

DGI028

USE OF VINFLUNINE IN UROTHELIAL BLADDER CARCINOMA

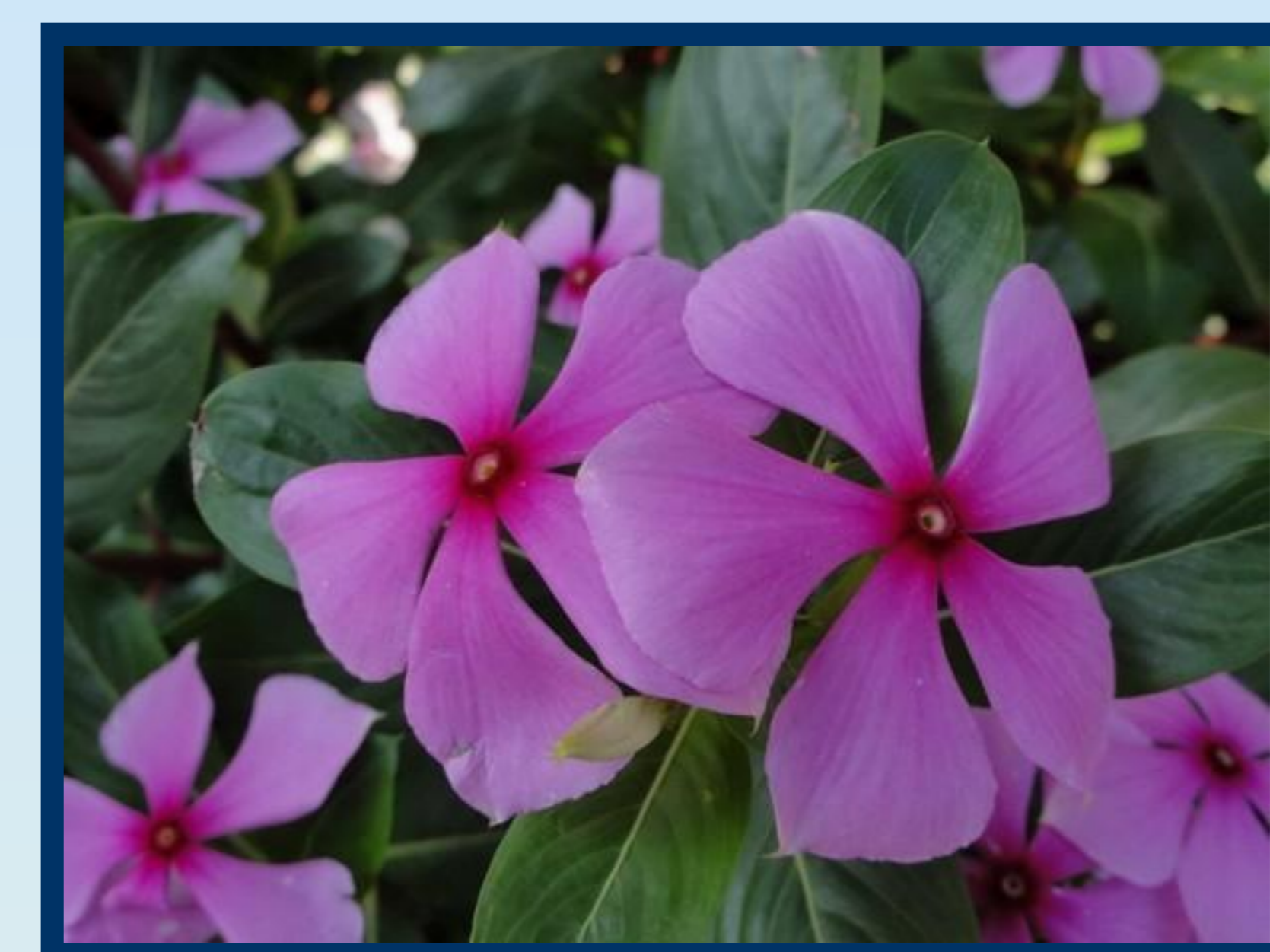
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BACKGROUND: Vinflunine is a vinca alkaloid indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of patients with advanced or metastatic carcinoma transitional cell urothelial tract after failure of prior treatment that included platinum compounds.

PURPOSE: To analyze the use of vinflunine in a 600-bed hospital.

