

REAL-WORLD DOSING OF ABEMACICLIB: ONE-YEAR EVALUATION OF OFF-LABEL DOSING AND MODIFICATIONS

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PURPOSE

To describe initial abemaciclib dose, dose modifications, and time to modification for patients initiating a dose of abemaciclib lower than the FDA-recommended starting dose of 150mg twice daily.

STUDY POPULATION

Inclusion criteria:
Starting abemaciclib at an initial dose less than 150mg twice daily for HR+, HER2- early high-risk and metastatic breast cancer between 10/12/2021 and 8/31/2023 at one academic medical center

Exclusion criteria:
Evidence of any other primary malignancy; documented prior use of any cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) 4/6 inhibitor; participation in a clinical trial

STUDY DESIGN

Single-center, retrospective cohort analysis of data collected from an electronic medical record and specialty pharmacy management system. Patients were followed for 12 months from the initiation of abemaciclib.

OUTCOMES

- Initial doses
- Number of dose modifications (increases or decreases)
- Time to modification
- Common adverse effects (AE)

Figure 1. Study Timeline

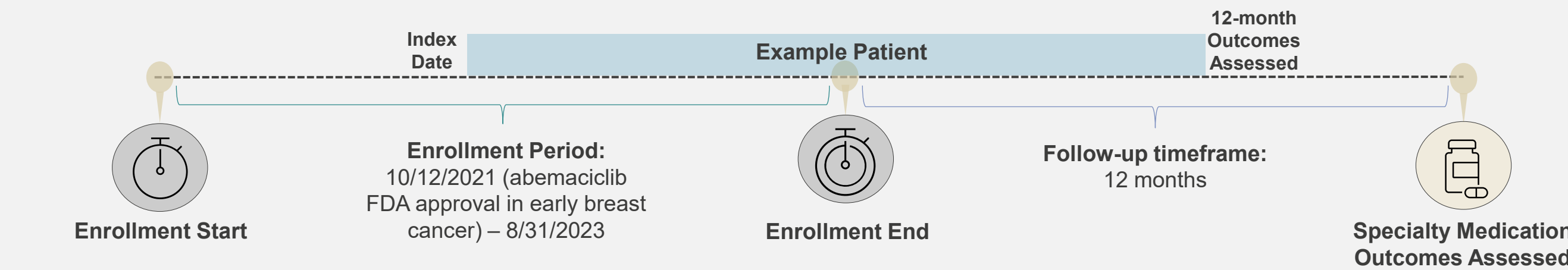
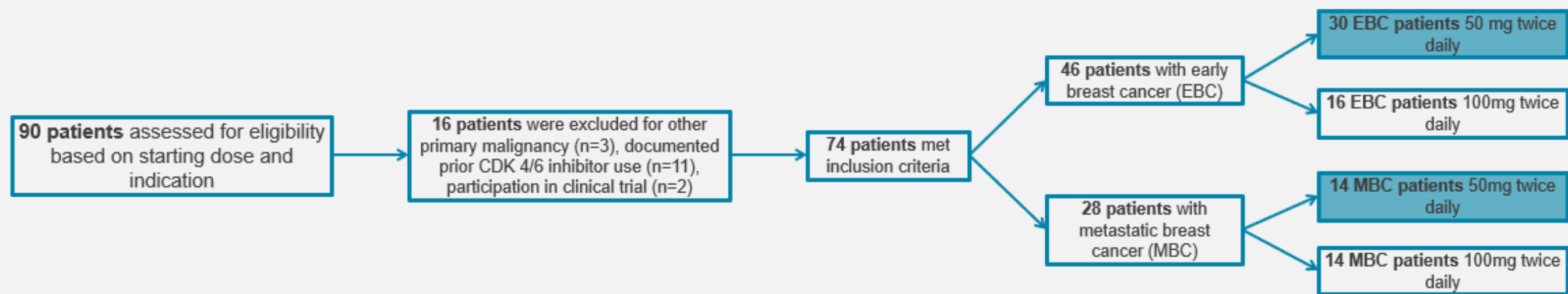


Figure 2. Study Attrition



Abbreviations: FDA = Food and Drug Administration; HR = hormone receptors; HER = human epidermal growth factor receptor; CCI = Charlson Comorbidity Index; GI = gastrointestinal; BID = twice daily; QAM = once daily in the morning; QPM = once daily in the evening; IQR = interquartile range

HIGHLIGHTS

- Dose modifications were common during the first twelve months on therapy, with 96% (n=69/72) of patients with a dose modification having at least one dose increase and 47% (n=34/72) having at least one dose decrease.
- Future analysis will describe dosing patterns, treatment holds, and discontinuations up to 2 years from treatment initiation.

