

CP – 152 EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF BRENTUXIMAB IN HODGKIN'S AND NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA



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PURPOSE

Evaluation of effectiveness and safety of brentuximab vedotin (SGN-35) in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) and systemic anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

✓ *Type of study*: retrospective observational cohort study.

✓ *Inclusion criteria*: patients with relapsed or refractory HL and ALCL, treated with SGN-35 in monotherapy from 05/2012 to 09/2014.

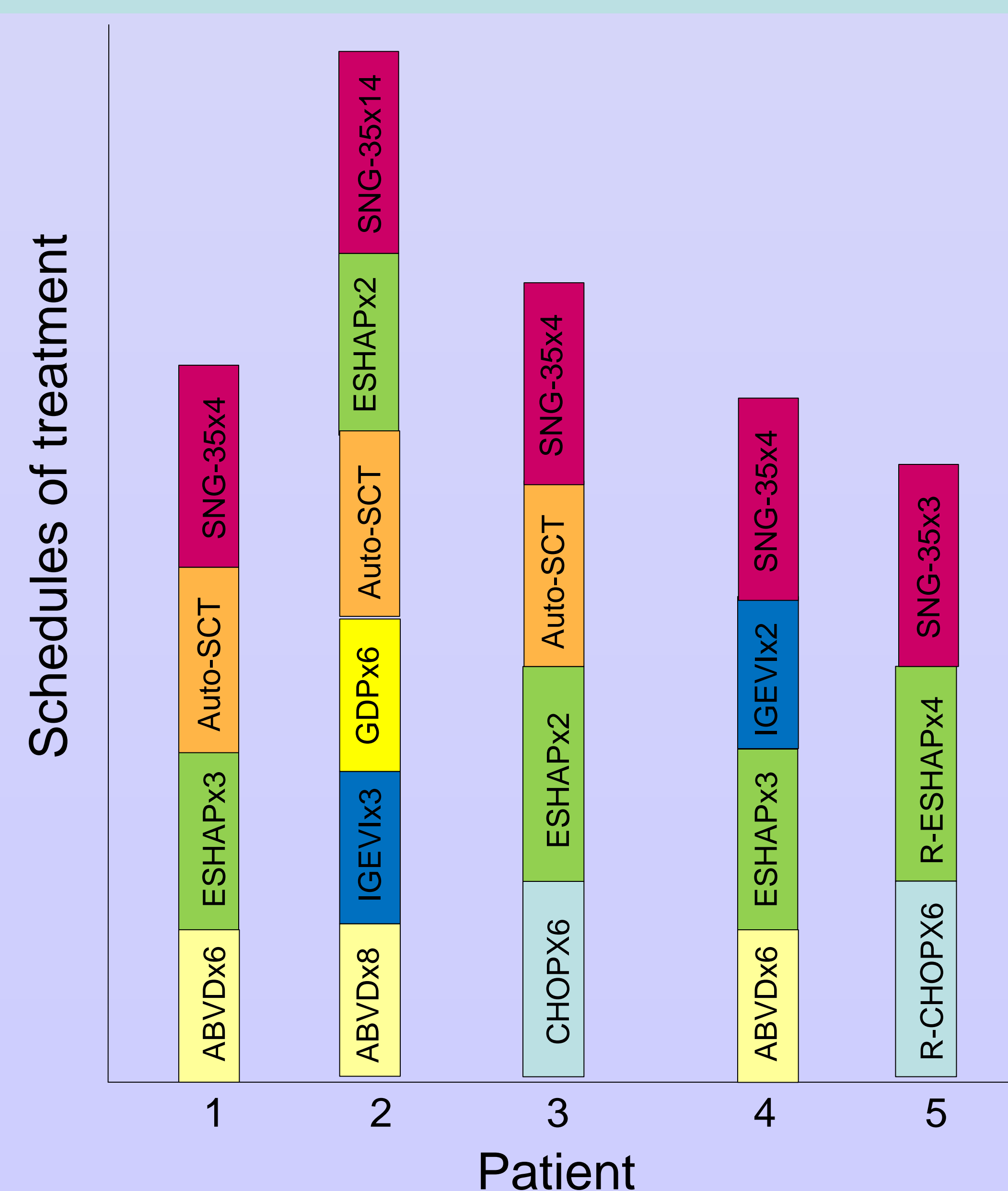
RESULTS

<i>5 patients</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 (30;52) years old. • 3 women, 2 men. • 4 HL, stages II-A, II-B, III-A, IV-B, and 1 ALCL stage IV-A. • IPI score 3 in 2 patients (2 patients not specified).
<i>Previous therapy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 (2;4) chemotherapy schedule before SGN-35. • 3 auto-SCT.
<i>SGN-35</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th line (3;6) of treatment. • 4 (3;14) cycles. • 17% reduction of dose in 1 patient (previous hepatic impairment). • 2 CR, 1 PR and 1 PD. At the end of the following, 3 patients carried on with the treatment (1 without response evaluation) and 2 patients were exitus (1 CR and 1 PD) with a time to progression of 2,5(2;3) months. • Facial rash and a post-infusion reaction grades I-II in 1 patient.

✓ Variables:

<i>Patients</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age. • Sex. • Type of lymphoma. • Stage. • International Prognostic Index (IPI score).
<i>Previous therapy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior chemotherapy schedule. • Autologous stem-cell transplantation (auto-SCT).
<i>Actual therapy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line of treatment. • Number of cycles. • Dose reductions. • Clinical response according to the Revised Response Criteria for Malignant Lymphoma: complete remission (CR), partial remission (PR), stable disease (SD) and progressed disease (PD). • Incidence and severity of side effects (CTCAE v4.03 criteria).

Figure 1. Schedules of treatment.



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The phase II study, that justified the authorization of the drug, showed similar objective response (76/102, 75%) with manageable toxicities.

In our population 3 of 4 patients treated with SGN-35 reached an objective response during 2.5 months, with favourable safety profile.