


Treatment patterns and outcomes of patients diagnosed with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma

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AIM

 To address gaps in RWE among patients with mPAC by characterizing treatment patterns across ≤ 3 lines of therapy, identifying factors associated with receipt of specific 1L regimens, and evaluating OS and TTD outcomes using a target trial emulation approach

STUDY DESIGN



Retrospective analysis using Flatiron Health Research Database (2019–2024)



1L treatments stratified by ECOG PS groups (0/1 vs 2/3/4)



Included US adults \geq aged 18 years with new mPAC diagnosis



OS was compared between FOLFIRINOX and Gem-Nab

KEY TAKEAWAYS



9439 patients with mPAC were included



Gem-Nab was the most common 1L treatment for both ECOG PS groups (0/1 vs 2/3/4)



A total of 3160 (33.5%) patients did not receive any systemic anticancer therapy within 180 days of metastatic diagnosis



FOLFIRINOX recipients were younger, had lower ECOG PS (0/1), and most had de novo metastatic disease



Among 6279 (66.5%) patients who received 1L treatment, median time from index date to treatment was 21 days



Median OS was 8.8 months (Gem-Nab) verses 11.0 months (FOLFIRINOX)

Approximately one-third of patients were untreated; therapy choices were influenced by clinical and demographic factors

1L, first-line; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; FOLFIRINOX, folinic acid (leucovorin), fluorouracil, irinotecan, oxaliplatin; Gem-Nab, gemcitabine plus nab-paclitaxel/paclitaxel; mPAC, metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma; OS, overall survival; RWE, real-world evidence; TTD, time to treatment discontinuation; US, United States.