



Dalma Erdősi^{1,2}, Bettina Csanády¹, Antal Zemplényi¹, András Inotai^{2,3}, Tamás Ágh^{1,3}

¹ University of Pécs, Center for Health Technology Assessment and Pharmacoeconomic Research, Hungary;

²Semmelweis University, Center for Health Technology Assessment, Hungary; ³ Syreon Research Institute, Hungary

Correspondence: erdosi.dalma@pte.hu

RWD154

Background

- In Hungary, breast cancer is the most frequent cancer and was the second most common cause of tumor-related mortality among women in 2020
- Growing collection of real-world health data enables a better understanding of cancer care pathways in diagnosis and the evaluation of treatment efficiency

Objective

- To investigate the clinical characteristics and pathways of care of patients receiving targeted therapy for breast cancer in a real-world setting in Hungary

Methods

- Study design: Retrospective analysis
- Data source: Datalake clinical database and itemized medication claims database of the University of Pécs
- Time period: 2010-2020
- Database contains: In-, and out-patient services of all patients examined and/or treated at the University of Pécs
- Patient identification: Patient characteristics, healthcare and medication data of patients diagnosed with breast cancer (ICD code:C50) received targeted therapy were analyzed
- Research method: Descriptive statistics using software R

Results

- We identified 263 patients with breast cancer diagnosis who received targeted therapy
- General characteristics are presented in Table 1
- During follow-up until 2020, 70 patients died
- Data were available between 2012 and 2021 for targeted therapy
- Patients treated with different targeted therapies and therapy initiation are presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2

Table 1. Patient characteristics

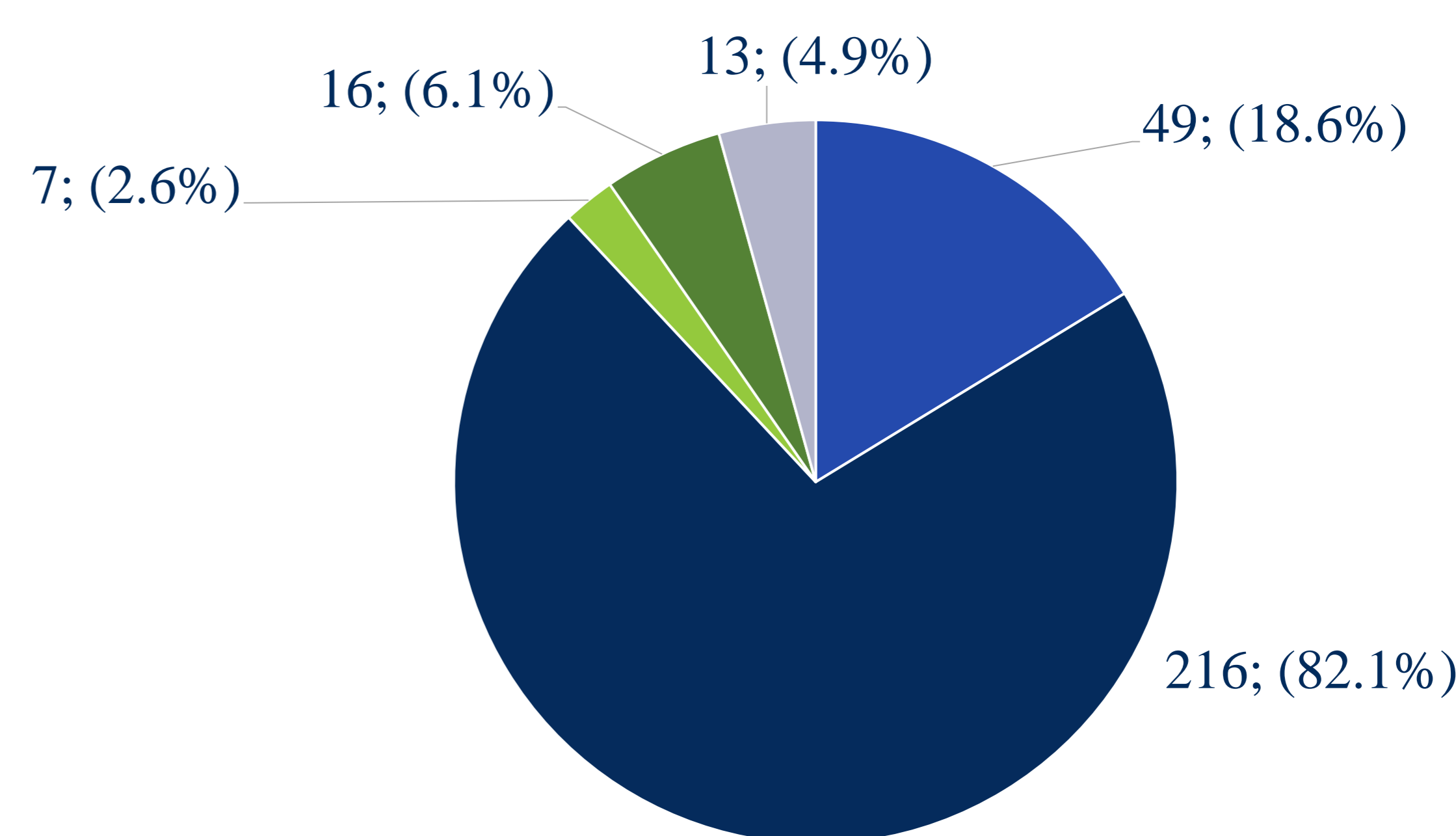
Patient characteristics	n (%) / mean±SD N=263
Sex	
Female	262 (99.6)
Male	1 (0.3)
Age (at therapy initiation)	59.51±12.45
Stage of breast cancer	
<II	51 (19.3)
II-IV	212 (80.6)
Surgery	
Yes	189 (71.8)
No	74 (28.1)
HER2 (at diagnosis)	
Positive	187 (71.1)
Negative	58 (22.1)
No data	18 (6.8)
Hormone receptor (ER, PR at diagnosis)	
Positive	93 (35.3)
Negative	122 (46.4)
No data	48 (18.3)

Conclusion

- The availability and analysis of real-world data contribute to optimizing the management, and consequently, health outcomes of future breast cancer patients
- Further studies are needed to analyse the impact of targeted therapies on clinical outcomes

Targeted therapy n (%), N=263

Figure 1. Targeted therapy



■ Bevacizumab ■ Trastuzumab ■ Trastuzumab emtansine ■ Pertuzumab ■ Lapatinib

- The mean time from initial diagnosis to the start of targeted therapy was 259.84 (SD 437.29) days
- Mean length of therapy was 570.16 (SD 1083.68) days per patient
- Over the study period, 31 patients switched from one medication to another at least once

Figure 2. Therapy initiation

