SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OBINUTUZUMAB IN CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA: OUR EXPERIENCE

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OBJECTIVES

To analyse safety and effectiveness of obinutuzumab combined with chlorambucil as first line in our Hospital.

METHODS

Observational, retrospective, descriptive study
Study period: Jan.2017-Sept.2018
Adverse Events (AE) following CTCAE
Effectiveness following IWCLL of 3 months after finalization

RESULTADOS

Demographic variables: gender, age;
Clinical variables: diagnose and CIRS (cumulative illness rating scale);
Therapy-related: adverse events and suspension.

7 patients: 4 male, 3 female
Median age: 72 years (rank 67-82)
Median CIRS: 9 (rank 6-11)

Premedication:
• Corcicosteroids
• Antipyretic
• Antihistaminic
• Allopurinol

First infusion reactions
grade 1-2
(2 patients):
- Hypertension
- Abdominal pain
- Cold

Adverse Events
Neutropenia G3 (4 patients) Treated with G-CSF
Anaemia G2 (1 patient) Treated with erythropoietin
Trombocytopenia G2 (1 patient)
Respiratory infections (2 patients)
One patient with hypogammaglobulinaemia previous to treatment required hospital admission and treatment suspension

Effectiveness:
Evaluated in 4 up to 6 patients that finished:
• Complete response (n=3)
• Partial response (n=1)

CONCLUSIONES

In our experience, obinuzumab-chlorambucil scheme presented a good safety profile in patients with comorbidities. Main AE were IRRs: limited to first administration that not required treatment suspension; and neutropenia which was the most frequent hematologic toxicity.
Regarding response, a continuous monitoring is necessary to confirm long-term effectiveness.