

LA TERAPIA CON LENVATINIB A 8 ANNI DALLO STUDIO REGISTRATIVO SELECT: LE ESPERIENZE DI REAL LIFE

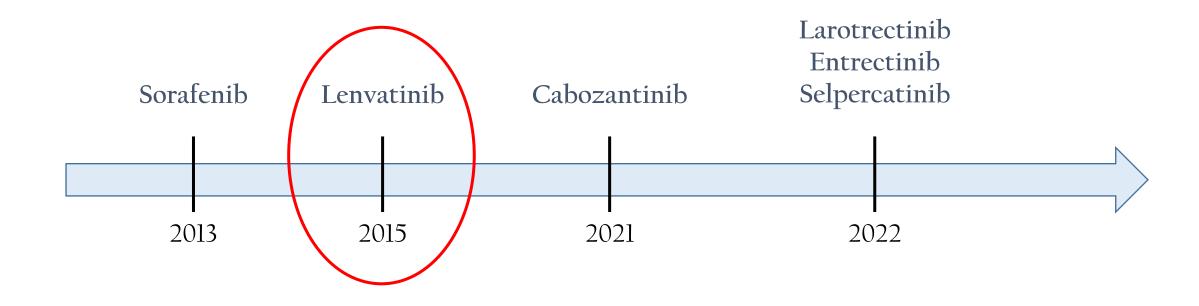
Simone de Leo

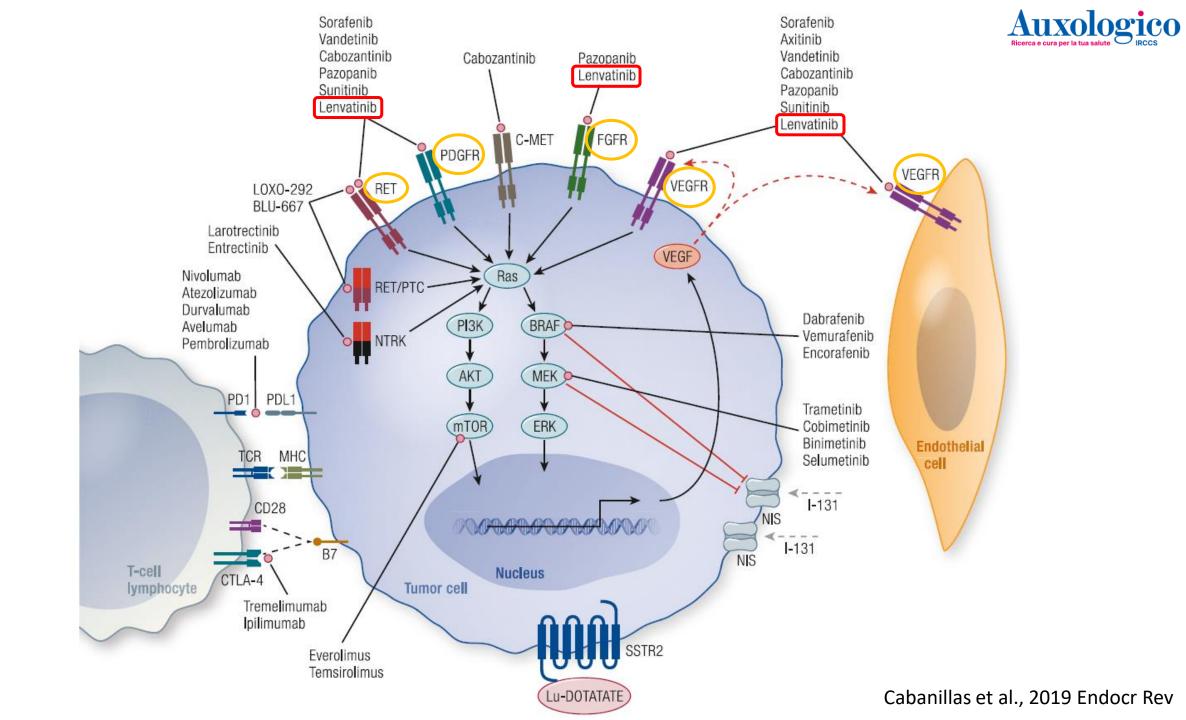
Istituto Auxologico Italiano, IRCCS





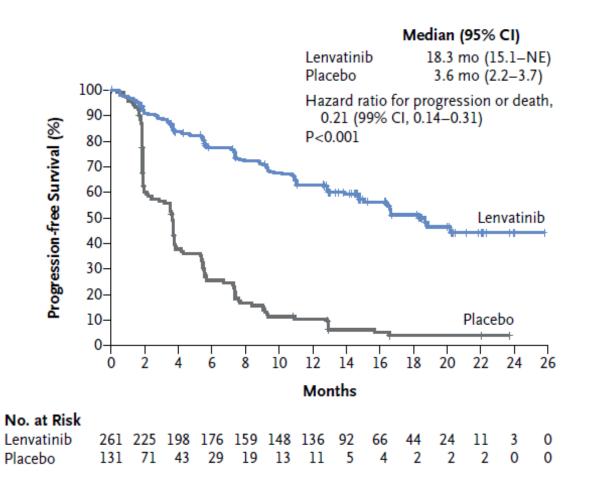
Farmaci nel carcinoma differenziato della tiroide avanzato







Studio SELECT



Sopravvivenza libera da progressione significativamente maggiore nel gruppo di pazienti trattati con Lenvatinib vs placebo

Lenvatinib ha ricevuto approvazione da FDA nel febbraio 2015, da EMA nel marzo 2015 e da AIFA nel maggio 2016



Studio SELECT: criteri di inclusione

Paziente con DTC radioiodio refrattario, in progressione vs imaging nei 12 mesi precedenti

Pazienti devono essere naïve al trattamento o al massimo aver ricevuto solo un altro farmaco anti VEGF/VEGFR (es. sorafenib, sunitinib, pazopanib, ecc.)

