

# HEALTH OUTCOMES ASSESSMENT OF AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PHARMACEUTICAL ONCO-HAEMATOLOGY COMMITTEE

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## Background and importance

Antineoplastic treatments with a high health and/or economic impact (HHEI) request in 'extraordinary' use situations demands interdisciplinary assessment by a specialised committee on pharmaceutical onco-haematology.

## Aim and objectives

- 1) To evaluate the use of antineoplastic treatments with a HHEI request in 'extraordinary' use situations from an Inter-Multidisciplinary Committee of Pharmaceutical Onco-Haematology (CIMOOF).
- 2) To identify patients which clinical benefit similar outcomes to pivotal clinical trials.

## Material and methods

A retrospective observational 4-year (01/01/20-30/12/23) study was conducted in a tertiary hospital. Follow-up was carried out until 01/10/2024.

### Demographic data

- Age
- Sex

### Clinical data

- Performance status
- Diagnosis
- Type and line of treatment

### Report data

- ESMO clinical benefit scale
- GRADE quality of evidence scale
- Resolution request

### Reason for discontinuation

- Limitation of therapeutic effort (LTE)
- Toxicity
- Progression

### Clinical benefit

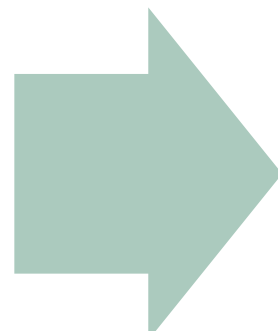
It was determined as the number of antineoplastic treatments that had achieved clinical trial-like effectiveness results in real life

### VARIABLES COLLECTED

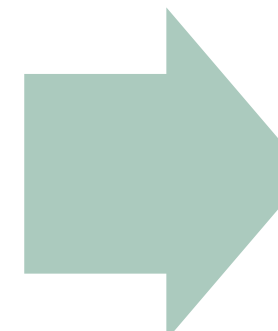
Qualitative variables: frequencies (%) - Quantitative variables: mean (SD) or median (IQR) according Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

## Results

**311** requests were received



**261** requests were favourably assessed



**254** treatments were started

Table 1: Demographic and clinical data of 254 treatment started.

Men: 132 (52.0%)	Lung cancer: 41 (16.4%)
Mean Age: 64 (±12.9)	Pembrolizumab: 33 (13.0%)
PS1: 189 (74.4%)	Second line: 118 (46.5%)
Oncology: 167 (65.8)	Paliative intent: 199 (78.4%)

Figure 2: Distribution of 190 patients who discontinued treatment according to reason for termination

