Background and importance Selective cyclin dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitors, palbociclib and ribociclib, were recently approved to treat advanced or metastatic breast cancer. The hospital pharmacist plays an important role in the revision of the treatment at consultation, in order to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the treatment.

Aim and objectives To analyse potential drug interactions (PDI) before starting palbociclib or ribociclib treatment and to evaluate physician acceptance of pharmacist recommendations.

Material and methods This was a retrospective observational study including all patients who started treatment with palbociclib or ribociclib in a second level hospital until September 2019. At the beginning of treatment, the pharmacist interviewed patients and reviewed their medication in the pharmaceutical consultation. All PDI were identified, evaluated and communicated with prescribers.

Results Twenty-eight patients were treated with ibrutinib (50%) or ribociclib (50%) treatment in our hospital (95.9% women; mean age 63.6±9.8 years). Sixteen (57%) were polymedicated; the average number of medications per patient (not including endocrine and CDK inhibitors therapy) was 6.25. Thirty-one PDI were detected in 18 different patients (64.3%). The most common types of drugs involved were statins (22.6%), proton pump inhibitors (22.6%), antidepressants (12.9%) and pyrazolones (16.1%). Eleven severe PDIs were accepted (78.6%). Moderate recommendations led to a reduction in antidepressant dosage (5.9%) and two change of drugs involved in the interaction (11.8%).

Conclusion and relevance This study showed that more than half of patients that started treatment with CDK inhibitors has at least one PDI. Clinical pharmacists are essentials in detecting PDI, which is a positive influence on physician prescriptions and patient treatment outcomes, improving the safety and effectiveness of the oncological treatment.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.

### Abstract 4CPS-075 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Patients without IRAF=23 (85.2%)</th>
<th>Patients with IRAF=3 (17.8%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73±11</td>
<td>75±6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (M/F)</td>
<td>12/11</td>
<td>4/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously AF (n (%))</td>
<td>1 (4.4)</td>
<td>1 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indication LLC (n (%))</td>
<td>20 (86.9)</td>
<td>4 (80.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrutinib duration (months)</td>
<td>13.7±12</td>
<td>18.6±9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 5 patients who developed IRAF, 2 were grade 3 requiring electric cardioversion and discontinuation of treatment until recovery to grade 1. The other three cases were grade 1 or 2 and treatment was not suspended. In all 5 patients, anticoagulant was initiated (apixaban in 3, rivaroxaban and low molecular weight heparin in 1 patient, respectively). Treatment with beta-blockers was started in 3 patients and in 1 patient the arrhythmia was recurrent, requiring new cardioversion, initiation of amiodarone treatment and ibrutinib dose adjustment. Median time for the appearance of IRAF was 13 months. No major bleeding events occurred.

Conclusion and relevance This study showed a higher prevalence of IRAF similar to other studies in real life, but with a longer median onset, justifying close monitoring during the first months but also throughout treatment with ibrutinib.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS


No conflict of interest.

### Abstract 4CPS-076

INDIRECT COMPARISON BETWEEN PEMBROLIZUMAB MONOTHERAPY AND PEMBROLIZUMAB CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMENS IN SQUAMOUS LUNG CANCER

MDP Brierño Casado,* MD Gil-Sierra, SF Enix-Caballero, M Domínguez-Cantero, EJ Alegre-Del Rey. Hospital Universitario Puerto Real, Hospital Pharmacy, Cadiz, Spain

Background and importance Pembrolizumab monotherapy (Pb) showed benefit in terms of overall survival (OS) and progression free survival (PFS) compared with chemotherapy alone (CT) in untreated metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC) with PD-L1 ≥50% expression. The Pb-CT
combination presented benefit in terms of OS and PFS in untreated metastatic squamous NSCLC (mSNSCLC), regardless of PD-L1 expression. No randomised clinical trials (RCTs) of Pb-CT versus Pb alone have been done.

**Aim and objectives** To assess the comparative efficacy of Pb and Pb-CT in untreated mSNSCLC patients with PD-L1 ≥50% using an adjusted indirect treatment comparison (ITC).

**Material and methods** A bibliographic search was conducted in the Pubmed database (2 October 2019). Inclusion criteria were phase III RCTs, Pb and Pb-CT treatments, similar mSNSCLC population (with PD-L1 ≥50%), follow-up period and end points (OS or PFS). Exclusion criteria were mNSCLC population with EGFR or ALK mutations. An ITC was developed using Bucher’s method. Delta value (Δ), maximum acceptable difference as a clinical criterion of no inferiority, was set at 0.70 (and its inverse, 1.43), used to calculate the sample size in the Pb-CT trial. The Shakespeare method was used to estimate the probability of the results out of the Δ margins.

