



CP-223 EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY USING ERIBULIN IN METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

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Purpose

Eribulin is approved for use in pretreated metastatic breast cancer (MBC) patients after at least two chemotherapy regimens for advanced disease.

To assess the effectiveness and safety of eribulin in MBC.

Material and methods

Retrospective observational study in patients treated with eribulin monotherapy from February 2014 to September 2015 in a tertiary hospital.

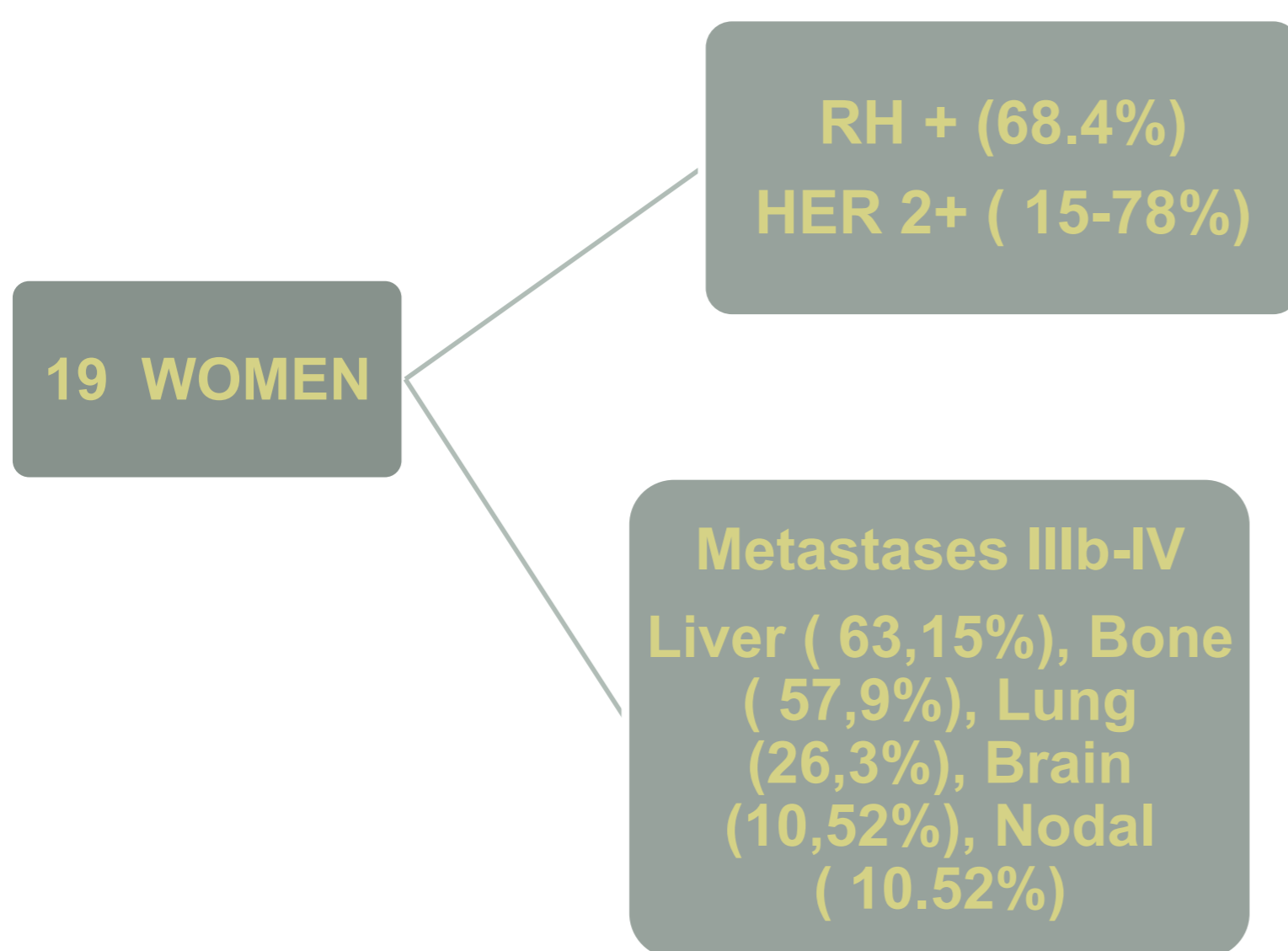
Effectiveness: OS and PFS.
 Safety: NCI-CTCAE criteria-v3.0.

Data collected: sex, age, immunohistochemistry, location and degree of metastasis, ECOG, prior lines of treatment, number of cycles of eribulin and adverse events.

Information: Oncofarm® program and digital Diraya® history.

Data analysis: PASW Statistic18 package.

Results



They previously received a median of 6 lines of treatment (3-9): anthracyclines (89.47%), capecitabine (84.2%), taxanes (78.9%) and vinorelbine (63%)

- ◆ Dosage: 1.23mg/m² (1 y 8, 21-day cycles IV)
- ◆ Average of cycles administered was 4.75%
- ◆ Median OS was 2.5 months [95% CI (0.5-8.6)] and PFS was 5.2 months [95% CI (3,4-7)]
- ◆ Adverse effects observed: asthenia grade II (n = 2), diarrhea grade I (n = 1), constipation grade I (n = 1) and febrile neutropenia grade IV (n = 1).

CONCLUSION

✓ Our results agree with those already published, a similar OS and a higher SLP than the obtained in the pivotal trial. Also minimal toxicity was observed. We concluded that eribulin monotherapy is an effective and safe drug for MBC used as 5th or 6th line of treatment.