BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Cyclin-Dependent Kinase (CDK) Inhibitors: locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer with positive Hormonal Receptors (HR) and negative Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER-2).

Some adverse reactions can deteriorate patient's functional status or even lead to the suspension of this line of therapy.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To analyze the frequencies of the main drug adverse reactions described for the different CDK Inhibitors employed of patients in a third level hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study
1st June 2018 and 30th September 2019
DIRAYA® and PRISMA®

ADVERSES REACTIONS

Diarrhea
Neutropenia
Digestive disorders
Leukopenia
Mucositis
Anemia
Asthenia
Thrombopenia
Nausea and vomiting
Anorexia
Elevated transaminases blood levels

RESULTS

42 patients:
18 with palbociclib
15 with ribociclib
9 with abemaciclib

41 women and a male
Average age 56.8±10.0 years old
Average time of treatment 135.4±92.5 days
Average number of cycles of 3.8±3.4

19% of the patients discontinued the treatment due to diverse causes: 50% exitus, 25% progression, 25% toxicity.

Diarrhea and asthenia were the most prevalent adverse reactions in patients with abemaciclib (55.6% in each of them), and neutropenia in palbociclib (66.7%) and ribociclib (53.3%).

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

According to the results, the main adverse reactions should have been expected in accordance with the drug’s data sheets. The knowledge of possible RAM allows us to improve patient safety. Nevertheless, it would be necessary to expand the study in order to have a better knowledge of the frequency of these reactions in longest treatments.

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