Pazienti con ECOG 0-2

Pazienti con età ≥ 18 anni

Pazienti con:

- normale funzione renale con GFR >30 ml/min; assenza di proteinuria > 1 g/24h
- INR< 1.5;
- normale emocromo: N > 1500/mm³, PLT >100.000/mm³, Hb ≥ 9.0 g/dl;
- normale funzione epatica: bilirubina <1.5 ULN; AST, ALT e ALP <3.0 ULN
- normale ECG (QTc < 480 msec)

Esclusi pazienti con

- altre malignità «attive» negli ultimi 24 mesi,
- patologie del sangue o in tp con farmaci anticoagulanti,
- patologie che possano dare malassorbimento



Sono sufficienti gli RCTs?

European Journal of Cancer 101 (2018) 69-76



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

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journal homepage: www.ejcancer.com



L'affidabilità dei clinical trials è stata messa in discussione quando applicata al mondo reale.

Position Paper

The use of real-world data in cancer drug development



E. Skovlund a,b,*, H.G.M. Leufkens c, J.F. Smyth d



L'EMA ha per questo approvato l'utilizzo degli studi real-life, considerandoli un elemento cruciale nel monitoraggio dei farmaci e nel supportare l'evidenza ottenuta negli RCTs

Gli RCTs restano comunque il gold standard per valutare l'efficacia e la sicurezza di un farmaco

Strengthening evidence-based medicine with real-world evidence



Nancy A Dreyer ndreyer@dreyerstrategies.com

Department of Epidemiology, Gillings School of Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, USA

Skovlund et al. 2018 Eur J Cancer Dreyer 2022 Lancet Healthy Longev



Real-life studies

Table 3 Review of the real-life studies published on advanced thyroid cancer patients treated with lenvatinib

Reference	Multicentric	Country	No. of patients	ECOG 0-1 (%)	Previous TKI (%)	Median age (range), years	Dose reduction (%)	Drug stop for AEs (%)	BMR PR/SD/ PD (%)	Median PFS, months
Jasim/2017 [15]	No	United States	25	N/A	32	55 (27–81)	44ª	24	50/NA/NA	N/A
Balmelli/2018 [18]	Yes	Switzerland	13	N/A	61.5	72 (37-81)	53 ^b	23	31/31/8	7.2
Berdelou/2018 [19]	Yes	France	75	84	68	65 (35-88)	59 ^a	16	31/51/5	10
Nervo/2018 [20]	No	Italy	12	N/A	67	61.1 (N/A)	75 ^b	17	42/17/33	N/A ^d
Kim/2019 [21]	No	South Korea	23	82.6	43.5	59.7 (38.9-74.4)	39.1ª	4.3	N/A	N/A
Lee/2019 [22]	Yes	Korea	57	N/A	89.5	67.4 (39.8-85.6)	61.4 ^{N/A}	15.8	38/60/2°	5.1
Locati/2019 [23]	Yes	Italy	94	85	64	60 (22-82)	69 ^a	N/A	36/41/14	10.8
Suzuki/2019 [24]	No	Japan	26	88.5	3.8	64 (30-83)	96.2 ^{N/A}	19.2	N/A	N/A ^e
Aydemirli/2020 [25]	Yes	Netherlands	39	85	77	62 (43-80)	56ª	39	33/37/7	9.7
Jerkovich/2020 [16]	Yes	Argentina	22	81.8	59	60 (38-79)	50 ^a	9	32/32/27 + 1 CR	13.7
Masaki/2020 [14]	No	Japan	42	79	10	66 (33-83)	91 ^b	10	62/24/14	13.8
Song/2020 [17]	Yes	Korea	43	N/A	74.4	67 (N/A)	74.4ª	13.9	65/56/2	21.8
De Leo/present	No	Italy	13	100	0	66 (21-84)	70 ^a	7.7	70/30/0	22

N number, ECOG Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, TKI tyrosine kinase inhibitor, AEs adverse events, 3MR best morphological response, PR partial response, SD stable disease, PD progressive disease, PFS progression-free survival, N/A not available, CR complete response

N/A Starting dose not available

^aPatients started at variable doses

^bAll patients started at 24 mg

cInformation available in 50 patients

d12-month PFS rate of 54.6%

e24-month PFS rate of 58.4%





	Tumor responses		Lenvatinib starting dose/day		
Clinical Research Article			24 mg	18 mg	
A Randomized Study of Lenvatinib 18 mg vs			(n = 75)	(n = 77)	
24 mg in Patients With Radioiodine-Refractory	Week 24				
Differentiated Thyroid Cancer	Best overall response, % (n)				
-	CR		0	0	
Marcia S. Brose, Yury Panaseykin, Bhavana Konda,	PR		57.3 (43)	40.3 (31)	
Christelle de la Fouchardiere, Brett G. M. Hughes, Andrew G. Gianoukakis,	SD ^a		36.0 (27)	46.8 (36)	
Young Joo Park, Ilia Romanov, Monika K. Krzyzanowska, Sophie Leboulleux, Terri A. Binder, Corina Dutcus, Ran Xie, and	PD		2.7 (2)	5.2 (4)	
Matthew H. Taylor ¹³	Not evaluable	D 0/ / \ 1050/ CH	4.0 (3)	7.8 (6)	
	Objective response rate, CR + P		57.3 (43) [46.1, 68.5]	40.3 (31) [29.3, 51.2]	
	Difference (18 mg – 24 mg), % Odds ratio (18 mg/24 mg) (95%		-17.1 (-32.7, -1.4) 0.50 (0.26, 0.96)		
	·		0.50 (0	.26, 0.96)	
Parameter	Lenvatinib	starting dose/day			
	24 mg	18 mg			
	(n = 75)	(n = 77)			
TEAEs as of week 24		 1	тт 1 , , , 1	1 г	
Patients with grade ≥3 severity TEAEs as of week 24, % (n)	61.3 (46)	57.1 (44)	Una dose iniziale	di Lenvatinib	
Difference [18 mg – 24 mg], % (95% CI)	-4.2	2 (-19.8, 11.4)	di 18 mg/die si è	dimoetrata	
Most common grade ≥3 TEAEs (≥2%) as of week 24, % (n)			_		
Hypertension	25.3 (19)	19.5 (15)	inferiore in termi	ni di efficacia. 🔝 📗	
Proteinuria	6.7 (5)	5.2 (4)		,	
Asthenia	2.7 (2)	5.2 (4)	rispetto a quella c	la 24 mg, e con	
Diarrhea	2.7 (2)	2.6 (2)	simile profilo c	li cicurozza	
Hyponatremia	1.3 (1)	3.9 (3)	simme promo c	11 SICUIEZZA	
Increased lipase	2.7 (2)	2.6 (2)			
Myalgia	1.3 (1)	3.9 (3)			
Stomatitis	2.7 (2)	2.6 (2)			
Vomiting	2.7 (2)	2.6 (2)			
TEAEs overall, % (n)			_		
Patients with any TEAEs	100 (75)	97.4 (75)	В	rose et al. 2022, JCEM	