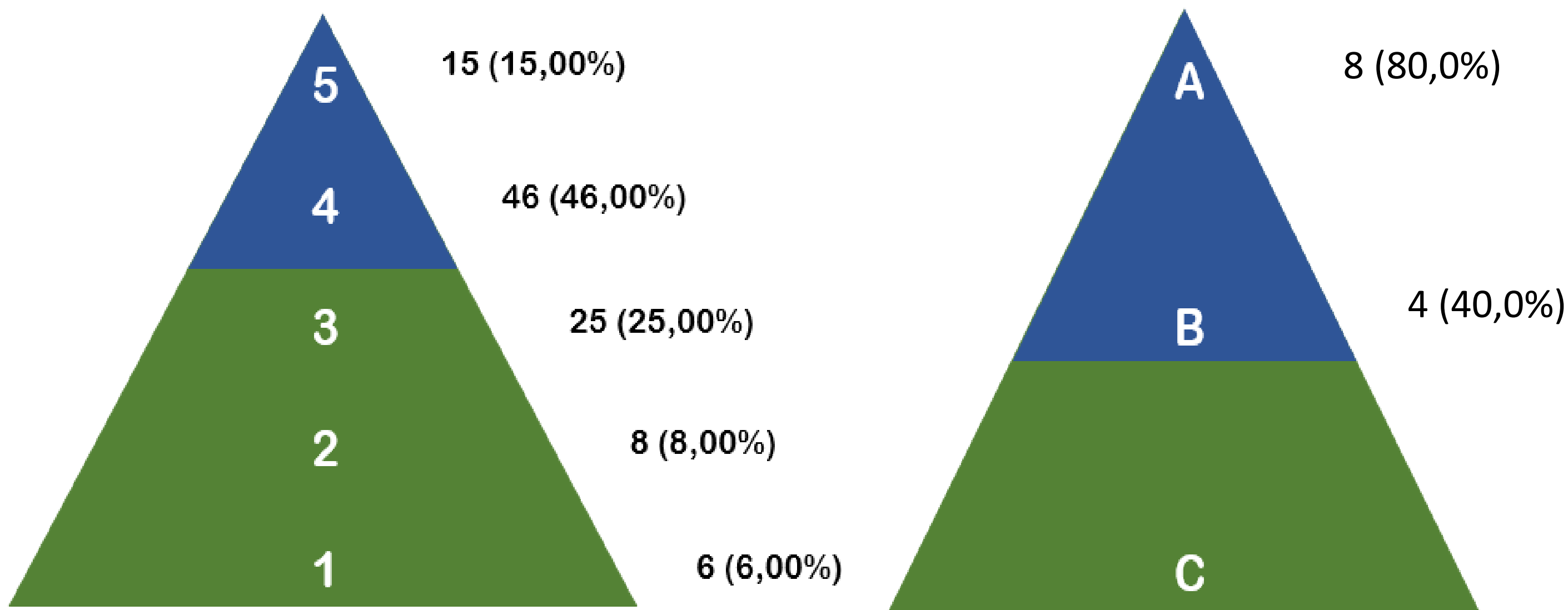
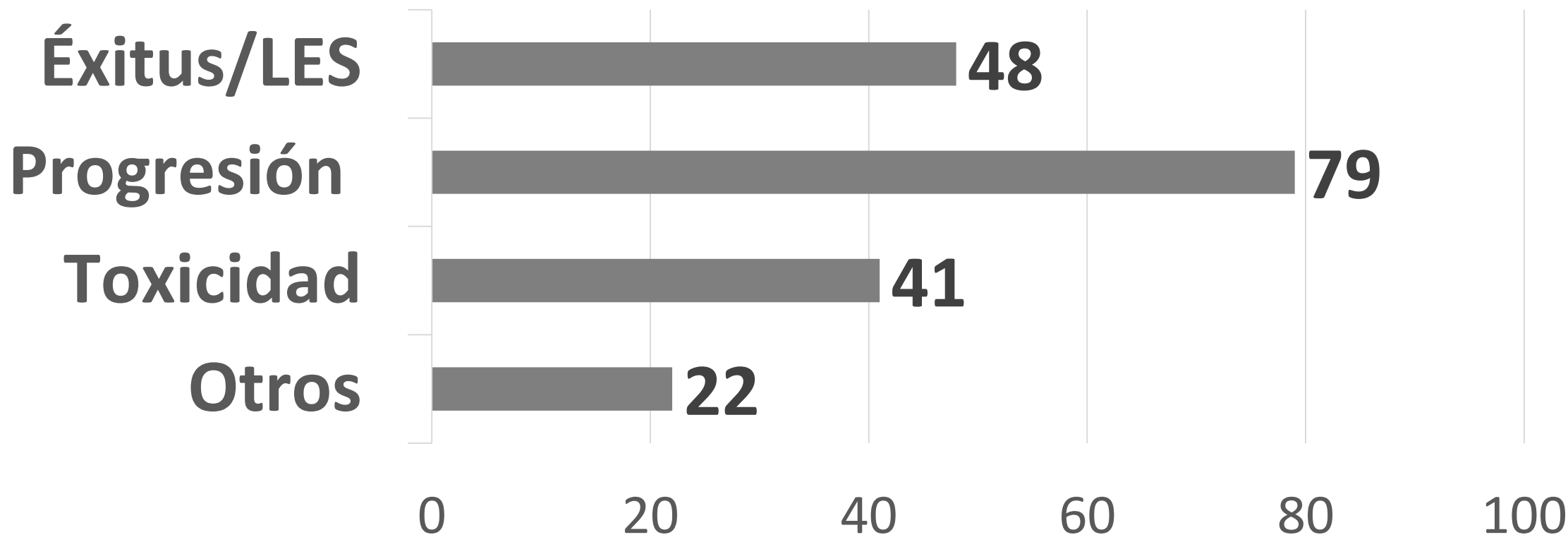


Figure 1: Distribution of estimated clinical benefit according to ESMO clinical benefit scale.



A total of 102 (52.0%) patients achieved the estimated goals at baseline.

## Conclusion and relevance

The interdisciplinary assessment by the pharmaceutical onco-hematology committee proved effective in managing antineoplastic treatments with high health and economic impact, as evidenced by the significant clinical benefit observed in 52% of patients.

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4CPS-170

