

# Endometrial Cancer First-Line Treatment in Argentina: ECHOS-A Real-World Study

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Abstract ID 129983  
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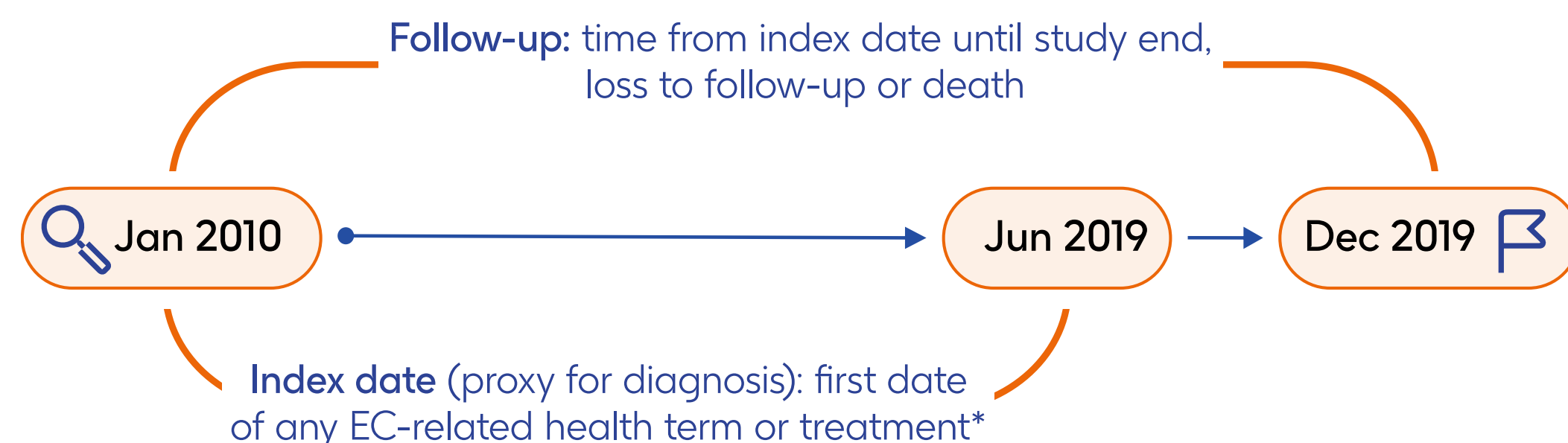


## Aims

To describe clinical and first-line (1L) treatment patterns in patients with endometrial cancer (EC) from Argentina



