Background
Sorafenib is an option for patients with advanced unresectable hepatocarcinoma (HCC) who are unsuitable for locoregional therapy and whose liver function is adequate to tolerate therapy (Child Pugh A or B).

Purpose
To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of sorafenib in adults with metastatic HCC in our clinical practice.

Material and methods
Observational, retrospective and descriptive study.
Records (by electronic clinical history):
• Age
• Sex
• Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) staging
• Adverse events (AEs)
• Need for dose reduction or discontinuation
• Time to progression or death

Results
47 patients with metastatic HCC were treated with sorafenib.

Age (years): 63 (46-81).
Sex (no. (%)):
   Male 42 (91.5%)
   Female 5 (8.5%)

The median of overall survival (mOS) was 17.9 months, range 0.5 to 24.0; 95% confidence interval [CI] (15.5 to not reached).

The main AEs

The rate of discontinuation due to AEs was 29.8%. Thirty-four patients (72.3%) required dose reduction.

The most common reasons for treatment discontinuation:
• AEs (14 patients)
• Progression (22 patients).

Conclusion
In our setting mOS was superior than reported in the pivotal clinical trial even though the baseline characteristics were similar.
Some of the AEs were more frequently like fatigue, hand-foot skin reaction, hypertension and anorexia although the rate of discontinuation due to AEs was lower than reported in SHARP trial.

References and/or acknowledgements
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