REAL WORLD DATA ON COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR (CSF) IN ONCOLOGY PATTERNS OF USE IN BRAZIL

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OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to investigate the real-world use of colony-stimulating factors (CSF) and to adjust the necessary cost to cancer treatment and adverse events to patients.

RESULTS: We identified a population of 1,783 patients treated with CSF during 2014 was retrieved from Evidências - Kantar Health, Campinas, Brazil, using the APAC (Accesso de Produtos do Câncer) system. Each treatment line has an APAC code associated with a specific cost. The average cost per patient was $10,385.72 with a standard deviation of $4,439 USD.

CONCLUSIONS: Our findings indicate that the real-world use of CSF is higher than expected. However, we speculate that conflicts of interest on Avastin's effectiveness led to greater reliance on the ODAC decision by prescribers, particularly one other oncologist who examined the impact of ODAC and the FDA on drug usage. The FDA needs to fully understand the impact of their advisory bodies on influencing providers when considering the public's health needs.

EVALUATION OF TREATMENT PARADIGMS IN METASTATIC CASTRATE-RESISTANT PROSTATE CANCER

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METHODS: We evaluated the treatment landscape for metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) that has changed following the introduction of new agents abiraterone, denosumab and cabazitaxel in 2011, and enzalutamide in 2012. We compared the costs of these treatments and how they were prescribed to patients with mCRPC hospitalized between 2002 and 2014. The study was conducted in a large cancer center in the northeastern region of Brazil.

RESULTS: The majority of patients received abiraterone and enzalutamide, with fewer patients receiving cabazitaxel. The introduction of abiraterone and enzalutamide has led to a decrease in the use of dexamethasone, while cabazitaxel use has remained stable. The cost of these treatments has increased over time, with abiraterone and enzalutamide being more expensive than cabazitaxel.

CONCLUSIONS: The landscape of mCRPC treatment has evolved significantly over the past decade, with a shift towards more expensive treatments. Further studies are needed to evaluate the long-term outcomes and cost-effectiveness of these treatments.

ANALYSIS OF THE COMPORTMENT OF THE CANCER DE MAMA EN UNA ASESORADA COLOMBIANA

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OBJECTIVES: To analyze the compliance of patients with breast cancer in a public health system in Colombia with the treatment guidelines.

RESULTS: A total of 2692 patients were identified with breast cancer in 2013. The treatment compliance was assessed for the use of endocrine therapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy. The compliance rates were lower for targeted therapy and immunotherapy.

CONCLUSIONS: The results of this study indicate that there are significant differences in the adherence to treatment guidelines between the FDA and ANVISA, which is a concern given the high incidence of breast cancer in Colombia.