Dose iniziale

Cancer Management and Research

Dovepress
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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Low Dose of Lenvatinib Treatment for Patients of Radioiodine-Refractory Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma – A Real-World Experience

Overall Efficacy and Tolerability	n (%)
Drug dosage	
Initial median dose (mg/d), median (IQR)	10 (10-14)
Maintenance dose (mg/d), median (IQR)	10 (8-14)
Dose reduction	29 (44.6%)
Dose Interruption	26 (40.0%)
Initial drug response to lenvatinib	
Complete response (CR)	-
Partial response (PR)	16 (24.6%)
Stable disease (SD)	42 (64.6%)
Progressive disease (PD)	7 (10.8%)
Disease control rate (PR + SD)	58 (89.2%)
Progression disease at the end of follow-up	27 (41.5%)
PFS (months), median (95% CI)	26.1 (17.1-NA)
OS (months), median (95% CI)	NA (24.1-NA)

Nel real-life si tende comunque ad iniziare con una dose variabile di Lenvatinib

Negli studi real-life buone risposte anche con dosi più basse di Lenvatinib

Nel paziente anziano, con rischio di fistolizzazione, ed in caso di comorbilità è frequente l'utilizzo di dosi iniziali più basse di Lenvatinib



1° Autore	Nazione	Multicentrico	Anno	N. di pazienti	PFS mediana, mesi
SELECT	Mondiale	SI	2015	392	18,3



1° Autore	Nazione	Multicentrico	Anno	N. di pazienti	PFS mediana, mesi
SELECT	Mondiale	SI	2015	392	18,3
Berdelou	Francia	SI	2017	75	10
Balmelli	Svizzera	SI	2018	13	7,2
Sugino	Giappone	NO	2018	29	24,3
Locati	Italia	SI	2019	94	10,8
Lee	Korea	SI	2019	57	5,1
De Leo	Italia	NO	2020	13	22
Aydemirli	Olanda	SI	2020	39	9,7
Masaki	Giappone	NO	2020	42	13,8
Song	Korea	SI	2020	43	21,8
Jerkovic	Argentina	SI	2020	22	13,7
Porcelli	Italia	NO	2021	23	25
Koehler	Germania	SI	2021	53	12
Hamidi	Canada	NO	2022	27	12



In generale gli studi real-life hanno confermato l'efficacia del Lenvatinib ma apparentemente in maniera un po' inferiore rispetto ai risultati ottenuti nello studio SELECT

• I pazienti inclusi negli studi real-life sono più «compromessi» rispetto a quelli dello studio SELECT

1° Autore	Nazione	N. di pazienti	PFS mediana, mesi	ECOG =2	ECOG > 2
SELECT	Mondiale	392	18,3	5%	0%
Berdelou	Francia	75	10	N/A	16%
Locati	Italia	94	10,8	15%	0%
Aydemirli	Olanda	39	9,7	13%	3%
Masaki	Giappone	42	13,8	12%	9%
Jerkovic	Argentina	22	13,7	18,2%	0%



- I pazienti inclusi negli studi real-life sono più «compromessi» rispetto a quelli dello studio SELECT
- I pazienti negli studi real-life hanno ricevuto più spesso altri TKI prima di iniziare il Lenvatinib

1° Autore	Nazione	N. di pazienti	PFS mediana, mesi	ECOG =2	ECOG > 2
SELECT	Mondiale	392	18,3	5%	0%
Berdelou	Francia	75	10	N/A	16%
Locati	Italia	94	10,8	15%	0%
Aydemirli	Olanda	39	9,7	13%	3%
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1° Autore	Nazione	N. di pazienti	PFS mediana, mesi	ECOG =2	ECOG > 2	Precedente TKI
SELECT	Mondiale	392	18,3	5%	0%	25,3%
Berdelou	Francia	75	10	N/A	16%	68%
Locati	Italia	94	10,8	15%	0%	64%
Aydemirli	Olanda	39	9,7	13%	3%	77%
Masaki	Giappone	42	13,8	12%	9%	10%
Jerkovic	Argentina	22	13,7	18,2%	0%	59%



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- I pazienti negli studi real-life hanno iniziato il Lenvatinib ad una dose inferiore

1° Autore	Nazione	N. di pazienti	PFS mediana, mesi	ECOG =2	ECOG > 2	Precedente TKI
SELECT	Mondiale	392	18,3	5%	0%	25,3%
Berdelou	Francia	75	10	N/A	16%	68%
Locati	Italia	94	10,8	15%	0%	64%
Aydemirli	Olanda	39	9,7	13%	3%	77%
Masaki	Giappone	42	13,8	12%	9%	10%
Jerkovic	Argentina	22	13,7	18,2%	0%	59%



