USE OF SORAFENIB IN CELLULAR HEPATOCARCINOMA IN ROUTINE CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Objectives

• Describe the results of sorafenib treatment for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in terms of progression free survival (PFS), toxicity and compliance in clinical practice

Methods

• Retrospective and descriptive
• Treated with sorafenib between January 2011 and May 2017
• Clinical and pharmacy dispensation electronic records
• Initial variables: age, gender, Child-Pugh status
• Follow-up variables: progression, death, worsening of clinical condition, unacceptable toxicity, lack of adherence, patient decision, loss of follow-up
• Median PFS and PFS at one year were obtained from SPSS® program applying Kaplan-Meier analysis

Results

Follow-up 55 patients

Survival Analysis

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<tr>
<th>Median PFS</th>
<th>CI 95%</th>
<th>PFS at one year</th>
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<tr>
<td>209±53 days</td>
<td>(105.2, 312.7)</td>
<td>19±8%</td>
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Discussion

• Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor approved for the treatment of HCC
• Clinical trials Sorafenib treatment resulted in a median overall survival of 9.2 months and a median time to progression of 5.5 months (SHARP study)
• Strengths points of our study were compliance evaluation and reasons of treatment discontinuation
• Lack of data on patients related outcomes

Conclusion

• In more than one third of our HCC patients who started sorafenib, the drug could be deemed ineffective and harmful.
• In the patients who survived the initial phase of 45 days PFS yielded slightly better results than expected from clinical trials.