TRIALCLIC DECREASES MYELOSUPPRESSION IN EXTENSIVE-STAGE SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (ES-SCLC) PATIENTS RECEIVING FIRST-LINE CHEMOTHERAPY PLUS ATEZOLIZUMAB

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of TRIALCLIC on myelosuppression in patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC) treated with first-line chemotherapy plus atezolizumab.

METHODS

Patients were randomized to receive chemotherapy with or without TRIALCLIC. The primary endpoint was Grade III/IV neutropenia and/or thrombocytopenia. Secondary endpoints included other hematologic toxicities, overall survival, and progression-free survival.

RESULTS

The trial enrolled 405 patients with ES-SCLC. The median age was 67 years (range, 19–86 years), and 76% of patients were male. The most common baseline characteristics included performance status 0–1 (89%), Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status 0–1 (88%), and no prior radiation therapy (73%).

Myelosuppression was observed in both treatment groups. However, patients in the TRIALCLIC group had a lower risk of Grade III/IV neutropenia (p = 0.026) and thrombocytopenia (p = 0.007) compared to the control group. There was no significant difference in overall survival or progression-free survival between the two groups.

CONCLUSIONS

TRIALCLIC appears to reduce myelosuppression in patients with ES-SCLC treated with first-line chemotherapy plus atezolizumab. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings and explore the potential benefits of TRIALCLIC in improving outcomes for these patients.

REFERENCES