- I pazienti inclusi negli studi real-life sono più «compromessi» rispetto a quelli dello studio SELECT
- I pazienti negli studi real-life hanno ricevuto più spesso altri TKI prima di iniziare il Lenvatinib
- I pazienti negli studi real-life hanno iniziato il Lenvatinib ad una dose inferiore

1° Autore	Nazione	N. di pazienti	PFS mediana, mesi	ECOG =2	ECOG > 2	Precedente TKI	Start con 24 mg
SELECT	Mondiale	392	18,3	5%	0%	25,3%	100%
Berdelou	Francia	75	10	N/A	16%	68%	72%
Locati	Italia	94	10,8	15%	0%	64%	71%
Aydemirli	Olanda	39	9,7	13%	3%	77%	85%
Masaki	Giappone	42	13,8	12%	9%	10%	100%
Jerkovic	Argentina	22	13,7	18,2%	0%	59%	82%

Effect	Lenvatinib (N = 261
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		(=)
	All Grades	Grade ≥3
Any treatment-related adverse effect — no. of patients (%)	254 (97.3)	198 (75.9)
Hypertension	67.8	41.8
Diarrhea	59.4	8.0
Fatigue or asthenia	59.0	9.2
Decreased appetite	50.2	5.4
Decreased weight	46.4	9.6
Nausea	41.0	2.3
Stomatitis	35.6	4.2
Palmar–plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	31.8	3.4
Proteinuria	31.0	10.0
Vomiting	28.4	1.9
Headache	27.6	2.7
Dysphonia	24.1	1.1
Arthralgia	18.0	0
Dysgeusia	16.9	0
Rash	16.1	0.4
Constipation	14.6	0.4
Myalgia	14.6	1.5
Dry mouth	13.8	0.4
Upper abdominal pain	13.0	0
Abdominal pain	11.5	0.4
Peripheral edema	11.1	0.4
Alopecia	11.1	0
Dyspepsia	10.0	0
Oropharyngeal pain	10.0	0.4
Hypocalcemia	6.9	2.7
Pulmonary embolism	2.7	2.7



82.4% dei pazienti ha dovuto interrompere transitoriamente o ridurre il dosaggio del farmaco, soprattutto a causa di

- diarrea (22.6%),
- ipertensione (19.9%),
- proteinuria (18.8%),
- inappetenza (18.0%)

14.2% dei pazienti ha sviluppato AE che hanno portato a sospensione del Lenvatinib, soprattutto astenia e ipertensione



Eventi avversi

Negli studi real-life si sono confermati simili tassi di riduzione della dose (65%) e interruzione (35-85%). La sospensione del farmaco per eventi avversi si è registrata in media nel 20% dei pazienti

Table 3

Proteinuria

Berdelou et al.

AEs	All AEs, n (%)	All AEs	Grade 3–4
All	72 (96)	72 (96)	35 (47)
→ Fatigue	55 (75)	46 (61)	6 (8)
→ Weight loss	51 (68)	44 (59)	_
→ Hypertension	50 (67)	50 (67)	26 (35)
→ Diarrhea	35 (47)	34 (45)	1 (1)
Anorexia	29 (39)	27 (36)	1 (1)
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	21 (28)	21 (28)	_
Stomatitis	21 (28)	18 (24)	2 (3)
Nausea	18 (24)	14 (18)	_
Increased thyrotropin	16 (21)	16 (21)	_
Infections ^a	12 (16)	_	_
Dysphonia	12 (16)	12 (16)	_
Myalgia	12 (16)	9 (12)	_
Epistaxis	11 (15)	11 (15)	_
Arthralgia	10 (13)	6 (8)	_
Abdominal pain	10 (13)	7 (9)	_
Hemoptysis	5 (7)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Hypokaliemia	3 (4)	1(1)	1 (1)
Acute myocardial infarction	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Lymphopenia	3 (4)	2 (3)	1 (1)
Pneumothorax	2 (3)	2 (3)	_
Thrombosis	4 (5)	1(1)	1 (1)
Encephalopathy	1 (1)	1(1)	_
Vomiting	6 (8)	5 (7)	-

Locati et al.

Adverse events ($N^{\circ} = 461$). AE description EAP Italy EAP Italy **SELECT Study** $N (\%)^{a}$ Grade \geq G3 (%)^a All grade Grade \geq G3% → Fatigue 62 (66%) 9.2 34 (8.2) → Hypertension 54 (57%) 22 (4.7) 41.8 Diarrhoea 33 (35%) 13 (2.8) 8.0 32 (34%) **S**tomatitis 20 (4.3) 4.2 32 (34%) Decreased weight 21 (4.5) 9.6 26 (28%) Hand-foot syndrome 9 (1.9) 24 (26%) Decreased appetite 14 (3.0) 5.4 Nausea 19 (20%) 6(1.3)2.3

8 (1.7)

15 (16%)

Berdelou et al. 2017 Thyroid Locati et al 2019 Eur J Cancer

10.0

^a Percentages were calculated according to the total number of side-effect events.



