Comparing effectiveness, a greater PFS was found in ribociclib compared to palbociclib (2.09 months), there was a higher percentage of patients with progression in treatment with palbociclib (45.83% vs. 16.67%).

Regarding toxicity, it was observed that ribociclib had a higher toxicity profile than palbociclib. Both required dose adjustment, greater in palbociclib, being neutropenia the main cause in both.

**BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE**

Several trials have demonstrated the benefit of anti-CDK4/6 inhibitors plus endocrine therapy in estrogen receptor-positive (ER+) advanced breast cancer (aBC), in first or subsequent lines of therapy. Based on clinical trials, palbociclib and ribociclib are equally effective in either first- or second-line therapy for advanced ER+ aBC, however, portrayed different toxicity profiles.

**AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

To assess progression-free survival (PFS) and safety of palbociclib and ribociclib in real clinical practice.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

- Observational
- Retrospective
- Descriptive

Palbociclib and ribociclib

February 2018 to September 2020

**RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATIENTS</th>
<th>Average Age (years ± SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palbociclib</td>
<td>59.37 ± 10.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribociclib</td>
<td>58.94 ± 11.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE**

Comparing effectiveness, a greater PFS was found in ribociclib compared to palbociclib (2.09 months), there was a higher percentage of patients with progression in treatment with palbociclib (45.83% vs. 16.67%).

Regarding toxicity, it was observed that ribociclib had a higher toxicity profile than palbociclib. Both required dose adjustment, greater in palbociclib, being neutropenia the main cause in both.