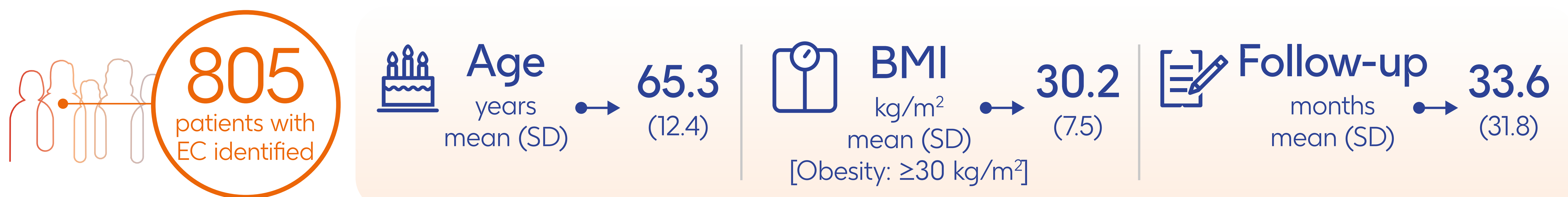
## Study Design



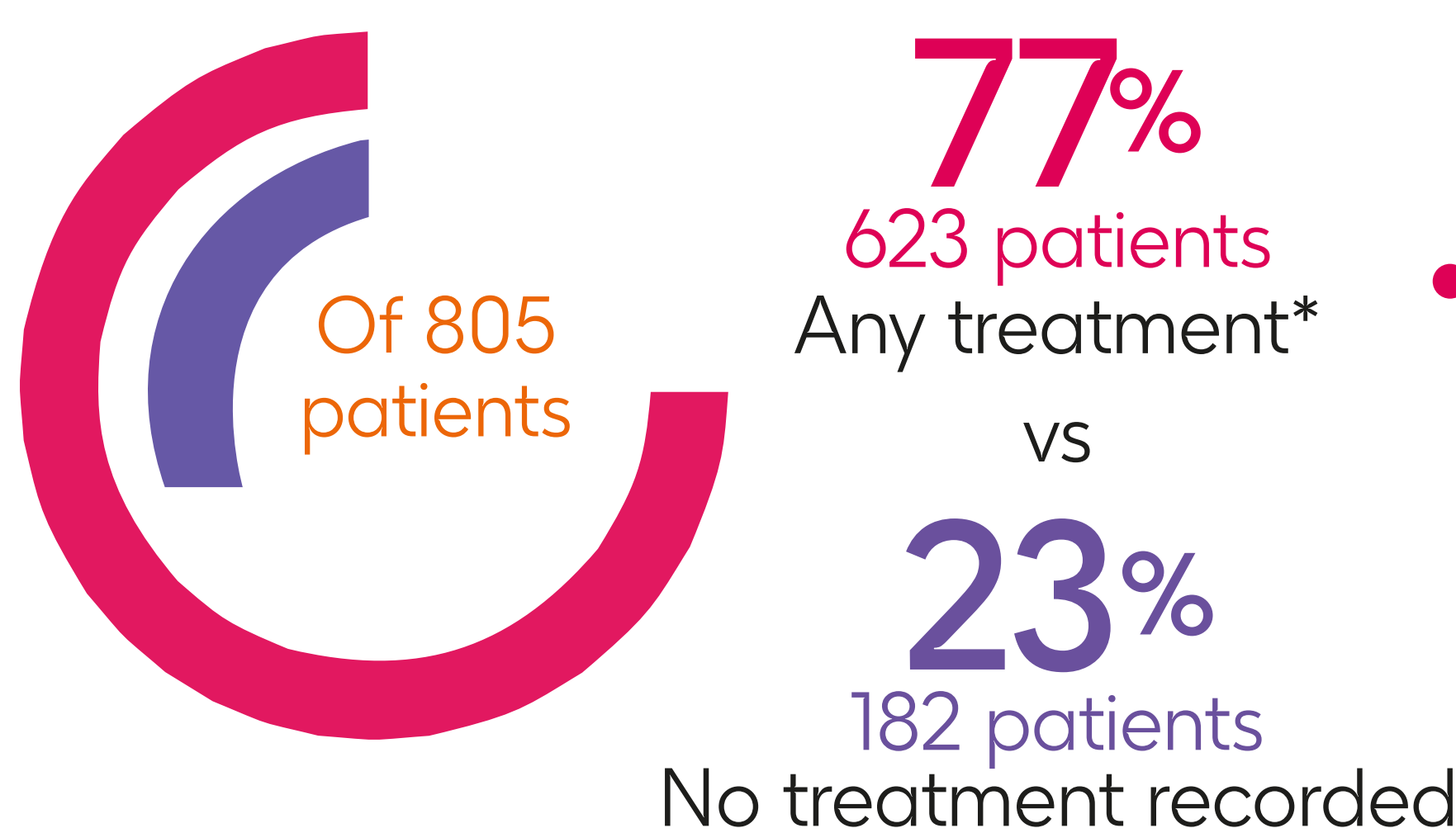
• Retrospective database cohort study using electronic medical records from privately insured patients at Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires

\*Surgery, radiotherapy or systemic therapy (chemotherapy, hormone therapy or immunotherapy).