Eventi avversi

TABLE 2. MOST COMMON LENVATINIB TREATMENT-RELATED ADVERSE EVENTS: DEGREE OF SEVERITY AND TIME OF ONSET FROM STARTING THERAPY

Gli eventi avversi compaiono
precocemente durante il
trattamento con Lenvatinib

		Grades CTCAE		Madian time to first onest
Adverse events	All grades	<3	≥3	Median time to first onset, days mean \pm SD, (range), median
Arterial hypertension	29/36 (80.5%)	20/36 (55.6%)	9/36 (25%)	19±27, (1–138), 14
Fatigue	21/36 (58.3%)	18/36 (50%)	3/36 (8.3%)	42 ± 46 , $(1-165)$, 27
Diarrhea	13/36 (36.1%)	11/36 (30.5%)	2/36 (5.6%)	93 ± 56 , (27–218), 85
Mucositis/stomatitis	12/36 (33.3%)	9/36 (25%)	3/36 (8.3%)	61 ± 73 , $(8-272)$, 33
Hand/foot syndrome	12/36 (33.3%)	11/36 (30.5%)	1/36 (2.8%)	$73 \pm 44, (8-141), 80$
Weight loss	11/36 (30.5%)	11/36 (30.5%)	0/36 (0)	$86 \pm 65, (4-178), 83$
Dysphonia	10/36 (27.8%)	10/36 (27.8%)	0/36 (0)	35 ± 48 , $(1-135)$, 14.5
Anorexia/dysphagia	9/36 (25%)	9/36 (25%)	0/36 (0)	33 ± 29 , $(7-84)$, 27
Myalgia/arthritis	8/36 (22.2%)	8/36 (22.2%)	0/36 (0)	35 ± 28 , $(8-67)$, 30
Nausea	4/36 (11.1%)	3/36 (8.3%)	1/36 (2.8%)	45 ± 48 , $(2-91)$, 44
Proteinuria	4/36 (11.1%)	4/36 (11.1%)	0/36 (0)	30 ± 18 , (20–60), 27
Skin rash	3/36 (8.3%)	3/36 (8.3%)	0/36 (0)	16 ± 13 , $(3-29)$, 15

	Parameters to be evaluated	Skin rash
Clinical data	Weight, appetite, fatigue, diarrhoea, ski manifestations, patient's diary on side e or symptoms	
Blood tests	TSH, fT4 (thyroglobulin, Tg antibodies periodical intervals) Electrolytes (Ca, Na, K, Mg) Full blood count ALT, ALP, GGT Glucose, total HDL, LDL cholesterol, tr	
Cardiac parameters	ECG (QTc interval) Blood pressure	

[R25] Patients must be strictly followed during the first 2 months of therapy with blood tests, ECG, and clinical monitoring.

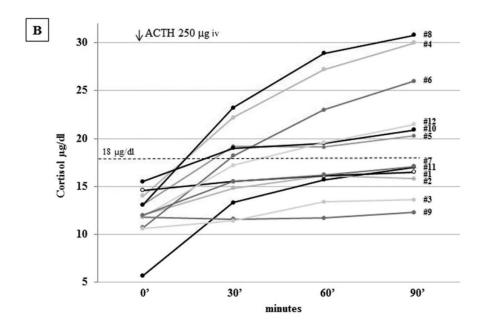
[R26] After 2–3 months of therapy, a first imaging evaluation should be performed to verify the effectiveness of MKI.

[R27] Follow-up visits should be performed every 2 weeks during the first 2 months of MKI therapy, and then every month until the first 6 months, every 3 months within the first year, and after that every 4 months.



Primary Adrenal Insufficiency During Lenvatinib or Vandetanib and Improvement of Fatigue After Cortisone Acetate Therapy

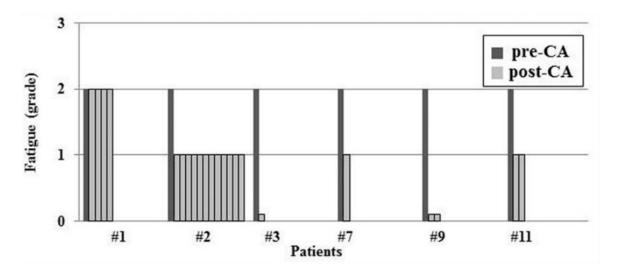
Carla Colombo, ^{1,2} Simone De Leo, ² Marta Di Stefano, ³ Guia Vannucchi, ¹ Luca Persani, ^{1,3} and Laura Fugazzola ^{1,2}



	Totale	Lenvatinib	Vandetanib
Diagnosi di PAI	6/12 (50)	4/7 (57.1)	2/5 (40)

Fatigue





4/7 (57%) dei pazienti ha sviluppato PAI durante trattamento con Lenvatinib

Fatigue migliorata in 5/6 (83%) pazienti dopo inizio del Cortone Acetato



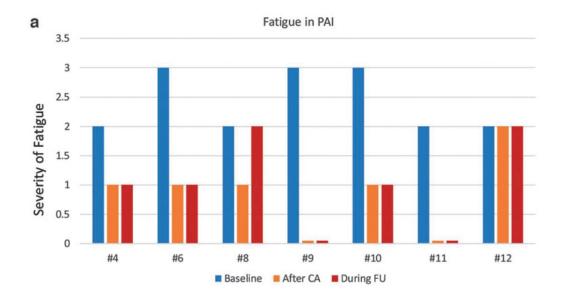
Fatigue

THYROID Volume 32, Number 1, 2022 Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. DOI: 10.1089/thy.2021.0040

Cortisol Deficiency in Lenvatinib Treatment of Thyroid Cancer: An Underestimated Common Adverse Event

Salvatore Monti,* Federica Presciuttini,* Maria Grazia Deiana, Cecilia Motta, Fedra Mori, Valerio Renzelli, Antonio Stigliano, Vincenzo Toscano, Giuseppe Pugliese, and Maurizio Poggi

250 μg ACTH stimulation test 900 800 700 600 400 300 200 100 0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27



