DOES PALBOCICLIB MEAN NEUTROPENIA?

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BACKGROUND

Palbociclib is a:
• Cyclin-dependent kinases 4/6 inhibitor.
• Indicated in metastatic or locally advanced breast cancer, hormone receptor-positive and HER2-negative.
• Performed until unacceptable toxicity or progression of the disease.

Hematological toxicity was very frequent in clinical trials PALOMA-2 and PALOMA-3:
• These adverse reactions may promote the permanent interruption of the treatment or the delay and/or reduction of the dose and that could determine the effectiveness of the treatment.

PURPOSE

To describe the safety profile of palbociclib in clinical practice.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Inclusion criteria: patients treated at least two cycles with palbociclib, from November 2017 to July 2018, in a university hospital that covers almost 400,000 inhabitants.

Extracted variables from the clinical history:
• Age
• Absolute neutrophil count, hemoglobin and platelets
  - at the start of treatment
  - at the day fifteenth of treatment (first nadir)
  - before each cycle
• Other toxicities
• Degree of toxicities
• Dose reduction
• Date and reason (toxicity/progression) of finishing the treatment

Data analysis: Microsoft Excel

RESULTS

N=20 patients, all women, median age 61 years

HEMATOLOGICAL TOXICITIES OF ANY DEGREE:

**NEUTROPENIA**
100%

Grade 3: 65%
Grade 4: none
First nadir: 90% any grade
39% grade 3

**ANEMIA**
35%

Grade 3/4: none

**THROMBOCYTOPENIA**
25%

Grade 3/4: none

**LYMPHOPENIA**
5%

Grade 3: 5%
Grade 4: none

• The dose was modified due to toxicity in 55% of patients. 20% of them required a second dose reduction.
• Any patient finished treatment due to toxicity.

OTHER TOXICITIES:

• ASTHENIA 35%
• RASH 15%
• STOMATITIS 10%
• OCULAR ALTERATIONS 10%
• ANOREXIA 5%
• NASAL DRYNESS 5%
• DIARRHEA 5%
• ALOPECIA 5%

CONCLUSIONS

• Frequency of neutropenia in our sample was higher than reported in the prescribing information but similar in terms of anemia and thrombocytopenia frequencies.
• More than half of the patients required dosage reduction, a greater proportion than observed in the randomized clinical trials.
• Main reason of dose reduction was neutropenia so, palbociclib and neutropenia were closely related.