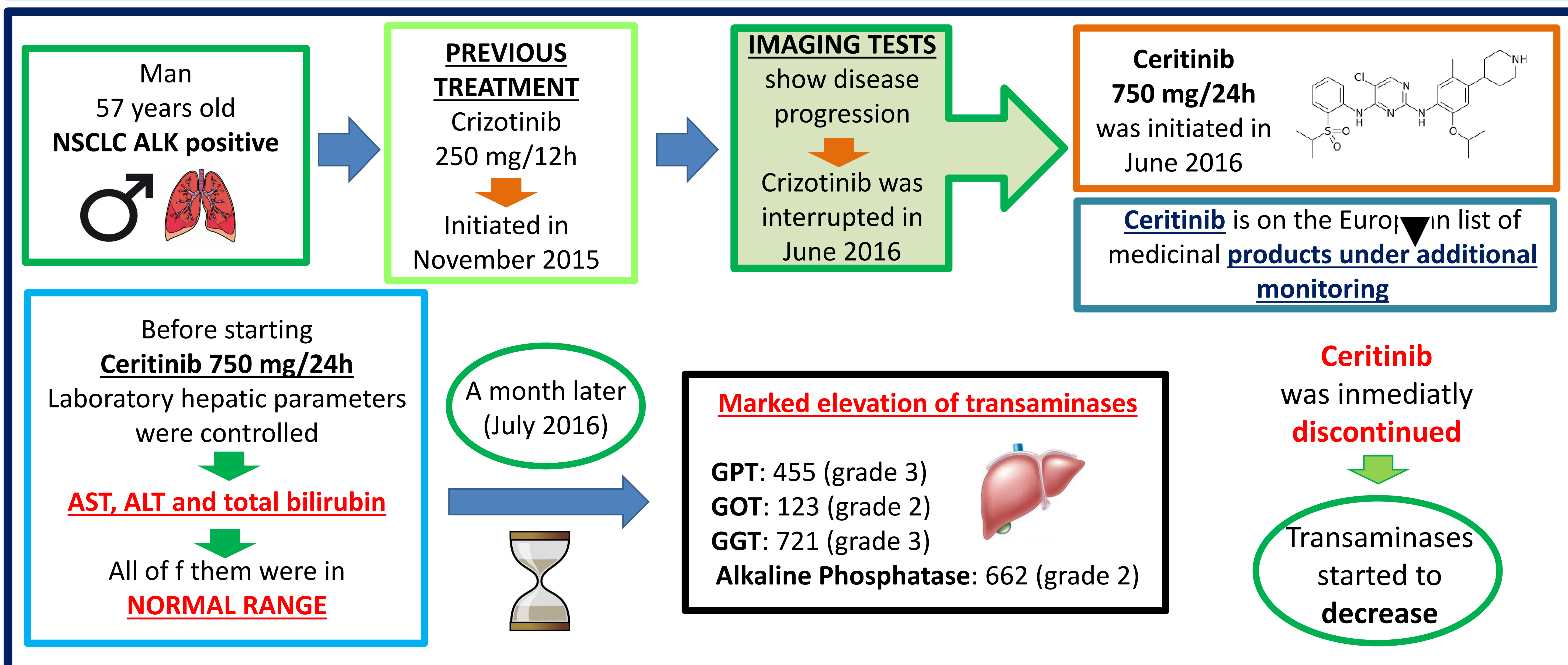
Purpose

- ❖ To describe a case of severe hepatotoxicity in a patient with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer treated with ceritinib.

Material and methods

Descriptive and retrospective clinical case
Data were obtained by review of the electronic medical records

Results



Karch-Lasagna algorithm

Establishes

A **"PROBABLE"** relationship between hepatotoxicity and Ceritinib based on **temporal correlation of facts** and the apparent **lack of another perpetrators of hepatic damage**.

Conclusions

- ❖ Drug-induced hepatic injury is one of the most common reasons for withdrawal of an approved drug.
- ❖ Health professionals must be vigilant in identifying drug-related liver injury, above all those related to drugs on the European list of medicinal products under additional monitoring.
- ❖ In our case, hepatic transaminases increased progressively throughout the course of the treatment with ceritinib and they were continuously decreasing since ceritinib discontinuation.