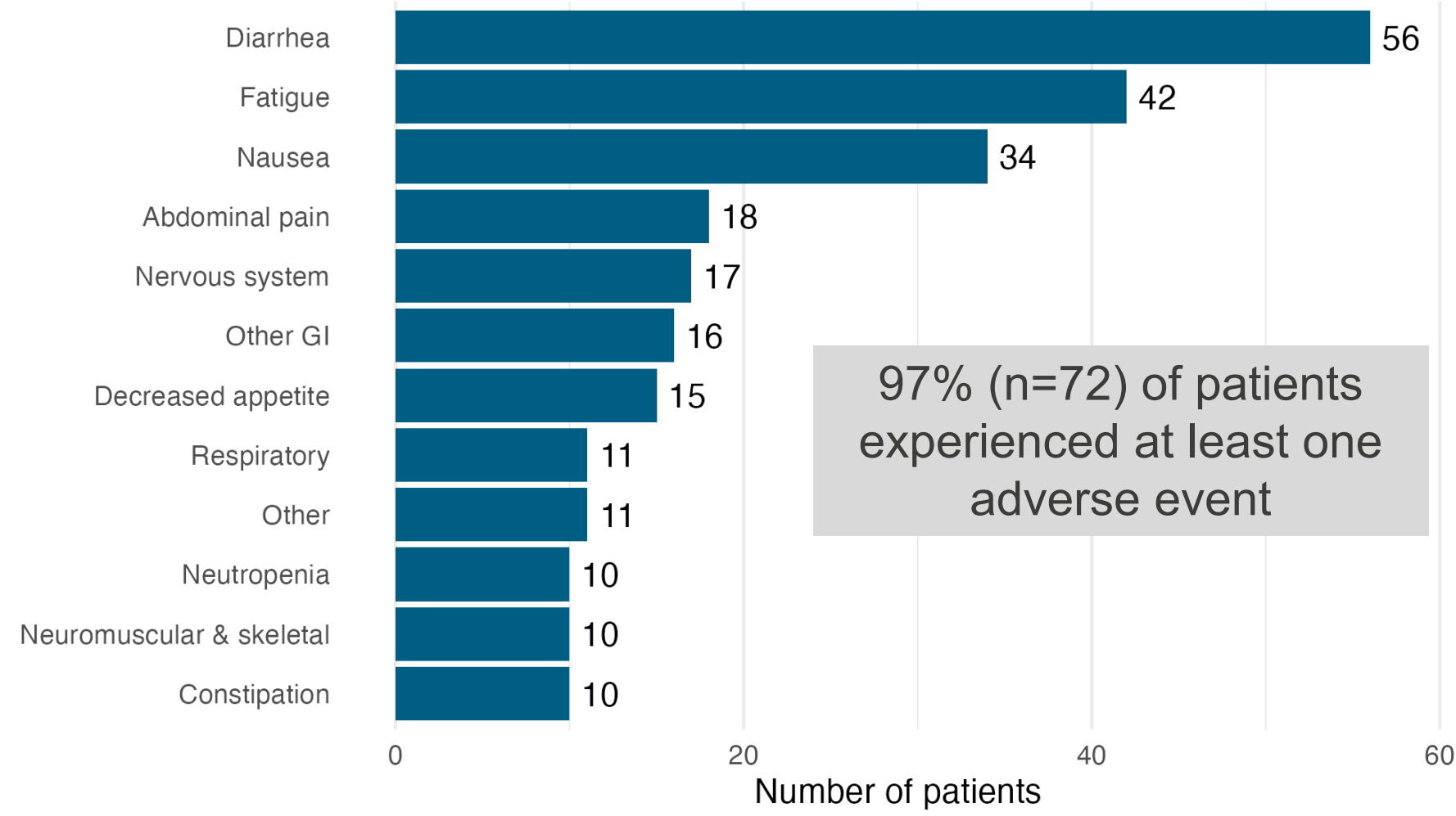
RESULTS

Table 1. Baseline Demographics

Characteristic	Breast Cancer Indication		
	Early, N = 46 n (%)	Metastatic, N = 28 n (%)	Overall, N = 74 n (%)
Age, years-median (IQR)	55 (43-66)	58 (50-69)	57 (46-67)
Sex, female	46 (100)	28 (100)	74 (100)
Race			
White	38 (83)	22 (77)	60 (81)
Black	3 (6)	4 (14)	7 (9)
Asian	1 (2)	1 (4)	2 (3)
Other*	4 (9)	1 (4)	5 (7)
ECOG Performance Status prior to start			
0	13 (28)	7 (25)	20 (27)
1	33 (72)	18 (64)	51 (69)
2	0 (0)	3 (11)	3 (4)
CCI, median (IQR)	4 (2-5)	7 (6-8)	4.5 (3-7)
Pre-existing GI condition, yes	26 (57)	16 (57)	42 (57)
Menopausal status			
Pre-menopause	17 (37)	9 (32)	26 (35)
Post-menopause	26 (57)	19 (68)	45 (61)
Peri-meonopause	2 (4)	0 (0)	2 (3)
Undocumented	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Previous treatment, yes	45 (98)	21 (75)	66 (89)

