

Boutis A., Agelaki S., Ardavanis A., Mavroudis D., Timotheadou E., Athanasiadis I., Kotteas E., Bobolaki I., Floros T., Karageorgopoulou S., Aravantinos G., Tsoukalas N., Samelis G., Tzovaras A., Dimitriadou A., Matsiakou F., Nikolaou M., Katsika L., Mala A., Chatzifoti N., Boukovinas I., Saridaki Z.

On behalf of the Hellenic Society of Medical Oncology (HeSMO), Athens, Greece

BACKGROUND

- ❑ The therapeutic landscape for hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (HR+/HER2- MBC) has evolved with the introduction of CDK 4/6 inhibitors in routine clinical practice.
- ❑ With this registry we sought to collect real-world data on the current therapeutic approaches regarding HR+/HER2- MBC patients in Greece.

METHODS

- ❑ In this multicenter study (2019-2023) retrospective and prospective data from HR+/HER2- MBC patients were collected.
- ❑ The primary objective of this study was to record treatment patterns and clinical characteristics.

Table 1 - MBC patient characteristics

Sample (n=232)	
Age (median)	68
Post/ Pre menopausal	151/81
De novo/ Recurrent	83/149

References

- Finn RS, Martin M, Rugo HS, et al. Palbociclib and Letrozole in Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med 2016; 375:1925.
- Hortobagyi GN, Stemmer SM, Burris HA, et al. Ribociclib as First-Line Therapy for HR-Positive, Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med 2016; 375:1738.
- Slamon DJ, Neven P, Chia S, et al. Phase III Randomized Study of Ribociclib and Fulvestrant in Hormone Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Negative Advanced Breast Cancer: MONALEESA-3. J Clin Oncol. 2018 Aug 20;36(24):2465-2472
- Goetz MP, Toi M, Campone M, et al. MONARCH 3: Abemaciclib As Initial Therapy for Advanced Breast Cancer. J Clin Oncol 2017; 35:3638.
- Robertson JF, Bondarenko IM, Trishkina E, et al. Fulvestrant 500 mg versus anastrozole 1 mg for hormone receptor-positive advanced breast cancer (FALCON): an international, randomised, double-blind, phase 3 trial. Lancet 2016; 388:2997.
- Harbeck N, Iyer S, Turner N, et al. Quality of life with palbociclib plus fulvestrant in previously treated hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer: patient-reported outcomes from the PALOMA-3 trial. Ann Oncol 2016; 27:1047.
- Sledge GW Jr, Toi M, Neven P, et al. MONARCH 2: Abemaciclib in Combination With Fulvestrant in Women With HR+/HER2- Advanced Breast Cancer Who Had Progressed While Receiving Endocrine Therapy. J Clin Oncol 2017; 35:2875.
- Baselga J, Campone M, Piccart M, et al. Everolimus in postmenopausal hormone-receptor-positive advanced breast cancer. N Engl J Med 2012; 366:520.
- Bachelot T, Bourcier C, Cropet C, et al. Randomized phase II trial of everolimus in combination with tamoxifen in patients with hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative metastatic breast cancer with prior exposure to aromatase inhibitors: a GINECO study. J Kornblum NS S, Manola J, Klein P, et al. PrECOG 0102: A randomized, double-blind, phase II trial of fulvestrant plus everolimus or placebo in post-menopausal. SABCS 2016; S1-02.

RESULTS

- ❑ From the 232 HR+/HER2- MBC Caucasian patients enrolled 65.09% were postmenopausal and 35.78% were de novo metastatic.
- ❑ Histologic type was invasive ductal in 77.59%, lobular in 14.22%, and other in 8.19%.
- ❑ In the 1st line setting, 7.33% of patients received chemotherapy, 28.02% received chemotherapy followed by maintenance hormonotherapy, and 64.65% received hormonotherapy alone.
- ❑ Overall, in 60.00% of those who received hormonotherapy, a combination with a CDK4/6 inhibitor was administered (22.79% palbociclib-AI; 19.07% palbociclib-fulvestrant; 13.02% ribociclib-AI; 5.12% ribociclib-fulvestrant), 36.74% received hormonotherapy alone, and 3.26% received hormone therapy with an mTOR inhibitor.
- ❑ Assessments in hormonotherapy revealed a low progression rate (12.93%), with only 4 cases experiencing treatment discontinuation due to toxicity.
- ❑ More patients undergoing chemotherapy were found to have liver metastasis (45.12% vs 19.07%) and bone marrow infiltration (3.66% vs 2.33%).
- ❑ Among those with second-line data, 80.52% received hormonotherapy as a standalone treatment, which was either monotherapy in 35.48% or combined with targeted agents in 64.52%.