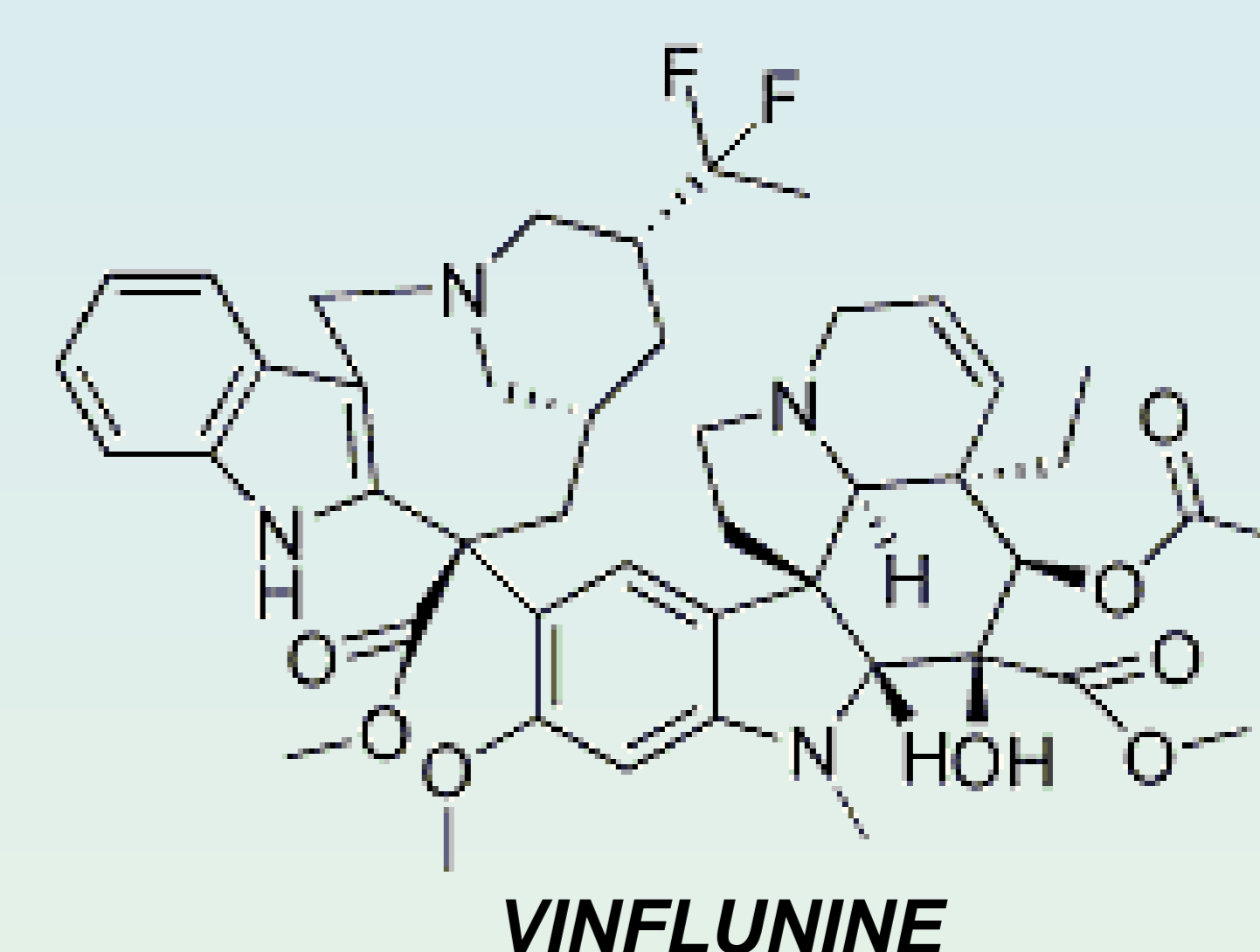
METHODS: Retrospective study of patients treated with vinflunine from February 2010 to April 2011. Data were collected from Oncofarm® software, medical records of patients and dispensing program to outpatients.



RESULTS

6 PATIENTS

5 men and 1 woman, mean age: 67 (52-80) years. 4 had distant metastases (M1) at diagnosis and 2 showed no metastasis (M0).



TREATMENTS

FIRST LINE

PATIENTS	TREATMENT
2	carboplatin-gemcitabine scheme, with an average of 7 cycles.
2	carboplatin-gemcitabine with an average of 7 cycles.
1	received 2 cycles of carboplatin-gemcitabine, followed by 4 cycles Gemcitabine.
1	received 5 cycles of cisplatin-gemcitabine, followed by 2 cycles of carboplatin-gemcitabine and 3 cycles of gemcitabine alone.

SECOND LINE

PATIENTS	TREATMENT
3	Vinflunine an average of 4 cycles.
2	paclitaxel with an average of 4 cycles.
1	8 cycles of cisplatin-gemcitabine.

THIRD LINE

PATIENTS	TREATMENT
2	Vinflunine with an average of 5 cycles.
1	3 cycles of paclitaxel, following by a 4th line with 1 cycle of vinflunine.

USE OF VINFLUNINE

The use of vinflunine regimen in 2 patients was due to progression of liver carcinoma, in 2 to cerebral progression, in 1 to lung and bone progression, and progression in 1 to lung, liver and pelvic node.



No patient received other subsequent treatment lines, 3 died of disease progression, 1 is currently being treated with vinflunine and 2 with symptomatic treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

Vinflunine was used in all cases correctly according to its indication, and may be an alternative for patients with advanced transitional cell urothelial tract carcinoma.