DRUGS THAT EXTEND THE QT INTERVAL OF THE ECG: EVALUATION OF ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS

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BACKGROUND
❖ Oncological patients have an associated risk for QT prolongation due to hydroelectrolyte disturbances associated with their pathologies and the treatment received

PURPOSE
❖ To evaluate the prescription of drugs with a known risk for prolonging the QT interval in cancer patients.
❖ Propose treatment alternatives that improve patient safety

MATERIAL AND METHODS
❖ Oncological patients under treatment with a Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI) were included.
❖ We collected the following variables:
  ✓ Sex
  ✓ Age
  ✓ Type of tumor
  ✓ Analytical disturbances
  ✓ History of heart disease (LVEF)
  ✓ Current oncological treatment
  ✓ Concomitant medication

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>n= 48 (29 men; 19 women)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Mean= 60± 12.9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncological Treatment</td>
<td>TKI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most commonly prescribed drugs</td>
<td>Antiemetics (22.9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Type tumor

1. Soft tissue sarcoma
2. Colorectal cancer
3. Kidney cancer
4. Thyroid cancer
5. Non-small cell lung cancer
6. Non-Hodgking’s lymphoma
7. Breast cancer
8. Malignant Melanoma

Concomitant Treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Known risk drug</th>
<th>Drug interacted with the known risk drug</th>
<th>Potential interactions with other risk drugs</th>
</tr>
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CONCLUSIONS
❖ Our results are similar to those of other published studies
❖ The prevalence detected in the prescription of drugs that prolong the QT interval is relevant

REFERENCES