ENCORAFENIB AND BINIMETINIB COMBINATION THERAPY

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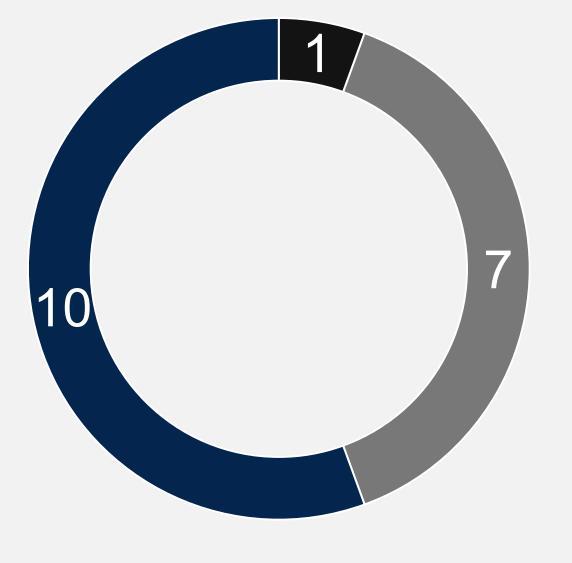


- Encorafenib (enco) and binimetinib (bini) treatment modifications due to adverse effects (AEs) are common in the first 90 days.
- Medication adherence is high despite AEs.

COHORT CHARACTERISTICS N=18

- Single-center retrospective cohort analysis of patients
 17 BRAF V600 K mutation, 1 with metastatic or unresectable melanoma
- 50% Female, 100% White

Cancer Stage





- BRAF V600 E mutation
- 72% baseline ECOG= 1

Sites of Metastasis

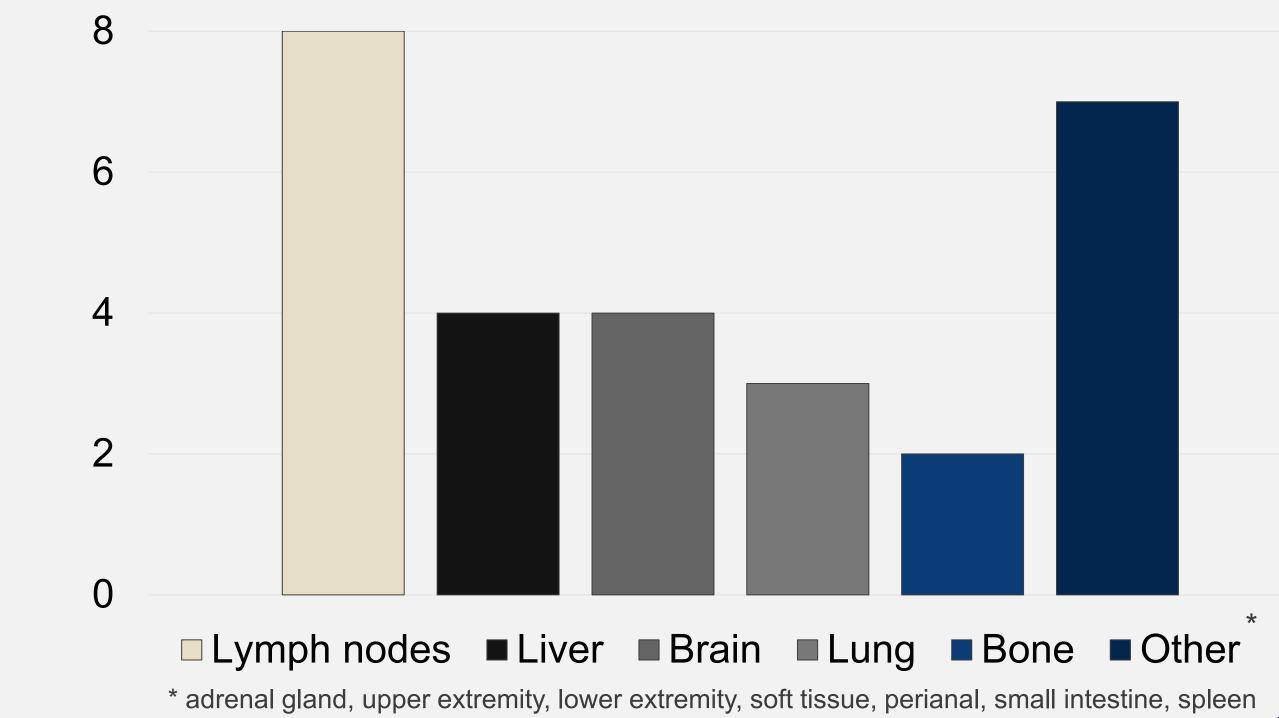


FIGURE 1: ADHERENCE N=18

High rate of adherence

Median PDC 89% (IQR 77-100) Adjusted PDC 96% (IQR 78-100)

