

# NABPACLITAXEL PLUS GEMCITABINE VERSUS FOLFIRINOX IN METASTATIC PANCREATIC CANCER: REAL WORLD DATA EXPERIENCE

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## Background and importance

- Palliative systemic chemotherapy in pancreatic cancer (PC) can improve disease-related symptoms and prolong survival.
- The most used treatment regimens: nabpaclitaxel plus gemcitabine (GemNab) and FOLFIRINOX
- There are no studies that directly compare the two schemes making the choice empirical.

## Aim and objectives

To assess the effectiveness and safety of GemNab versus FOLFIRINOX in metastatic PC.

## Material and methods

A descriptive retrospective study → January 2016 - September 2021

- Variables: age, sex, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) stage, treatment regimen and number of cycles.
- Efficacy endpoints: progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).
- Safety: adverse effects (AEs), delays of therapy, reductions of doses and suspensions of treatment.
- Analysis: Kaplan–Meier curve (SPSS Statistics v.24 programme)

## Results

- 41 patients
- Age 61.5 (47-79)
- 75.9% men and 24.1% women
- ECOG 0-1
- Scheme: 28 GemNab and 13 FOLFIRINOX
- Median number of cycles: 4 (1-14) in GemNab group and 6 (1-18) in FOLFIRINOX group

	GemNab	FOLFIRINOX
<b>PFS</b>	8 months (95% CI, 4 to 11)	8 months (95% CI, 3 to 12)
<b>OS</b>	7 months (95% CI, 2 to 11)	8 months (95% CI, 3 to 12)

	GemNab	FOLFIRINOX
<b>AEs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Asthenia (64.3%)</li><li>• Neurotoxicity (25%)</li><li>• Diarrhoea (25%)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Neurotoxicity (38.5%)</li><li>• Diarrhoea (30.8%)</li><li>• Neutropenia (23.1%)</li></ul>
<b>Delays</b>	60.7%	84.6%
<b>Reductions</b>	60.7%	61.5%
<b>Suspensions</b>	17.9%	38.5%

## Conclusion and relevance

- GemNab and FOLFIRINOX showed a similar effectiveness
- More than half of the patients presented delays of therapy and reductions of doses in both groups and more patients discontinued treatment with the FOLFIRINOX regimen due to AEs.