GEFITINIB IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER: EFFECTIVINESS AND SAFETY

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Aim and Objectives

To analyze the survival impact of gefitinib on patients with lung adenocarcinoma with the activating Tyrosine Kinase mutation of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR-TK) and to study its safety.

Materials and Methods

All patients with NSCLC and gefitinib

Observational retrospective study

Demographic variables:
-Age
-Sex

Other variables:
-Smokers

Clinical variables:
-Stage
-Line of treatment
-Functional status (PS) according to the scale (ECOG)

Adverse reactions and comorbidities

Efficacy endpoints:
-Progression-free survival (PFS) by RECIST 1.1

Results

31 patients with EGFR mutation

Demographic variables:
-69.5±11.4 years
-74,2% women

Other variables:
-28.57% were current or past-smokers

Clinical variables:
-Stage was IV in 100%
-First line: 58.1%; second line: 12.9%; third line: 29%
- 64.28% had ECOG-PS 0–1

Efficacy endpoints:
PFS was 7 months
(95% confidence interval [CI] 3 –12)

Adverse reactions:
-Digestive toxicity: 22.57% grade 1 (G 1) diarrhoea
- Cutaneous toxicity: 14.28% G1
-Conjunctivitis 3.57%

Comorbidities:
-58.1% high blood pressure
-25.8% diabetes
-16.1% coronary heart disease
-29% asthma/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
-3.2% chronic kidney disease.

Conclusion and Relevance

Gefitinib showed similar efficacy to Interest Phase III Study (n=44) and slightly lower than Ipass (n=261) and Isel (n=189) Phase III Studies (PFS: 9.5-10.8). Further analysis with real world patients are necessary to know accurately PFS. In general, gefitinib was well tolerated.