Switching oral antiandrogenic treatment in patients with castrate metastatic prostate cancer: An analysis

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Background and importance Abiraterone is used in combination with prednisone, is metabolised by the liver (CYP3A4) and is an enzyme inhibitor (CYP2D6/CYP2C8). Enzalutamide is metabolised by the liver (CYP2C8/CYP3A4) and is a potent enzyme inducer (CYP3A4/CYP2B6/CYP2C9/CYP2C19). Both are used to treat castrate metastatic prostate cancer (CMPC).

Aim and objectives To analyse switching between two antiandrogenic drugs, abiraterone and enzalutamide, in patients with CMPC.

Material and methods This was an observational, retrospective, descriptive, unicentre study. The study included 127 patients with CMPC who began treatment with abiraterone or enzalutamide from January 2015 to March 2019. Clinical data from an outpatient pharmacy database and from the medical history were analysed. Reasons to switch were classified as safety, pharmacological interactions and galenic advantages.

Results A total of 127 patients were analysed: 50 began treatment with abiraterone and 77 with enzalutamide. Four of the 50 patients who started with abiraterone switched to enzalutamide (8%) for safety reasons (100%, n=4) because of side effects: digestive intolerance and diarrhoea (50%, n=2), oedema (25%, n=1) and uncontrolled diabetes (25%, n=1). The last case was probably due to prednisone.

Ten of the 77 patients who started treatment with enzalutamide switched to abiraterone (13%) for safety reasons in six patients (60%) because of side effects: memory loss and disorientation (20%, n=2), asthenia (10%, n=1), depression and anxiety (10%, n=1), hypertension (10%, n=1) and parkinsonism (10%, n=1). In three patients (30%) switching was due to drug interactions, which modified the efficacy and safety of enzalutamide and the other drug involved. Four drugs were involved, 2 (50%) were antihypertensives (minipidipine and verapamil) and 2 (50%) were anticoagulants (rivaroxaban and acenocoumarol). In one patient (10%), switching was due to the galenic advantage of the smaller number and size of abiraterone tablets compared with enzalutamide capsules because of difficulty in swallowing in a case of oesophageal neoplasm.

Conclusion and relevance Switching between abiraterone and enzalutamide in our patients was mostly for safety reasons. Some side effects of the treatment with abiraterone and prednisone may have a steroïdal origin. Enzalutamide is involved in pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions with clinical relevance, so this is an important reason to switch. The smaller number and size of tablets could be a galenic advantage.
Other side effects were hypertransaminasaemia (33.92%; 19), hyperbilirubinaemia (5.36%; 3), anaphylaxis (5.36%), capillary permeability syndrome (5.36%), alteration of renal function (1.78%; 1) and rash (1.78%).

Conclusion and relevance ATG treatment in paediatric patients was associated with mild side effects. ATG triggered analytical and clinically altered parameters that simulated infection and hence empirical antibiotherapy was initiated which could be stopped precociously in the event of toxic fever by ATG.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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4CPS-107 IMPACT OF A TOOL IN THE ELECTRONIC CLINICAL HISTORY FOR THE OPTIMISATION OF BIOLOGIC DRUGS IN RHEUMATOLOGY
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Background and importance Dosing optimisation means therapeutic benefit with the lowest possible dose for each patient, improving patient adherence and reducing adverse effects.

Aim and objectives To determine the impact of an implantation tool in the electronic medical history (ECHR) for rheumatology patients being treated with biologic drugs with or without optimisation.

Material and methods The multidisciplinary team defined optimisation strategies based on dose reduction or dosing interval. The tool was designed to be incorporated as an alert in the ECHR (Selene): ‘B’ for patients with biologic drugs (etanercept, infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab, golimumab, tocilizumab, abatacept, secukinumab, baricitinib, tofacitinib, ustekinumab) and ‘BO’ for patients with optimised biological drugs. Eight months post-implementation, the impact of these tools on optimisation of treatments was assessed.

Results At the beginning of the study, the ‘B’ alert was included in the ECHR of 236 patients and 8 months later the ‘B’ alert was visible in 279 patients, an increase of 18%. The distribution of the drugs at the beginning and post-intervention were: etanercept (23% vs 22%), adalimumab (19% vs 21%), golimumab (14% vs 14%), certolizumab (13% vs 13%), secukinumab (9% vs 12%), infliximab (8% vs 6%), abatacept (6% vs 6%), tocilizumab (4% vs 4%), baricitinib (3% vs 2%) and tofacitinib (2% vs 3%).

For the ‘BO’ alert, at the beginning of the study it was included in 63 patients and in 91 patients at the end of the study, an increase of 44%. A total of 44% of patients were diagnosed with ankylosing spondylitis, 42% with rheumatoid arthritis and 14% with psoriatic arthritis. Drugs that were optimised were: adalimumab (54% vs 45%), infliximab (22% vs 14%), etanercept (21% vs 21%), certolizumab (2% vs 7%) and golimumab (3% vs 4%). This time, also optimised were: tocilizumab (3%), abatacept (1%), secukinumab (1%), tofacitinib (2%) and ustekinumab (1%). In 88% optimisation was performed by spacing of the dosing interval and in 12% by dose reduction.

Conclusion and relevance This tool has been shown to be effective in monitoring patients receiving treatment with biologic drugs and it has had a high impact on optimising these treatments.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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