Quality of Life in Elderly Patients With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treated With nab-Paclitaxel + Carboplatin: Interim Results From the ABOUND.70+ Study

INTRODUCTION
- Elderly patients with NSCLC face a high symptom burden, which negatively impacts quality of life (QOL).
- For elderly patients with advanced cancer, the impact of treatment on QOL can be an important factor in the decision-making process.
- Assessing the dose/schedule of chemotherapy in elderly patients is important for limiting toxicities and the impact on QOL.

OBJECTIVE
- The analysis assessed QOL in elderly patients with advanced NSCLC treated with nab-Paclitaxel in the ABOUND.70+ study.

METHODS
- PET/CT images from 102 (86%) of 119 patients treated with nab-Paclitaxel + carboplatin (nab-PC) were available for analysis.
- nab-PC either continuously or in a 1-week break to potentially improve tolerability.

RESULTS
- Baseline Characteristics
  - Most patients were male, white, and had ECOG performance status ≤ 1 (Table 1).
  - The median age of patients in the study was 76 years.

- Overall, 119 patients (96%) completed baseline and ≥ 1 postbaseline QOL assessment.

- Clinical meaningful improvements (≥ 10 mm [VAS]) from baseline were observed in 50% of patients.

- In general, mean change from baseline in several LCSS symptom scores remained stable or improved after 4 cycles of treatment (Figures 5, 6, and 7).

- A mean improvement from baseline of 18.98 mm (VAS; 95% CI, 8.42-29.54) was observed for the Lough cough symptom score (Figure 8).

- Individual EQ-5D-5L dimension scores remained stable or improved from baseline in ≥ 80% of patients.

- These results, although preliminary, suggest that nab-PC does not have a negative impact on QOL in elderly patients with NSCLC.

CONCLUSIONS
- This interim report of the ABOUND.70+ trial demonstrated that elderly patients with advanced NSCLC treated with nab-PC maintained or improved their QOL through 4 cycles of treatment.
- A clinically meaningful improvement from baseline to the LCSS cough symptom score was observed at the end of cycle 4.
- EQ-5D-5L dimension scores remained stable or improved from baseline in ≥ 80% of patients.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
- This work is supported by Celgene Corporation, Summit, NJ. The authors received editorial and production support in the preparation of this manuscript from Springer Healthcare Communications. The authors are solely responsible for the content and accuracy of this poster.

DISCLOSURES
- JWE is a consultant/advisor, Celgene; MM: nothing to disclose; DS: nothing to disclose; MS: nothing to disclose; JG: research funding, Celgene; CL: steering committee, Celgene; EK: grant/research support, Celgene; KIA, TJO, & AS: employment or leadership position and stock ownership, Celgene Corporation.

REFERENCES

Appendix: Baseline Characteristics

- Table 1. Baseline Characteristics
  - Characteristics: Intensity, Extent, Population (N = 119)
  - Age, median (range), years: 76 (70-80), 41 (30-50), 36 (20-42)
  - Sex, %: Male: 53 (45)
  - Race, %: Black or African American: 6 (5)
  - Other: 2 (2)
  - ECOG performance status, %: 0: 34 (28), 1: 84 (71)

Appendix: Treatment Usage

- Figure 2. LCSS Measurements Used in This Analysis
  - LCSS (0 to 100 mm VAS; 0 = worst and 100 = best)
  - Baseline ± SE
  - Mean ± SE
  - Cycles 1-5, % of patients with change ≥ 10 mm (VAS)

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www.clinicaltrials.gov NCT02151149

Poster presented at the European Society for Medical Oncology 2016 Congress; October 7-11, Copenhagen, Denmark