* PDC= proportion of days covered

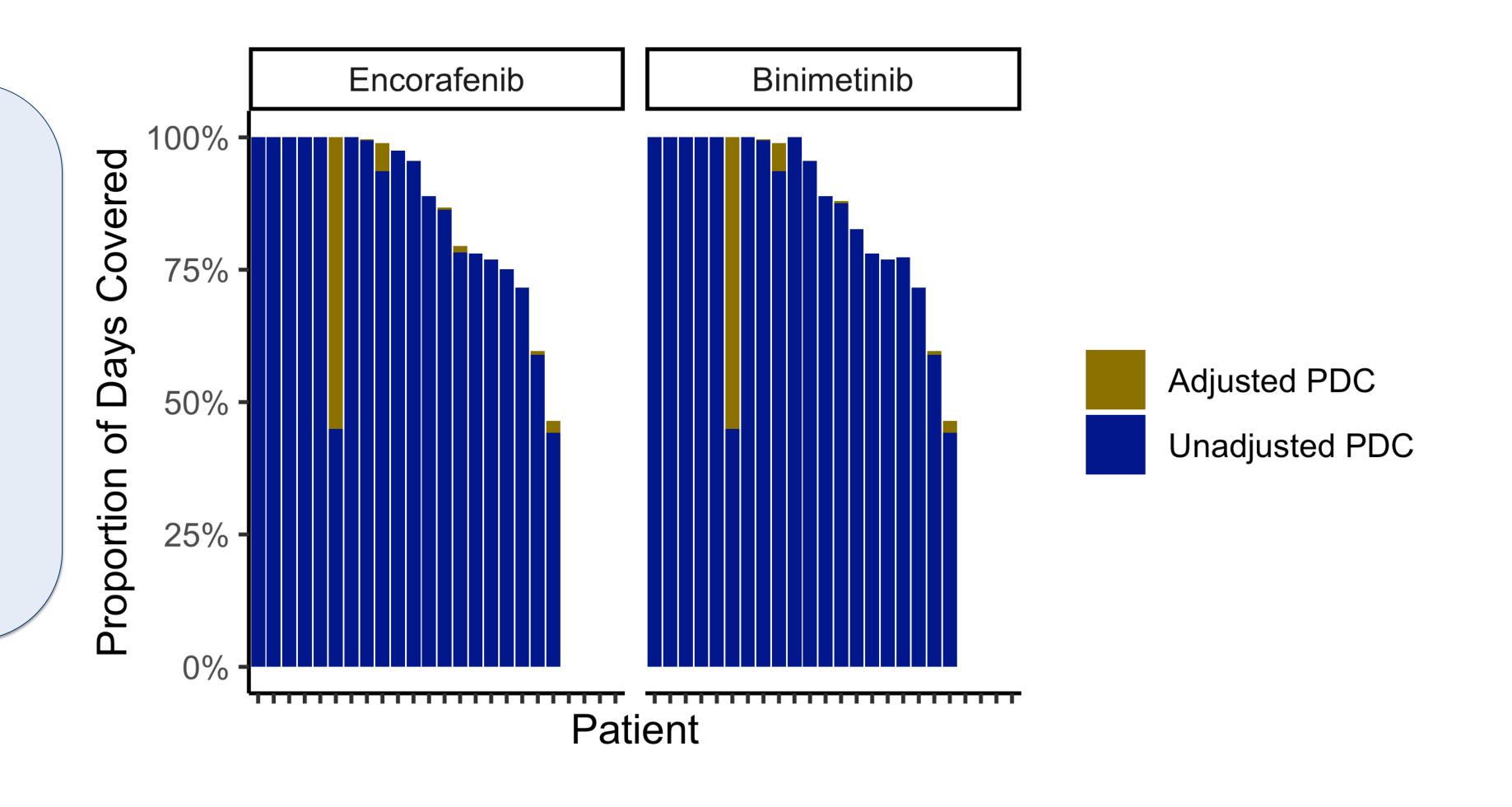
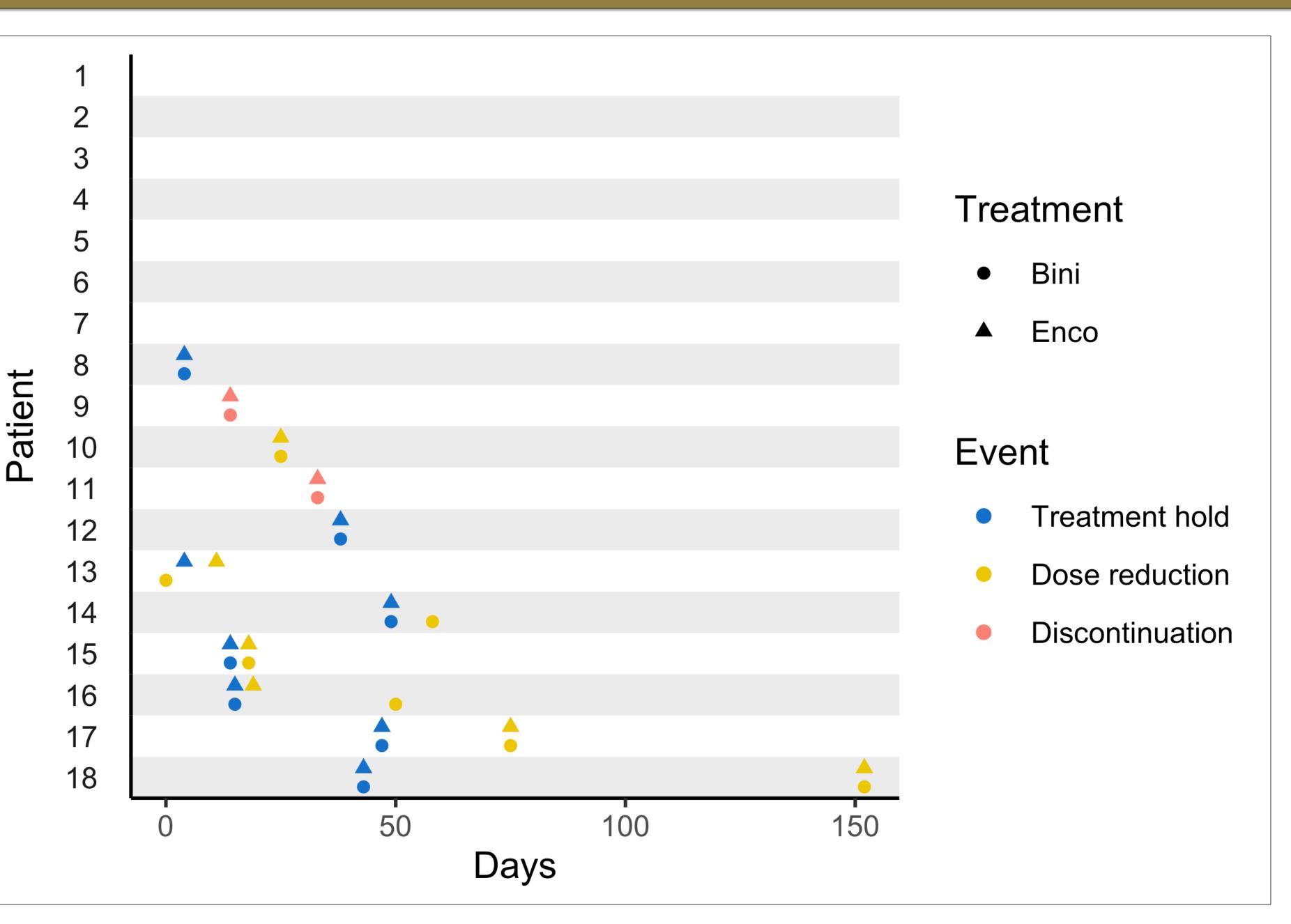


FIGURE 2: PATIENT TREATMENT JOURNEY N=18



44% required 1+ treatment holds

Median hold time: Enco: 26 days (IQR 12-44)

Bini: 38 days (IQR 14-45)