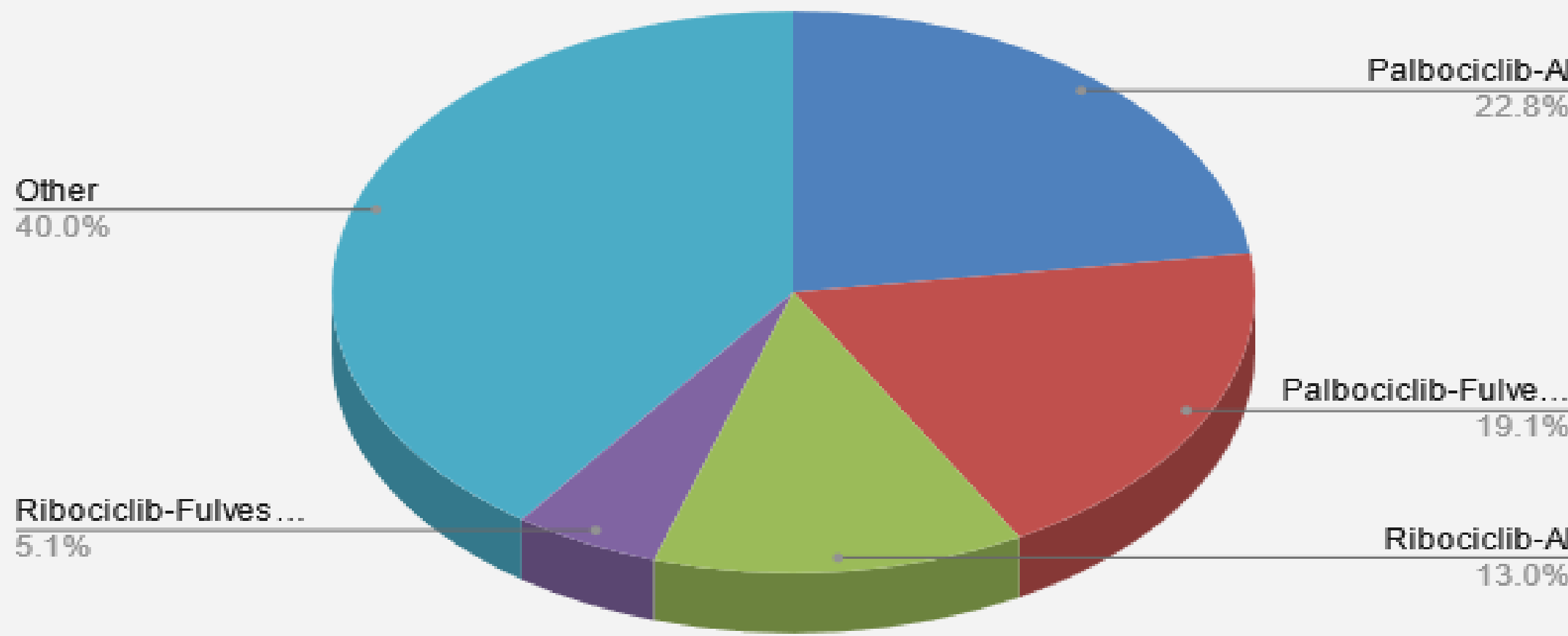


Figure 1 - Hormonotherapy in the 1st line setting

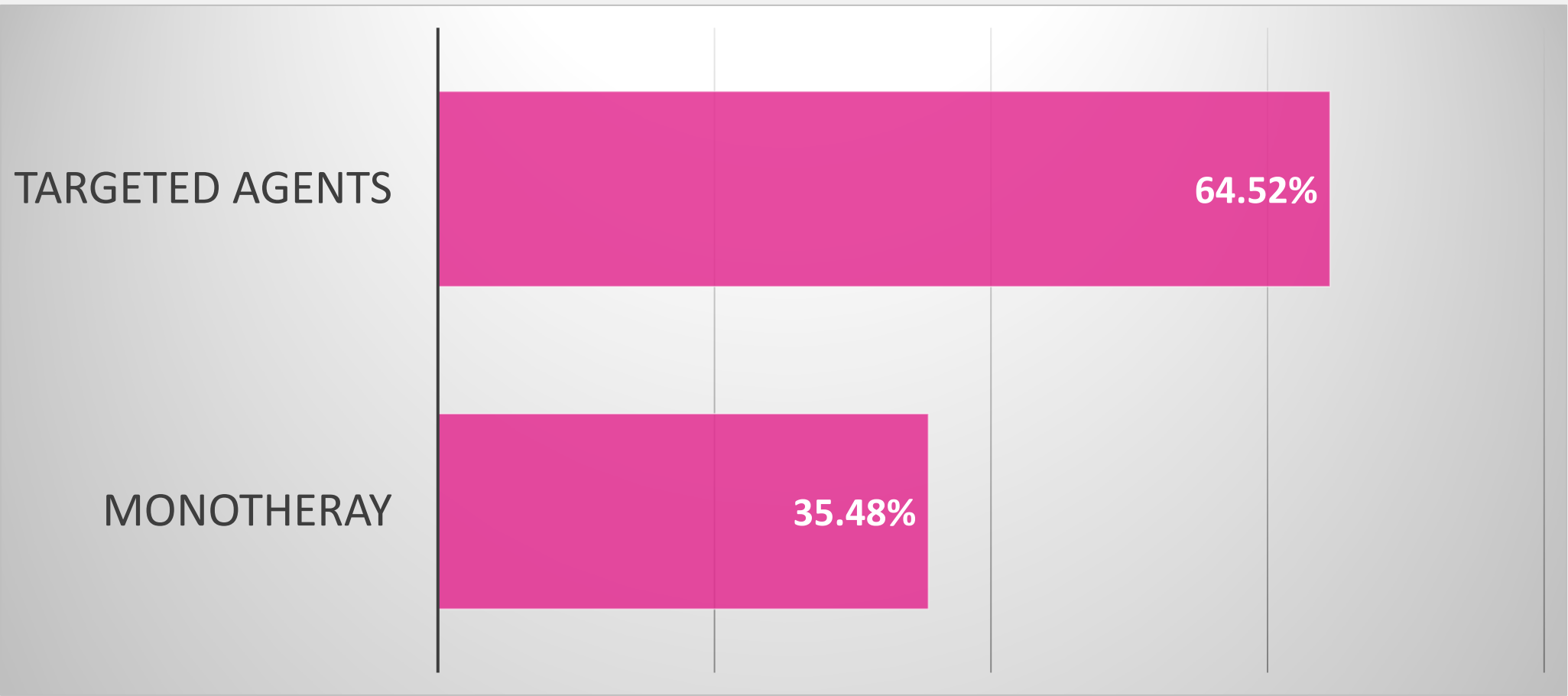


Figure 2 - Hormonotherapy in the 2nd line setting

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ Hormonotherapy emerged as the main therapeutic approach for HR+/HER2- MBC in Greece, aligning with international trends. CDK4/6 inhibitors played a prominent role in both first and second-line settings.
- ❑ The study is a collection of real-world data about therapeutic strategy in patients with metastatic ER+/HER2- breast cancer between Greek oncologists, suggesting positive patient outcomes in the Greek population.
- ❑ These findings contribute valuable insights to opportunities for incorporation of novel therapies and/or clinical trials in Greece.

Correspondence to:
Anastasios Boutis, alboutis@otenet.gr, X: @BoutAn05

The study was supported by: **Pfizer**

Copies of this poster are for personal use only and may not be reproduced without written permission of the authors