had to reduce the dose, of whom 28.57% had to reduce to the minimum dose of 7.5 mg while the rest remained on the 12.5 mg dose. The main cause of dose reduction for both was neutropenia (50% for ribociclib and 72.22% for palbociclib).

The next cause was liver toxicity (37.55%) from ribociclib and gastrointestinal upset (16.67%) from palbociclib.

Conclusion and relevance
Comparing effectiveness, a greater PFS was found for ribociclib compared with palbociclib (2.09 months); there was a higher percentage of patients with progression after treatment with palbociclib (45.83% vs 16.67%).

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

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Conflict of interest No conflict of interest

5PSQ-162 METHOTREXATE INDUCED MYELITIS IN A CAUCASIAN GIRL WITH LYMPHOBLASTIC LYMPHOMA AND PHARMACOGENETIC STUDY: A CASE REPORT
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Background and importance
Methotrexate (MTX) is widely used in paediatric chemotherapy treatment and is effective. However, it presents with significant toxicity. Myelopathy is a rare but serious complication, usually related to mechanical damage caused by multiple lumbar punctures and the administration of drugs by this route. The main symptoms are loss of sensation, alteration of motor neurons, root pain and sphincter incontinence.

Aim and objectives
We present a clinical case of a Caucasian girl with precursor B cell lymphoblastic lymphoma, stage IV, that affected the CNS type 3. She presented with neurotoxicity after administration of intrathecal MTX. She received treatment under the EURO-LB02 protocol.

Material and methods
After seven doses of intrathecal triple (TIT) the patient began to experience distal tremor with numbness in the feet and slight ataxia. Gradually, the numbness increased and she developed areflexic paraparesis with static and kinetic ataxia that prevented her from walking. There was no cognitive impairment. MRI showed areas of leucoencephalopathy and homogeneous hyperintensity in the posterior segment from T1 to T12, suggesting dorsal myelitis. Folic acid and vitamin B12 levels were normal. Lymphoblastic invasion of the CNS was eradicated. To treat myelitis, she received methylprednisolone, dextromethorphan, s-adenosylmethionine, folinate, cyanocobalamin and intensive rehabilitation. Due to the patient’s condition, we analysed 22 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with the MTX metabolic pathway by TaqMan real time PCR.

Results
10 altered SNPs were found, mainly in genes encoding transport proteins (ABCB1 and ABCG2) and enzymes in the folate pathway (MTHFR) that could explain the toxicity manifested. However, there was low level evidence to support it. During subsequent cycles of chemotherapy, MTX was discontinued from TIT and intravenous MTX was gradually titrated to full doses. Currently, the patient is in the reinduction phase and has shown partial recovery from myelitis. She was rescued with leucovorin after intravenous MTX and levels of MTX were always within the normal range without notable toxicity.

Conclusion and relevance
MTX may cause spinal cord dysfunction in children, especially when the intrathecal route is used. SNPs in enzymes involved in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics may be the cause. However, more studies are needed to confirm these findings and translate them into information applicable to clinical practice.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Conflict of interest No conflict of interest

5PSQ-163 INCIDENTAL NEUTROPENIA AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PALBOCICLIB IN CLINICAL PRACTICE IN METASTATIC BREAST CANCER AFTER 4 YEARS OF USE
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Background and importance
The inhibitor of cyclin dependent kinases 4 and 6, palbociclib, was a major advance in the treatment of metastatic breast cancer.

Aim and objectives
To describe the effectiveness and incidence of neutropenia with palbociclib in clinical practice.

Material and methods
A retrospective study was conducted in patients with metastatic or locally advanced breast cancer treated with palbociclib on any line in a tertiary hospital between July 2016 and August 2020. Demographic variables were collected: start and end date of the drug, concomitant hormonal treatment and treatment with denosumab. The presence of neutropenia was assessed before the start, on day 15 of the first cycle and with each reduction.