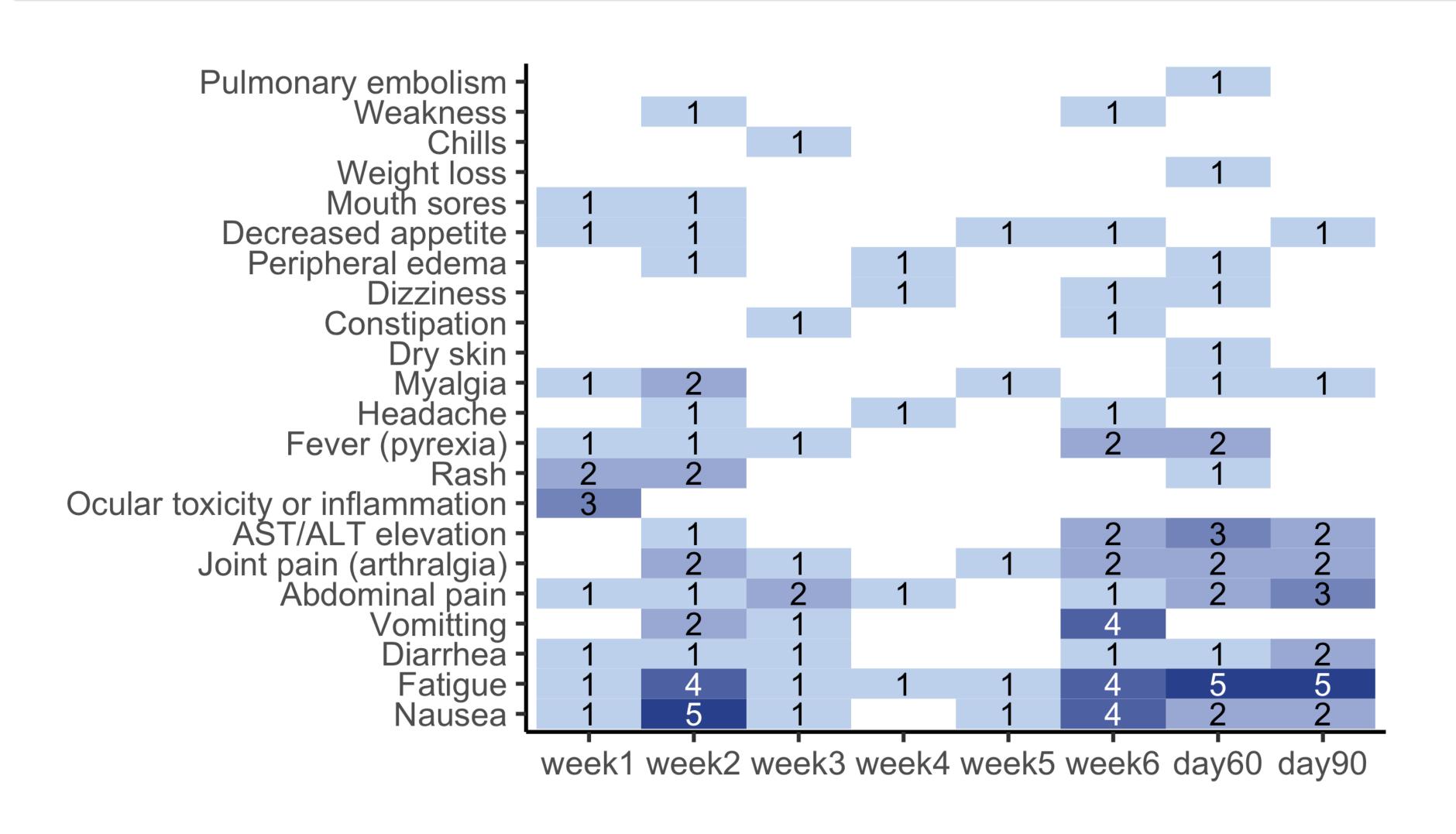
39% required 1+ dose reduction

Median time to dose reduction: Enco: 22 days (IQR 18-62) Bini: 50 days (IQR 22-66)

11% discontinued

Due to disease progression (n=1) and clinical decline (n=1)

FIGURE 3: ADVERSE EVENTS REPORTED N=126 AES



Most common side effects

- Fatigue (n=10, 56%)
- Nausea (n=8, 44%)
- Vomiting (n=5, 28%)
- Abdominal pain (n=4, 22%)
- Joint pain (n=4, 22%)
- Liver enzyme elevation (n=4, 22%)

FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDED

How can integrated health-system pharmacists prevent and address AEs so that patients can stay on encorafenib and binimetinib at optimal doses with fewer holds?