7/13 (54%) dei pazienti ha sviluppato PAI durante trattamento con Lenvatinib

Fatigue migliorata in 6/7 (86%) pazienti dopo inizio del Cortone Acetato

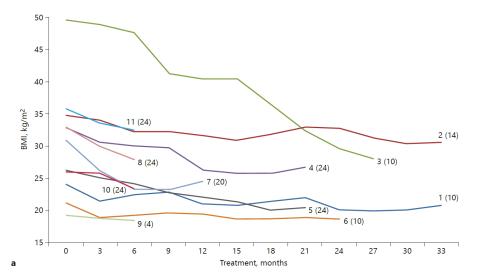




Eur Thyroid J DOI: 10.1159/000504048

Body Composition and Leptin/Ghrelin Levels during Lenvatinib for Thyroid Cancer

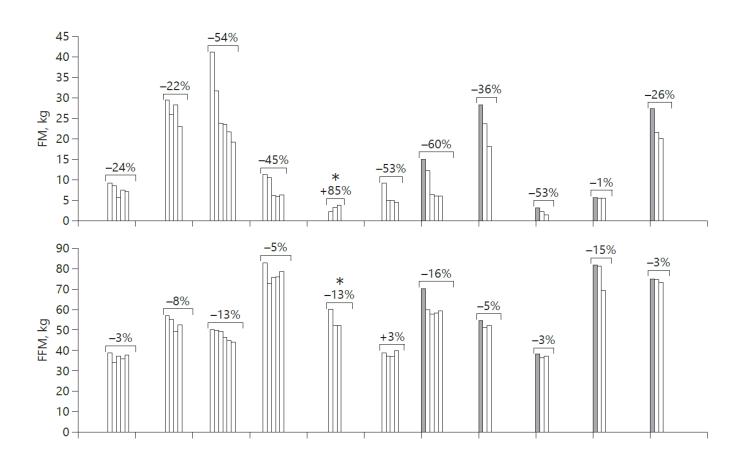
Simone De Leo^a Carla Colombo^{a, d} Marta Di Stefano^b Antonella Dubini^c Silvia Cozzi^d Luca Persani^{a, b} Laura Fugazzola^{a, d}



Riduzione del BMI del 6.4% a 3 mesi, 9.8% a 6 mesi e **15.3% a 12 mesi**



Calo ponderale



Riduzione sia di massa magra che di massa grassa



Calo ponderale

Article

Effect of Pre-Existent Sarcopenia on Oncological Outcome of Advanced Thyroid Cancer Patients Treated with Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors

n. = 22/58 pz trattati con Lenvatinib

Cristina Dalmiglio ^{1,*}, Lucia Brilli ¹, Cristina Ciuoli ¹, Fabio Maino ¹, Laura Valerio ¹, Ida Sannino ¹, Alessandra Cartocci ², Susanna Guerrini ³, Matteo Zanoni ³, Giuseppe Marrazzo ³, Maria Antonietta Mazzei ³ and Maria Grazia Castagna ^{1,*}

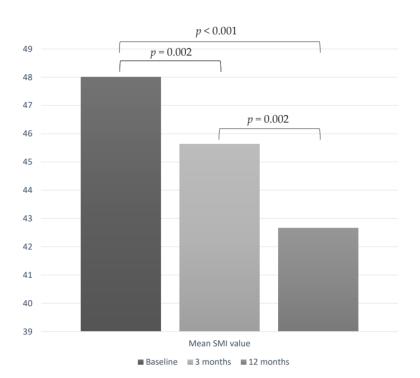


Table 2. Stepwise Cox regression for PFS and OS.

	Progression Free Survival		Overall Survival	
	HR (95% CI)	р	HR (95% CI)	р
Age at TKI start	1.05 (1.02–1.09)	0.006	1.06 (1.03–1.09)	< 0.001
Sarcopenia Yes vs. No	4.29 (1.21–15.11)	0.02	_ }	-
N. of anatomical site involved	1.55 (1.09–2.20)	0.014	1.41 (1.01–1.96)	0.044
Sum of Target Lesions diameters	1.01 (1.002–1.019)	0.014	1.01 (1.002–1.02)	0.012
Number of TKI treatment >1 vs. 1	3.10 (1.23–7.78)	0.016	-	-

Sarcopenia sviluppata per bilancio negativo tra dispendio energetico e intake di proteine, peggiorato da AEs del Lenvatinib



RARI (?) eventi avversi

Nello studio SELECT riportati 1 caso (0.4%) di pancreatite, 1 caso (0.4%) di perforazione e 1 caso (0.4%) di mucocele della cistifellea

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Symptomatic Biliary Disorders During Lenvatinib
Treatment for Thyroid Cancer:
An Underestimated Problem

Alice Nervo,¹ Alberto Ragni,¹ Marco Gallo,¹ Andrea Ferraris,² Paolo Fonio,² Alessandro Piovesan,¹ and Emanuela Arvat¹

5/36 (14.7%) dei pazienti hanno sviluppato una colecistite dopo una mediana di 4.4 mesi dall'inizio del trattamento con Lenvatinib

Re: "Symptomatic Biliary Disorders During Lenvatinib Treatment for Thyroid Cancer: An Underestimated Problem" by Nervo *et al.*

Laura Agate, Luciana Puleo, Carlotta Giani, Laura Valerio, Eleonora Molinaro, and Rossella Elisei

11/84 (13.1%) dei pazienti hanno sviluppato una colecistite dopo una mediana di 3 mesi dall'inizio del trattamento con Lenvatinib