Results
58 patients were included with a median age at the start of palbociclib treatment of 59.0 years (33–87); the median cycle was 9 (2–34). 50% were on concomitant treatment with fulvestrant, 43.1% with letrozole, 3.4% with goserelin, 1.7% with anastrozole and 1.7% with exemestane. 44.8% of patients were treated with denosumab for bone metastases. The average neutrophil count was reduced by 52.9% from the beginning to the middle of the first cycle, with neutropenia appearing in 69.0% of patients (1.7% grade 4; 22.4% grade 3; 24.2% grade 2, 20.7% grade 1). 44.8% had a first level reduction to 100 mg, with neutropenia appearing in 92.3% of these (14.7% grade 4; 61.5% grade 3; 22.4% grade 3; 24.2% grade 2, 46.2% of the previous patients (12) required a further reduction to 75 mg, with neutropenia appearing in 91.6% (58.3% grade 3; 25% grade 2; 8.3% grade 1). The average progression free survival was 17.6 (±1.8) months. Overall survival averaged 25.7 (±3.1) months. Patients with dose reductions were not more likely to progress (p=0.196). 51.7% received palbociclib as firstline, 32.8% as secondline and 15.5% as successive lines of treatment.

Conclusion and relevance
Haematological toxicity in the form of neutropenia was frequent, from the first cycle, and remained despite successive dose reductions; reductions were needed in almost half of the patients. However, these dose
reductions were not associated with an increased risk of progression. Bone metastasis is very common in metastatic or locally advanced breast cancer. Since the authorisation for first line use (PALOMA-2) it has become a standard of treatment for metastatic or locally advanced breast cancer.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conflict of interest No conflict of interest

5PSQ-165 INCIDENCE AND MANAGEMENT OF ETOPOSIDE HYPERSENSITIVITY IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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10.1136/ijhpharm-2021-eahpconf.284

Background and importance Etoposide is widely used in paediatric chemotherapy treatment, although hypersensitivity can be severe and treatment limiting. There are conflicting data in the literature regarding the incidence of etoposide hypersensitivity reactions in adults and children. Reported rates of hypersensitivity range from 2% to 51%.

Aim and objectives The aim of this study was to assess the incidence of etoposide hypersensitivity and to evaluate potential risk factors for hypersensitivity in paediatric patients in a third level hospital.

Material and methods A retrospective observational study was conducted in paediatric patients treated with etoposide from June 2013 to September 2020. Data collected were: demographics (age, sex), diagnosis, dose, infusion rate, infusion concentration, symptoms of hypersensitivity, CTCAE grade of hypersensitivity reaction and management of hypersensitivity reaction. Data were collected from the electronic medical records and pharmacy records.

Results 213 patients were treated with etoposide during the period of the study. Mean age was 6.75 (range 0.16–17) years and 58.68% were male. Indications for etoposide were lymphocytic acute leukaemia 20.18%; neuroblastoma 16.9%; Ewing’s sarcoma 16.9%; Hodgkin’s lymphoma 11.27%; myeloid acute leukaemia 8.9%; and other 25.82%. Doses administered ranged from 200 to 100 mg/m² and from 2.5 to 6 mg/kg. Median infusion rate was 55 (2–200) mg/hour. Median infusion concentration was 0.3 (0.2–0.5) mg/mL. Hypersensitivity reactions occurred in 23 (10.8%) patients; 3 and 20 cases were classified as grade I and grade II of the CTCAE, respectively. Symptoms of hypersensitivity were lip cyanosis (n=7), pruritus (n=7), flushing (n=7), nausea (n=5), cutaneous rash (n=5), cough (n=4), rhinoconjunctivitis (n=1), hypotension (n=1), shortness of breath (n=1), abdominal pain (n=1), facial paraesthesia (n=1), fever (n=1) and angioedema (n=1). All hypersensitivity reactions were successfully managed with medication (corticoids and antihistamines). Subsequent doses were administered with premedication and reduction of the infusion rate. We did not observe any statistically significant associations between the variables collected and the appearance of hypersensitivity reactions.

Conclusion and relevance The incidence of hypersensitivity reactions was moderate, affecting approximately 10% of patients. All hypersensitivity reactions were mild and were resolved by standard treatment. We were unable to establish if any of the variables collected were risk factors for hypersensitivity reactions, probably due to the small sample size derived from the rarity of the event. Other studies have observed a relationship between the rate of infusion and the concentration of etoposide.