CLINICALLY RELEVANT DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION EVENTS IN PATIENTS WITH ABIRATERONE, ENZALUTAMIDE OR APALUTAMIDE TREATMENT


BACKGROUND AND AIMS

P-cytochrome plays a key role in drug metabolism and it is essential to understand some interactions. Optimizing pharmacotherapy through the identification of drug interactions between antiandrogenic therapy and usual prostate cancer patient’s medication.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The evaluation of abiraterone and enzalutamide interactions with the usual medication was performed with Liverpool® and Uptodate® databases. For apalutamide, Micromedex® and Uptodate® were used. Clinically relevant interactions were reported to the urologist, performing the pertinent pharmaceutical interventions.

RESULTS

PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS WITH ANTIANDROGENIC TREATMENT N=32
- 21 (65.6%) abiraterone
- 8 (25%) enzalutamide
- 3 (9.4%) apalutamide

MEDIAN OF
- Age: 79 years (53-90)
- Concomitant treatments: 7 (3-13)

RELEVANT DETECTED INTERACTIONS N=18
- 2 (11.1%) abiraterone
- 10 (55.6%) enzalutamide
- 6 (33.3%) apalutamide

A discrepancy of 25% was found in the consulted databases

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Abiraterone, apalutamide and enzalutamide interactions may modify treatment’s efficacy and/or its safety.
- Multiple concomitant medication is a risk factor that increases the possibility of hospitalization and mortality.
- The pharmacist must review drug interactions in at least two databases to optimize patient’s treatment.