**Results** Two studies, one for each regimen, were found in the literature search. Limitations found between Pb-CT and Pb were: (i) 50% using an adjusted indirect treatment comparison (ITC). (ii) The probability of a result out of the Δ margins. (iii) The literature search. Limitations found between Pb-CT and Pb were: (i) 50% using an adjusted indirect treatment comparison (ITC).

No significant differences in PFS between Pb-CT and Pb were found. The 95% CI exceeded the probability of interaction may be doubtful. However, because the possible outcome may be serious, we suggested an intervention to alert oncologists.

**Conclusion and relevance** ITC did not show significant differences in PFS between Pb-CT and Pb. No evidence of a clinically relevant benefit from one or other regimen was found. Considering the toxicity related to the addition of CT, Pb monotherapy would be preferable in untreated mSNSCLC with PD-L1 ≥50%.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**


No conflict of interest.

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**Abstract 4CPS-076 Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>PFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pb-CT vs Ct</td>
<td>HR=0.37 (95% CI 0.24–0.58, PD-L1 ≥50% subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb vs Ct</td>
<td>HR=0.35 (95% CI 0.17–0.71, squamous subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb-CT vs Pb (ITC)</td>
<td>HR=1.06 (95% CI 0.46–2.45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**


No conflict of interest.

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**4CPS-077** DETECTION AND COMMUNICATION OF CONCOMITANT USE OF CAPECITABINE AND PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS

AB Guisado Gil, IM Camiño Madroñal *, E Sánchez Gómez, MD Santos Rubio. Hospital Juan Ramón Jiménez, Ugc Farmacia, Huelva, Spain

10.1136/ejhipharm-2020-eahpconf.178

**Background and importance** Recent data suggest that the concurrent use of proton pump inhibitors (PI) may reduce the efficacy of capecitabine by decreasing its absorption. It was associated with poorer progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival in a secondary analysis of the TRIO-013 trial.

**Aim and objectives** A univariate analysis of a retrospective study of patients treated with capecitabine for colorectal cancer found that PPI use was associated with a decrease in 5 year PFS. Although the authors concluded that a significant interaction exists, after multivariate analysis, PPI use was no longer associated with worse PFS. No interaction was observed with magnesium–aluminium hydroxide containing antacid. According to this, the probability of interaction may be doubtful. However, because the possible outcome may be serious, we suggested an intervention to alert oncologists.

**Conclusion and relevance** A protocol was implemented to detect the concurrent use of PPI in outpatients treated with capecitabine and to communicate the drug interaction to oncologists. The aim of this study was to describe the pharmacist intervention and its results.

**Material and methods** Pharmacists developed the following protocol: (1) Identification of patients treated with capecitabine and PPI: pharmacists actively reviewed the electronic clinical records for the presence or absence of PPI prescriptions for each patient treated with capecitabine.

(2) Designing an informative note: the note included information about the possible drug interaction and patients identified in the previous phase. We recommended monitoring the effectiveness of capecitabine, routinely ascertaining the need for PPI use and PPI suspension or replacement with an alternative antacid treatment, whenever possible.

(3) Diffusion of the information to oncologists via email.

**Results** Over 1 year, we detected 71 patients treated with capecitabine, of whom 46 (65%) presented concomitant use of PPI (78% omeprazole, 13% pantoprazole, 7% esomeprazole and 2% rabeprazole). The reasons for capecitabine prescription were: 52% colorectal, 24% gastric or oesophageal, 13% breast and 11% pancreatic cancer. In all patients, monitoring the effectiveness of capecitabine was the preferred option.

**Conclusion and relevance** Most patients treated with capecitabine were also receiving treatment with PPI. In our case, oncologists preferred to monitor the effectiveness of capecitabine, rather than discontinue PPI. This study reflects how pharmacists, as part of the multidisciplinary team, can participate in achieving better health outcomes.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

No conflict of interest.

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**4CPS-078** EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF ERIBULIN FOR ADVANCED BREAST CANCER TREATMENT

I Cavada Carranza*, M Carrauso Gomaniz, M Moreno Garcia, R Diez Fernandez, T Molina Garcia. Hospital Universitario De Getafe, Pharmacy Department, Madrid, Spain

10.1136/ejhipharm-2020-eahpconf.179

**Background and importance** Eribulin is used, as monotherapy, in the secondline treatment of locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (mBC) in patients who have previously received an anthracycline and a taxane or these are contraindicated.

**REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

No conflict of interest.