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Background and Importance

The strategy of combining immunotherapy with chemotherapy has shown promising results in improving survival and quality of life for survival and quality of life of patients with metastatic SLC in clinical trials.

Aim and Objectives

- To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of combination immunotherapy in patients with metastatic small cell cancer.
- Compare immunotherapy vs standar of care treatment data.

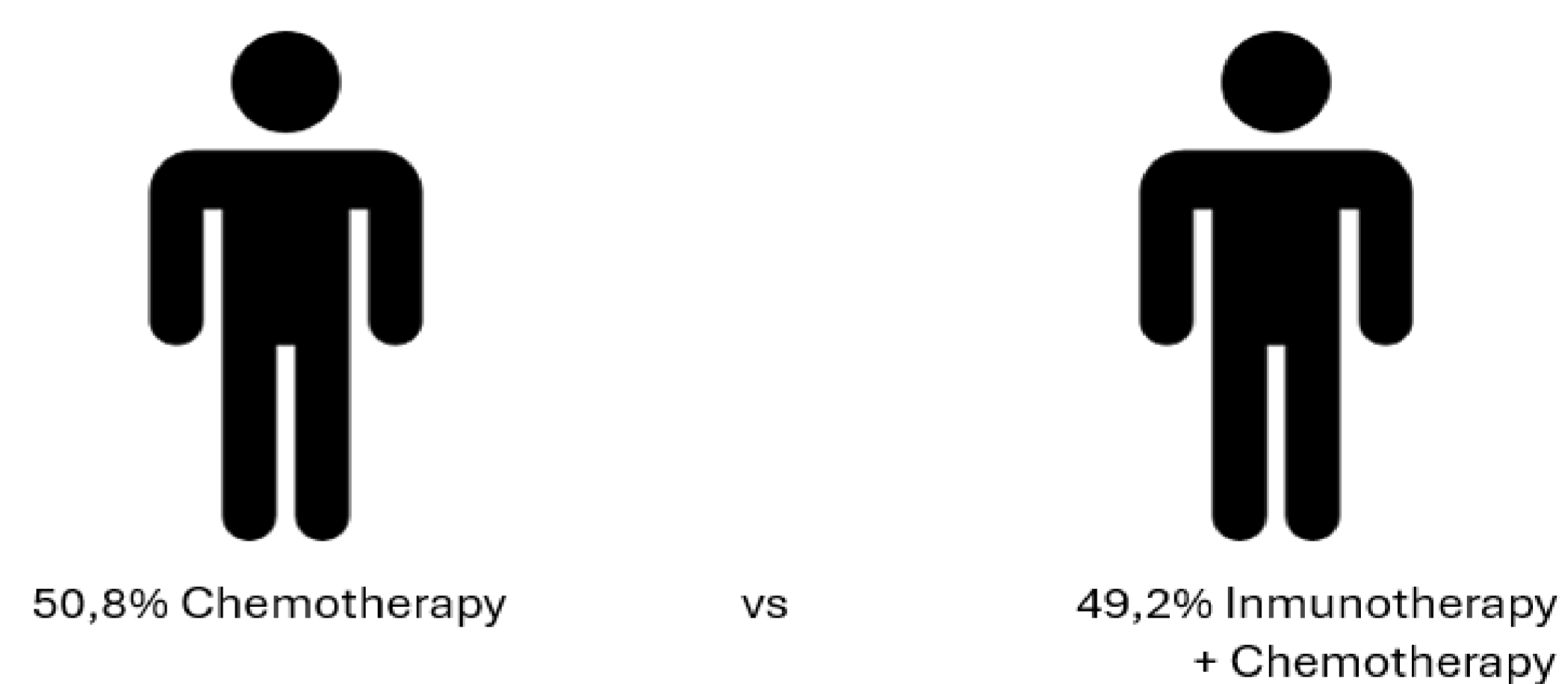
Materials and Methods

- An observational, multicentre, retrospective study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of treatments used in patients diagnosed with metastatic SCLC.
- Patient demographics, clinical and treatment variables were collected. Treatment consisted of courses of carboplatin, etoposide and atezolizumab, followed by atezolizumab maintenance.
- Tumour responses were classified according to RECIST 1.1 response criteria and toxicities were assessed according to common adverse event criteria CTCAE v5.0

Results

63 SLC patients

DATA	Inmuno+ Chemo	Chemotherapy
PATIENTS	31	33
OS	7,5 m	7,2 m
PFS	7,12 m	3,1 m
AE	78,2%	75%



	Combination group	Chemo Group
Median age	64 (42-88)	65,5 (38-87)
Age grupo		
<65		10 13
>65		21 20
Male sex	55,4%	54,3%
ECOG		
0	32,1%	33,2%
1	65,4%	66,7%
Smoking status		
never smoke	5,5%	2,8%
Current smoke	57,7%	61,3%
Former smoke	8,8%	8,2%
Brain metastase (%)	42,0%	39,0%

Adverse events:

- Asthenia
- neutropenia
- Anaemia
- Nausea
- Infections

Conclusion and Relevance

- The combination of atezolizumab with carboplatin and etoposide shows better survival outcomes without increasing toxicity, than standard therapy.

