The Burden of Metastatic or

Inoperable HER2+ Breast Cancer

on the Italian Health System

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS

Breast cancer (BC) is the most commonly diagnosed cancer. BC with amplified levels of human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2+) accounts for around 15% of BC cases [1].

AIMS

- To identify women with inoperable or metastatic HER2+ BC in Italy, and assess:
- Comorbidities and overall survival;
- Integrated healthcare costs, from the perspective of the Italian National Health Service (INHS).

METHODS

This observational retrospective analysis was performed through the Fondazione Ricerca e Salute (ReS) database, as follows:

Inclusion criteria

- Female sex, ≥ 18 y.o.
- In-hospital BC diagnosis AND chemio/radiotherapy (excl. other primary tumors) + HER2+BC (supply of trastuzumab, trastuzumab emtansine, lapatinib)
- New in-hospital diagnosis of metastasis (metastatic) OR newly BC diagnosed in 2017 and without any mastectomy within 12 months after the index date (inoperable)

Study Design

- Accrual period: January to December 2017
- Index date: diagnosis of new metastatic or inoperable HER2+BC
- Follow-up: up to 2 years from the index date (until 31 December 2019)

Analyses

- Age and comorbidities (until 2013)
- 1-year healthcare resources consumption (pharmaceutical, hospitalization, outpatient specialist care)
- Overall survival (Kaplan Meyer curves) up to 2 years after the index date
- Healthcare costs charged to the INHS

RESULTS

Identification of women with new metastatic or inoperable HER2+BC

ReS population in 2017 (~ 5 mln inhabitants): women with BC: 5,058

Baseline and previous comorbidities

(hypertension, dyslipidemia, chronic lung/liver/renal/rheumatologic diseases, diabetes, coronary artery/cerebrovascular diseases, heart failure)



N≥3

Percentage distribution of patients with 0, 1, 2 or \geq 3 comorbidities, by the treatment group

Healthcare resource consumption

Patients (%) who benefit from a healthcare resource consumption charged to the INHS, within <u>1-year</u> <u>follow-up</u>, by the treatment group











Overall survival within 2 years of follow-up

2-year overall survival (Kaplan Meier curves), by treatment group



Integrated healthcare costs											
Administrative flow	Trastuzumab-1st line		Other chemotherapy		No chemotherapy						
	1° year	2° year	1° year	2° year	1° year	2° year					
	follow-up	follow-up	follow-up	follow-up	follow-up	follow-up					
Pharmaceuticals	1,114 €	475€	2,072€	1,635€	396 €	287€					
Hospitalizations	5,320€	1,536€	3,828€	992€	5,501€	587€					
Outpatient specialist care	2,947 €	1,566 €	2,843€	2,557€	1,136€	782€					



Chemotherapy (all flows)	51,673€	89,160 €	10,086 €	11,865€	0€	0€
Total	61,054 €	92,738 €	18,829 €	17,048 €	7,033 €	1,656 €

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the limitations due to the exclusive use of administrative healthcare data, a slightly underestimated prevalence of women with BC-HER2+ was found, and the high burden of this condition on the INHS, in terms of comorbidities and healthcare resource consumption and costs, was confirmed.

[1] Schlam I, et Al., Overcoming Resistance to HER2-Directed Therapies in Breast Cancer. Cancers (Basel), 2022 Aug 18;14(16):3996.

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I. Esposito has nothing to declare

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