

REAL WORLD EVIDENCE OF PEMBROLIZUMAB AS MONOTHERAPY IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER: EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY STUDY

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01 OBJECTIVES

To analyse the effectiveness and safety of NSCLC patients treated with pembrolizumab in the usual clinical practice.

02 MATERIAL AND METHODS

Multicentre, observational, retrospective study.

All patients with NSCLC undergoing treatment with pembrolizumab as monotherapy were included.

Study period: January 2017 - June 2019

Variables: age, sex, stage, line of treatment, dose administered, and ECOG

Adverse Events (AEs) following CTCAE

Efficacy endpoint: progression-free survival (PFS)

03 RESULTS

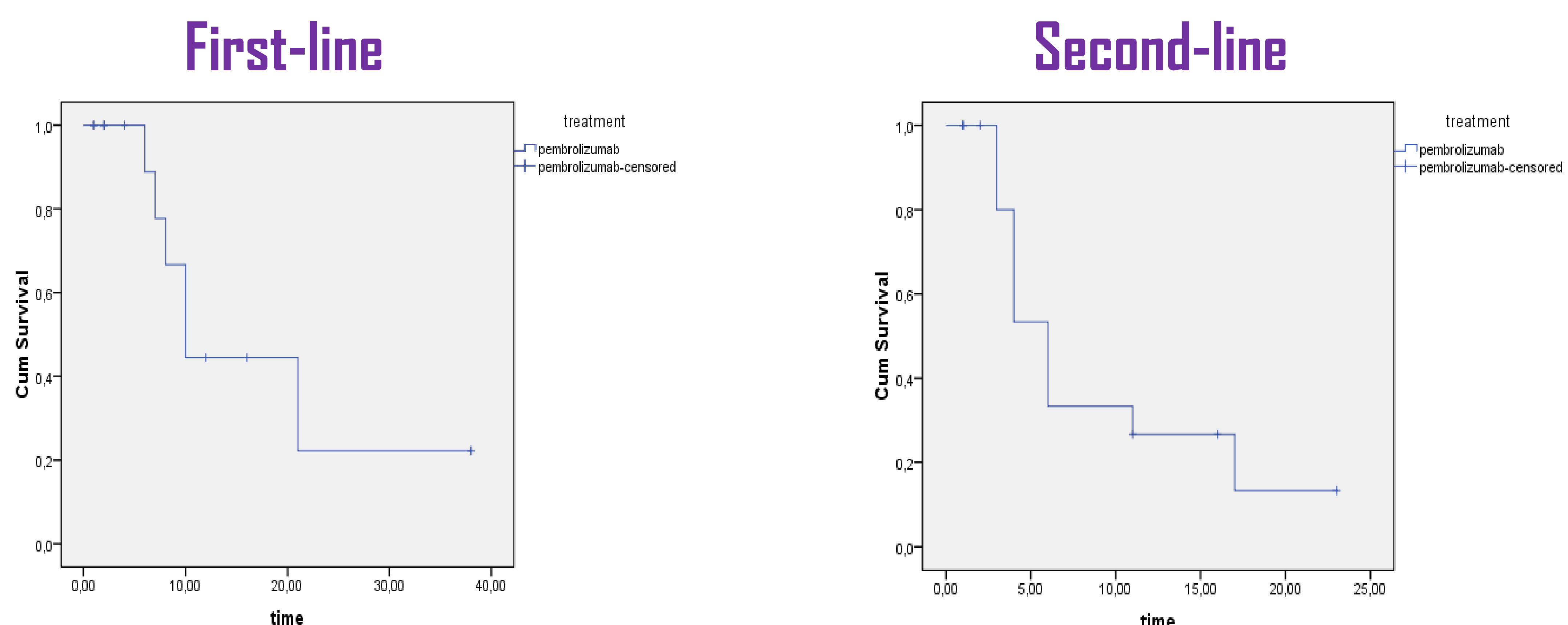
Included patients: 38 patients with NSCLC.
NSCLC stage IV: 100% of patients.

Men: 81.58%, **Age:** 62.34±11.68 years. **ECOG-PS 0–1:** 97.36% (n=37).
First-line: 50%, **second-line:** 42.10% and **third-line:** 7.90%.

Median dose: 160 mg (108-200). 8 patients (21.05%) are still receiving treatment.

Causes of treatment suspension: disease progression (60.53%) or exitus (18.42%).

Median PFS in first-line: 10 months (95% CI:7.1-12.92) **Median PFS in second-third-line:** 4.2 months (95% CI:3.12-5.27)



AEs: asthenia grade 1-2: 15.79%, arthralgia grade 1-2: 13.16%, dermatitis: 7.89%, diarrhea: 7.89%, hypothyroidism: 5.26%, pneumonitis: 5.26%, vomiting: 5.26%, anorexia: 5.26%, constipation: 5.26% and myalgia: 2.63%.

04 CONCLUSIONS

Median PFS in our study was similar to the results of Keynote-024 (pembrolizumab in first-line) 10 vs 10.3 months and Keynote-010 (pembrolizumab in previously treated patients) 4.2 vs 3.9 months.

Pembrolizumab was safe and well tolerated; safety profile was similar to that described in clinical trials.