> Nervo et al. 2020 Thyroid Agate et al. 2020 Thyroid

Studio SELECT

RARI (?) eventi avversi

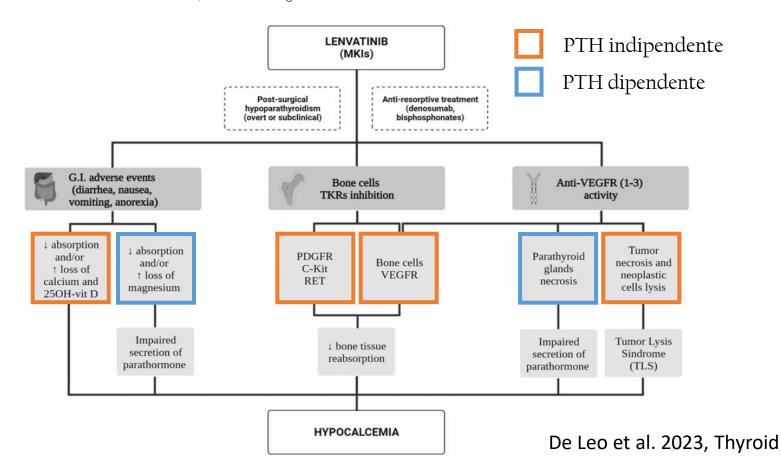


Effect	Lenvatinib	(N=261)
	All Grades	Grade ≥3
Any treatment-related adverse effect — no. of patients (%)	254 (97.3)	198 (75.9)
Hypertension	67.8	41.8
Diarrhea	59.4	8.0
Fatigue or asthenia	59.0	9.2
Decreased appetite	50.2	5.4
Decreased weight	46.4	9.6
Nausea	41.0	2.3
Stomatitis	35.6	4.2
Palmar–plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	31.8	3.4
Proteinuria	31.0	10.0
Vomiting	28.4	1.9
Headache	27.6	2.7
Dysphonia	24.1	1.1
Arthralgia	18.0	0
Dysgeusia	16.9	0
Rash	16.1	0.4
Constipation	14.6	0.4
Myalgia	14.6	1.5
Dry mouth	13.8	0.4
Upper abdominal pain	13.0	0
Abdominal pain	11.5	0.4
Peripheral edema	11.1	0.4
Alopecia	11.1	0
Dyspepsia	10.0	0
Oropharyngeal pain	10.0	0.4
Hypocalcemia	6.9	2.7
Pulmonary embolism	2.7	2.7

Hypocalcemia During Lenvatinib Treatment for Advanced Thyroid Cancer: Clinical Features and Management in a Real-Life Setting

Simone De Leo,¹ Matteo Trevisan,² Carla Colombo,^{1,2} Claudia Moneta,² Noemi Giancola,² and Laura Fugazzola^{1,2}

6/25 (24%) dei pz hanno sviluppato ipocalcemia, in 2/25 (8%) di grado ≥3, comparsa dopo una mediana di 3 mesi dall'inizio del LEN



Eventi avversi

Una corretta gestione degli eventi avversi è fondamentale per limitare la necessità di ridurre il dosaggio del Lenvatinib, interromperlo o sospenderlo



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Managing the adverse events associated with lenvatinib therapy in radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer



Maria E. Cabanillas a,*, Shunji Takahashi b

			d drug holds [10,25,43,81,82].
Adverse even: CTCA grade	ECTCAE description		Action
Hyperantoion 1	Asymptomatic, transient (=24 h) incre- (diamolic), or to >150/100 mmilg if normal limits; intervention not indic	previously within and	No lementable dose change Manage hypersension aggressively to keep blood pressure ±140/90 mm/lg
IPERT	ENSIONE	eithin normal limin;	 No invariants done change unless analypersensive treatments fall to control blood pressure Manage hyperamison aggressively to keep blood pressure ≥140/80 mmHg
4	We drawing	arrapy than previously	Hold lementable until hypertension resolves to grade ≤2 Manage hypertension aggressively as keep blood pressure ≤140/90 mmHg Discontinue lementable permanently
			 Twu blood pressure with intensive intravenous fluid support in the intensive care unit
PROT	EINURIA		None Note Hold leavable until province a resolven to ±2.0 g/24 h Consider oferral to Nephrology Hold leavable until province a resolven to ±2.0 g/24 h Refer parient to Nephrology Discontinue leavable provincedy
Ratigue/authoria 1	Mild farigue over haseline		None; discuss supportive strangies with patients Check thyroid-stimulating hormone and temoglobin levels
FATIC	JUE	eforming some	Clack thyrid-nimulating hormone and hemoglobin levels Discuss coping strangles with patients Check thyrid-nimulating hormone and hemoglobin levels Consider dose interruption Clack thyrid-nimulating hormone and hemoglobin levels Discontinue lenvation of no improvement Check thyrid-nimulating hormone and hemoglobin levels Check thyrid-nimulating hormone and hemoglobin levels
Nauwa 1	Loss of appenier; oral intake same		No lenvarioù dose change; symptomatic management.
NAUS	FA	s, dehydration or h intravenous fluids, rabe	No lemostrib dose change; symptomatic management Noid lemostrib until names molves to grade ±1
111100	L1 X	or ≘34 h	Hold lenvatinib until nazwa resolves to grade ±1
Diarrhea 1	+ =4 mootyld; mild increase in conony	omber	No lementable dose change Educate parient on over-the-counter medications to manage diarrhea (eg.,
			Incompanied and the Control of the C
DIARI		meny output; no ving; instavenous fluids y output; instalences	loperamide) No invariant dose change Ensure compliance with over-the-counter antidiarrhea medication and comider prescription medication excurrent options for diarrhea Hold lenvariab until diarrhea modern to grade 1
DIARI	with activities of daily living; hospit- fluids >24 h	ving intravenous fluids y output, interference	No lemonials dose change Ensure compliance with over-the-counter antidiarrhea medication and
Vorsiding 1 VOMI	with architen of daily living; hospin fluids >24 h Life-threaming consequences 1 avent per 24 h Life-threaming consequences	ving intravenous fluids y output, intravenous altration; intravenous	No lemonish dose change Ensure compliance with over-the-counter antidiarrhea medication and consider principion medication recurrent options for diarrhea. Hold lemonish until diarrhea modes to grade ±1 See management of grade 2 diarrhea (above) Discontinue lemonish permanendy No lemonish dose change Nonline and educate guiters on taking lemonish with food No lemonish dose change Symptomish management of names and vomiting Educate patient on taking lemonish with food Hold lemonish until vomiting modes to grade ±1 Symptomish management of names, vomiting, and possible dehydration Discontinue lemonish permanendy See management of grade 2 vomiting (above)
Vomiding 1 VOMI Scorradish 1	with activities of daily living, hospic fluids >24 h Life-threatening consequences 1 overs per 24 h TO Life-threatening consequences Eytherts of the macrosic minimal sym ATITE	ving intravenous fluids y output; intravenous altration; intravenous 24 h or soul pareneral prome; normal diet n ear and neuline nor traunus; site	No lemonish dose change Ensure compliance with over-the-counter antidiarrhea medication and comider principion medication recurrence options for diarrhea. Hold lemonish until diarrhea modern to grade ±1 See management of grade 2 diarrhea (above) Discontinue lemonish permanendy No lemonish dose change Notice and educate guiters on taking lemonish with food No lemonish dose change Symptomatic management of natura and vomiting Educate parient on taking lemonish with food Hold lemonish until vomiting resolves to grade ±1 Symptomatic management of natura, vomiding, and possible dehydration. Discontinue lemonish permanendy See management of grade 2 vomiting (above) No lemonish dose change Advice parient to avoid foods and tootspanen that outerhare stomation. Topical audignics for pain and conformereds for inflammation. Continue lemonish until stomatic grade ±2.
Vomiding 1 VOMI Scorradish 1	with activities of daily living, hospic fluids 224 h Life-threatening consequences 1 event per 24 h TO Life-threatening consequences Bythema of the mucous; minimal sym	ving intravenous fluids y output; intravenous altration; intravenous 24 h or soul pareneral prome; normal diet n ear and neuline nor traunus; site	No lemonish dose change Ensure compliance with over-the-counter attributes a medication and consider prescription medication attraction and prescription medication attraction and prescription medication attraction and consider prescription medication attraction and observed. Hold lemonish soil distribus modern at grade ≤1 See management of grade 2 distribus (above) No lemonish dose change No lemonish dose change Symptomatic management of names and vomising Educate patient on taking lemonish with food Hold lemonish and vomising resolves as grade ≤1 Symptomatic management of names, vomising, and possible debydration Discontinue lemonish permanently See management of grade 2 vomising (above) No lemonish dose change Advise patient to avoid foods and mothpasses that exacerture scontains Topical analignment for pain and conformerids for inflammation Continue lemonish.
Vomiding 1 VOMI Scorradish 1	with artifician of daily living; hospic fluids 524 h Life-threaming consequences 1 event per 24 h TO Life-threaming consequences Enytherm of the mucous; minimal sym ATITE Tonue necronic; significant spontaneous	ving intravenous fluids y output; intravenous altration; intravenous -24 h or total parveneral prome; normal diet n ear and mealtur nor traumu; also n bleeding;	No ferrocation done change Entire compliance with over-the-counter stricturates medication and comider prescription medication are unament options for distribute an incident of the prescription medication are unament options for distribute and comider prescription medication are grade ±1. See management of grade 2 distribute (above) Robinstead elemental parent on taking lementals with food. No ferrocation done change. Symptomatic management of names and versiting. Refusing parises on taking lementals with food. Robinstead and versiting lementals with food. Robinstead and versiting resolves to grade ±1. Symptomatic management of names, versiting, and possible dehydration. Discontinue lementals because. No ferrocation done change. Advise patient to avoid foods and mortipasses that exacertare storustics. Topical analysis for pain and conformeroids for inflammation. Continue lementals. Hold lementals until storusting grade ±2. Discontinue lementals. Continue lementals.
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^a Department of Endocrine Neoplasia & Hormonal Disorders, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA

^b Department of Medical Oncology, Cancer Institute Hospital, Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, Tokyo, Japan



Eventi avversi

La possibilità di avere un team multidisciplinare migliora la gestione degli eventi avversi



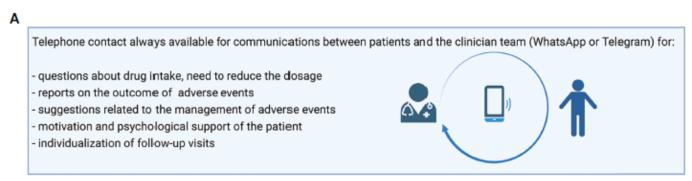
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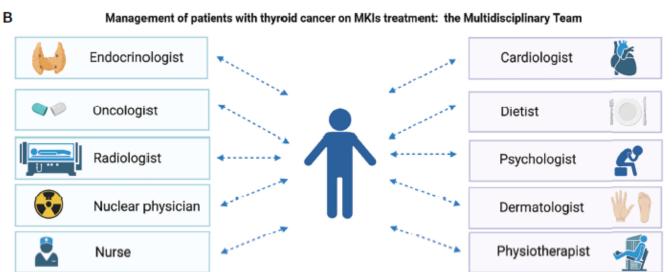


Daily Management of Patients on Multikinase Inhibitors' Treatment

Carla Colombo 1,2, Simone De Leo 1, Matteo Trevisan 1, Noemi Giancola 1, Anna Scaltrito 1 and Laura Fugazzola 1,2*

Department of Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases, IRCCS Istituto Auxologico, Italiano, Milan, Italy, Department of Pathophysiology and Transplantation, University of Milan, Milan, Italy







Effetti collaterali dei TKI

come, quando e perché





Cos'è, come e perché si manifesta, come la monitoro, come prevenire, come curare

















PROCEDURE DA SEGUIRE PRIMA
DI CHIRURGIA E RADIOTERAPIA

DI CHIRURGIA E RADIOTERAPIA E GESTIONE DELLE PROBLEMATICHE ODONTOSTOMATOLOGICHE



TAKE HOME MESSAGES

Il Lenvatinib resta il farmaco di prima scelta nel trattamento del carcinoma differenziato della tiroide

Lo studio registrativo ha mostrato una buona efficacia del farmaco ma un importante profilo di tossicità

Gli studi real-life hanno confermato l'efficacia e il profilo di tossicità del Lenvatinib. Hanno inoltre valutato la frequenza, le cause, la patogenesi e il management migliore di questi eventi avversi

Un'adeguata preparazione del paziente migliora la tollerabilità del farmaco e riduce il tasso di interruzioni, di riduzioni di dosaggio o di sospensione del farmaco