*Other: American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino(a), Middle Eastern or North African, Unknown

Figure 3. Most Common Adverse Events^a



^aDisplay of AE experienced in ≥10 patients, not all categories are displayed

Figure 4. Dose Modification and Time to Modification

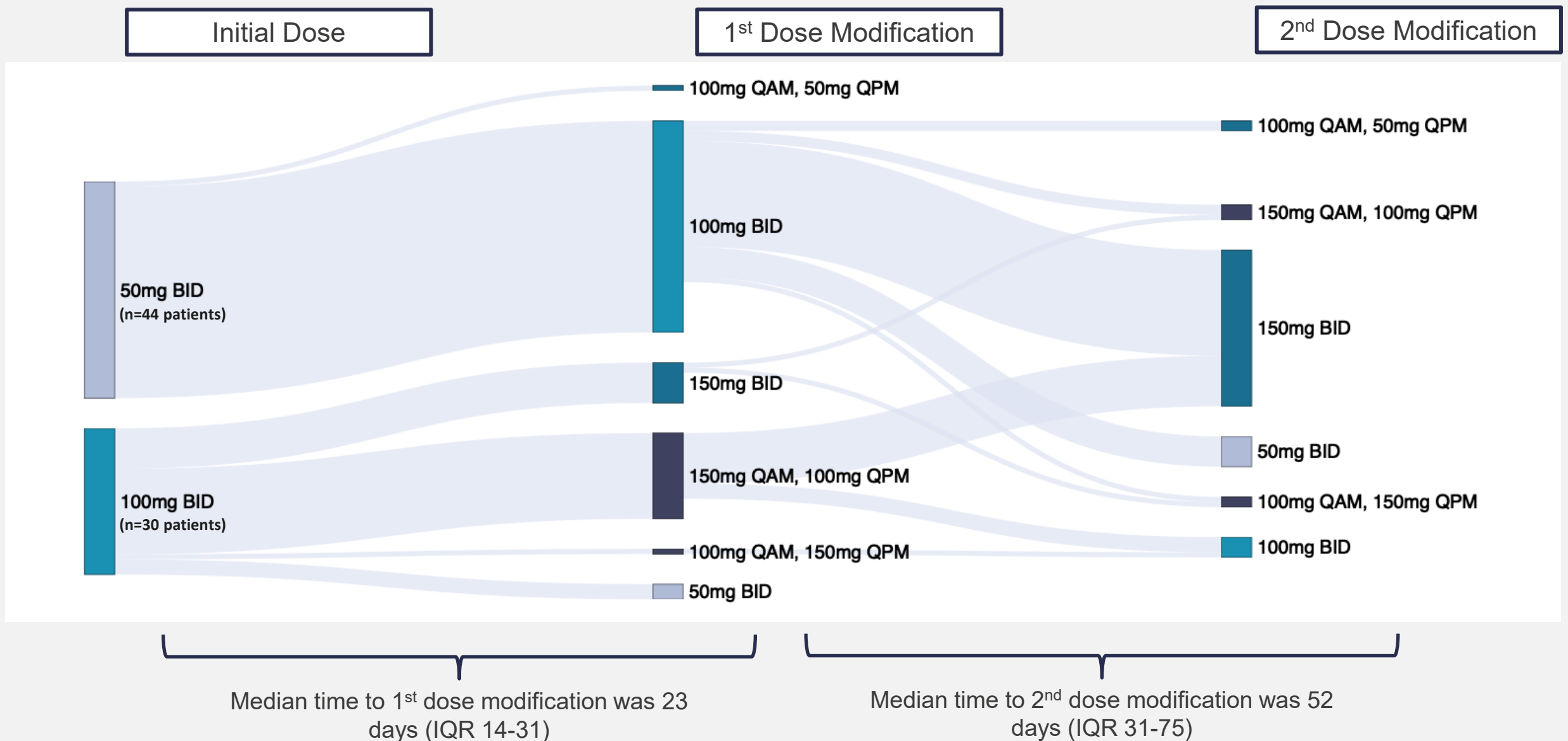


Figure 5. Summary of Modifications

- 97% (n=72) of patients had at least one dose modification
- 96% (n=69/72) of patients with a dose modification had at least one dose increase
- 47% (n=34/72) of patients with a dose modification had at least one dose decrease
- 91% (n=31/34) of dose decreases were due to an AE
- Diarrhea, fatigue, and nausea were the most common AE that led to dose decrease