CENTRALISED ONLINE REGISTRY FOR PATIENT WITH METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER TREATED WITH REGORAFENIB

Alonso Castro V, López Centeno B, Alioto D, Gil Martín A, Martin Casasempere I, Segura Bedmar M, Aranguren Oyarzábal A, Calvo Alcántara MJ

Subdirección General de Farmacia y Productos Sanitarios. Servicio Madrileño de Salud.

CPS9166

25th Congress of the EAHP. 25-27 March 2020. Gothenburg, Sweden.

What was done?

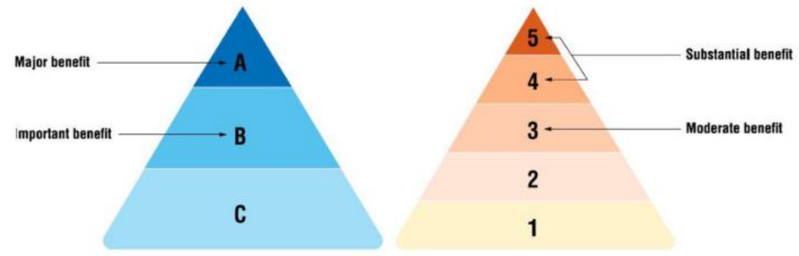
To describe the implementation of an **centralised online registry** for all **patients with metastatic colorectal cancer** being treated with **regorafenib** in a Regional Health Service (RHS).

Why was it done?

The European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) has developed the **ESMO-Magnitude of Clinical Benefit Scale (ESMO-MCBS)** to assess the magnitude of clinical benefit for cancer medicines.

In the CORRECT trial, **regorafenib** has **ESMO-MCBS score of 1** (questionable benefit).

It is necessary to **<u>assess the effectiveness and safety of regorafenib treatment in real clinical practice.</u>**



How was it done?

WORKING TEAM:
- Oncologists.
- Hospital Pharmacists.
- RHS professionals.

CENTRALISED ONLINE REGISTRY
for patients with
metastatic colorectal cancer starting
treatment with regorafenib in 2019

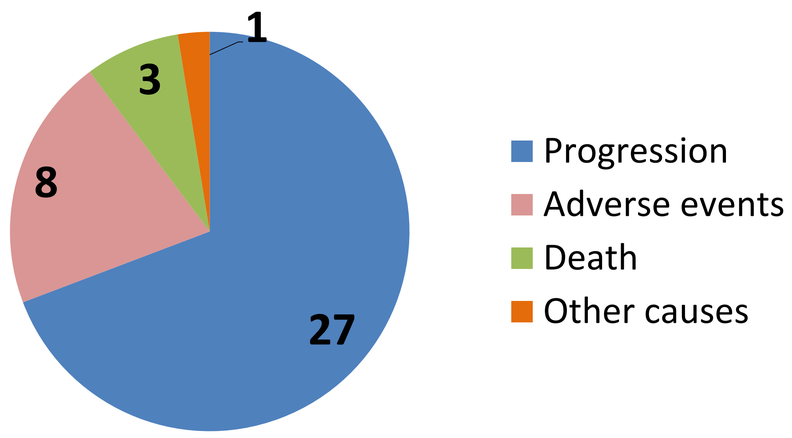
The **variables selected** were: age, sex, ECOG, primary tumour location, number of metastatic sites, presence of liver or brain metastases, RAS-mutation status, BRAF-mutation status, previous lines, follow-up variables (dose, type of response and adverse events), date and reason for withdrawal.

What has been achieved?

The centralised online registry is available for all professionals in the RHS in April 2019 and it is compulsory to include all patients starting treatment in 2019.

On 11th March 2020, 88 patients were included (53.41 % males). The median age was 68 years.

The baseline characteristics of the patients were:
- 42.05 % and 57.95 % of patients had ECOG 0 and 1 respectively.
- 63.64 % had the primary tumour in the left colon.
- 34.09 % had 3 or more metastatic sites.
- 62.50 % and 1.14 % had liver and brain metastases respectively.
- RAS gene was mutated in 62.50 % of patients and undetermined in 1.14 %.
- BRAF gene was mutated in 2.27 % of the patients and undetermined in 34.09 %.
- In 70.45 % of patients regorafenib was the fourth line or later therapy.



With median treatment duration of 3.9 months, 44.32 % of patients had discontinued treatment: 30.68 % had progressive disease, 9.09 % had adverse events, 3.41 % had died and 1.14 % other causes (one patient included in a clinical trial).

What next?

- **The experience obtained with this registry has allowed us to know the use profile of this drug in all hospitals of RHS.**
- **A comprehensive assessment of the collected data and a longer follow-up period are necessary to assess the effectiveness and safety of regorafenib treatment in real clinical practice.**

Subdirección General de Farmacia y Productos Sanitarios.
Servicio Madrileño de Salud (SERMAS)

https://www.eahp.eu/gpis/centralised-online-registry-patient-metastatic-colorectal-cancer-treated-regorafenib