REAL-WORLD TREATMENT PATTERNS AND OUTCOMES FOR HR+/HER2- METASTATIC BREAST CANCER: INSIGHTS FROM A GREEK REGISTRY STUDY BY THE HELLENIC SOCIETY OF MEDICAL ONCOLOGY

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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

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%.

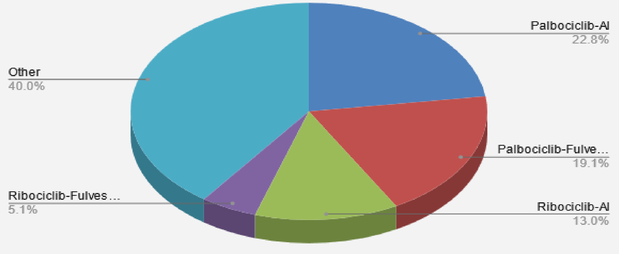

Figure 1 - Hormonotherapy in the 1st line setting

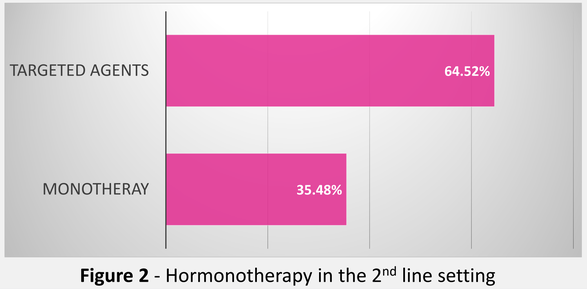

Figure 2 - Hormonotherapy in the 2nd line setting

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.

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