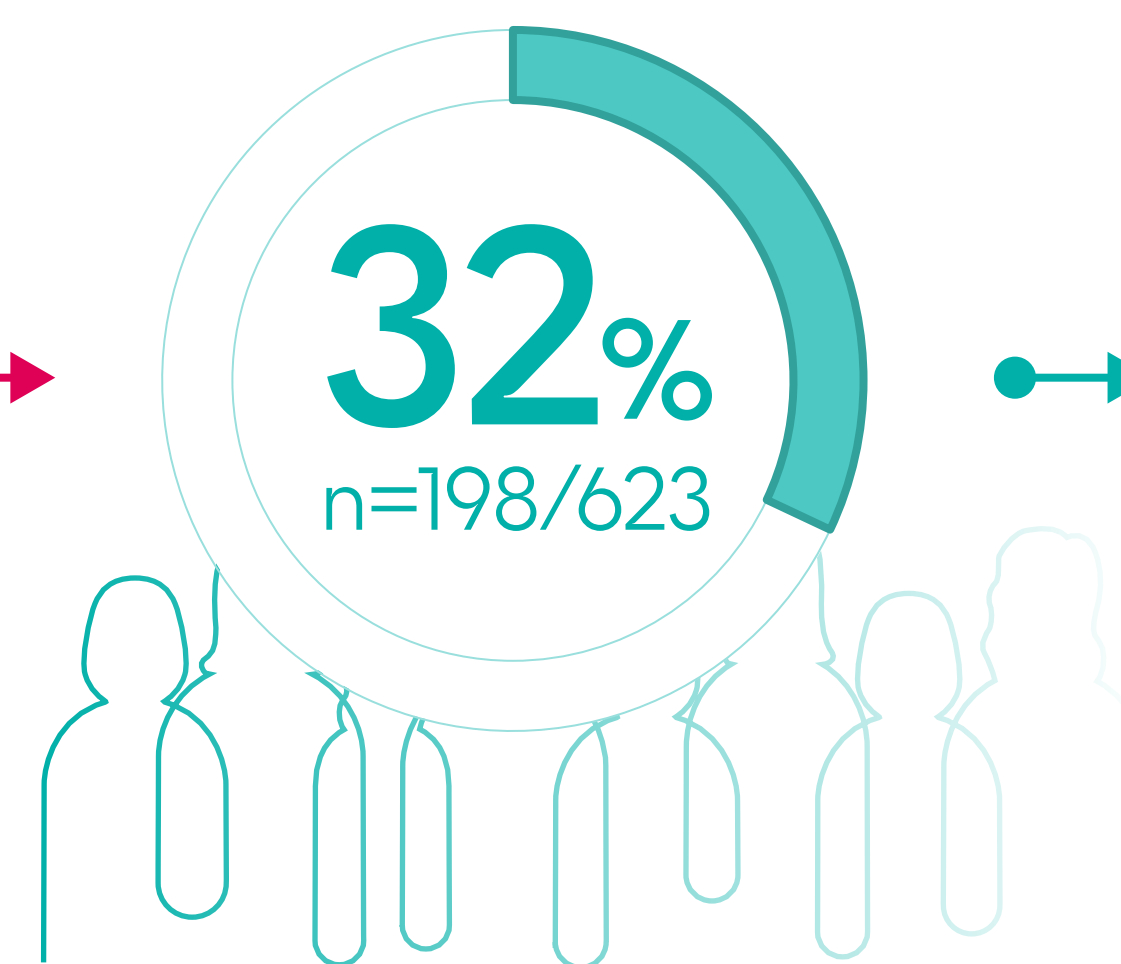
## Results



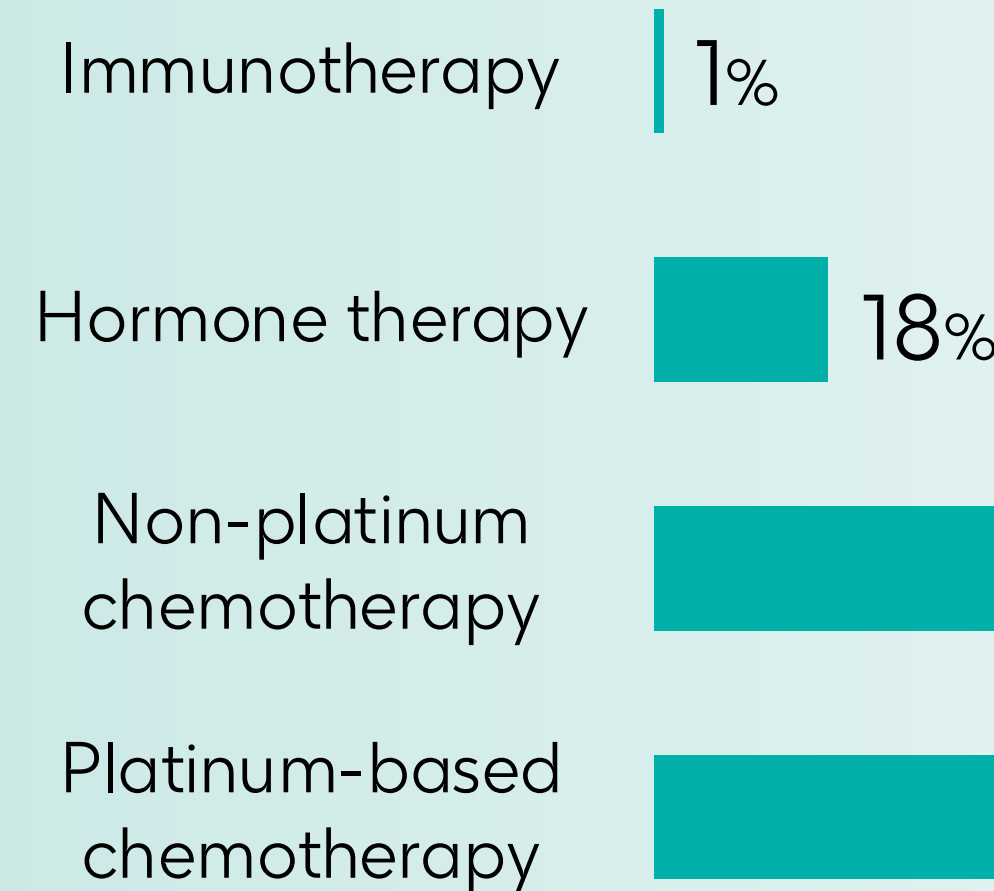
### Patients with EC diagnosis



### 1L systemic therapy



### Therapeutic class<sup>†</sup>

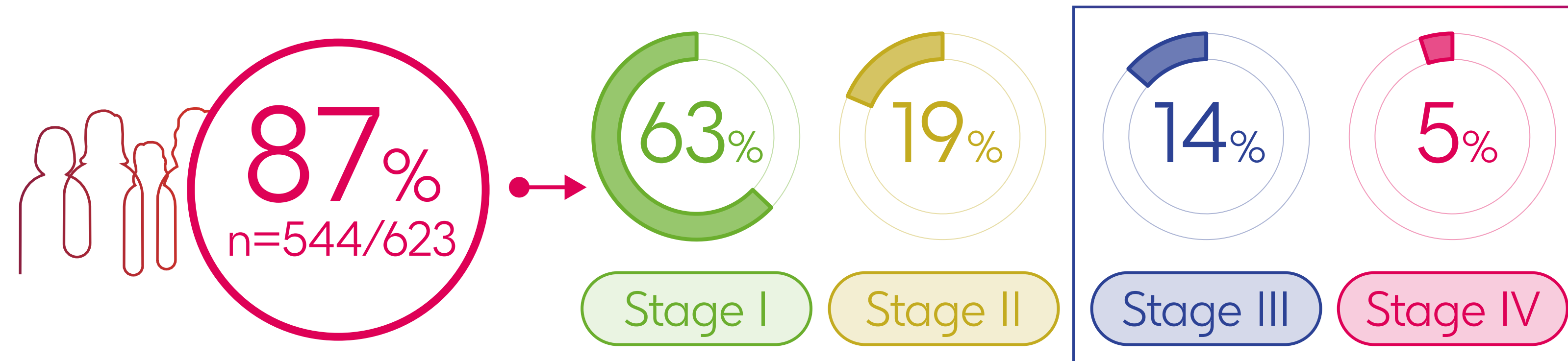


### Therapeutic class combination<sup>‡</sup>

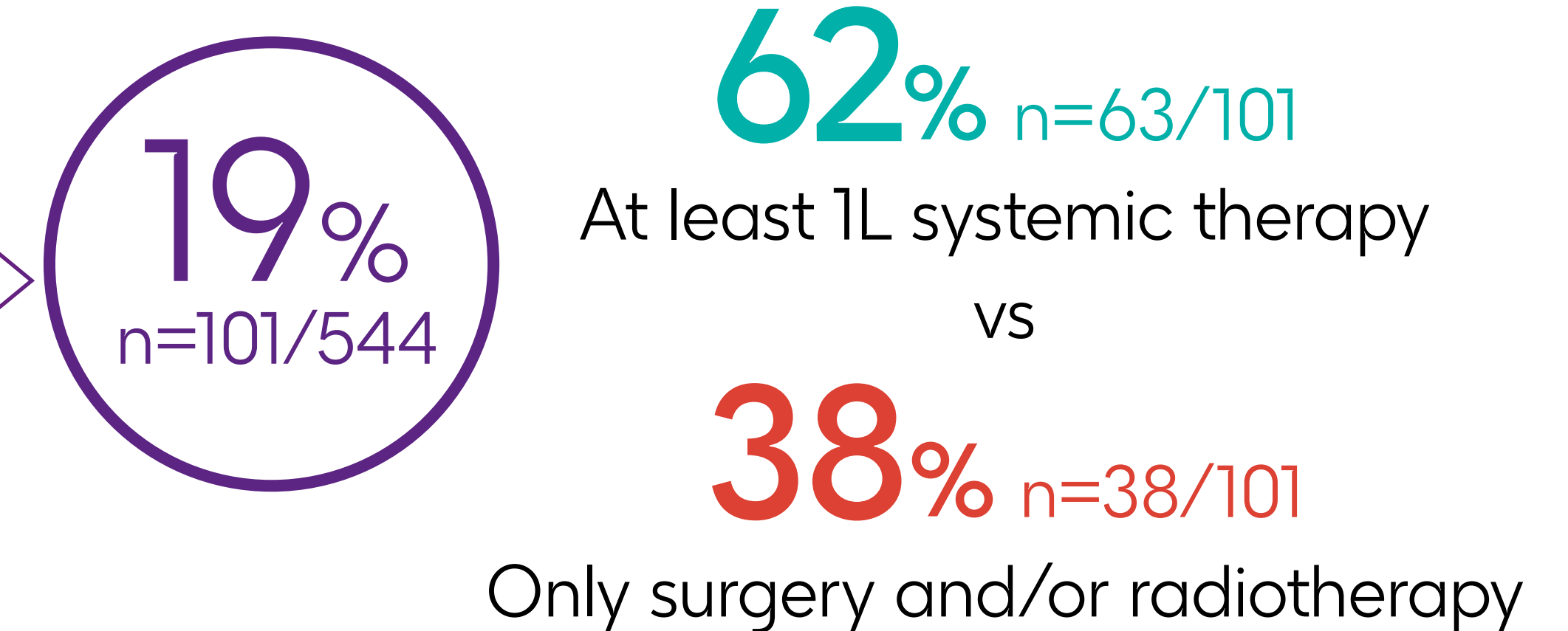


\*Surgery, radiotherapy or systemic therapy (chemotherapy, hormone therapy or immunotherapy); <sup>†</sup>Patients could have more than one therapeutic class; <sup>‡</sup>Patients could appear for only one combination.

### FIGO staging\* among patients with any treatment<sup>†</sup>



### Advanced disease (FIGO Stage III and IV)



\*79 treated patients (13%) were missing FIGO staging data; <sup>†</sup>Surgery, radiotherapy or systemic therapy (chemotherapy, hormone therapy or immunotherapy).

## Background

- EC is ranked as the **sixth most common cancer** among women worldwide,<sup>1</sup> with increasing global incidence<sup>2</sup>
- **Real-world data** of treatment patterns for patients with EC,<sup>3</sup> particularly in Latin America,<sup>4</sup> **are limited**
- Subsequently, treatment patterns and outcomes in this context remain **poorly understood**
- Investigating treatment patterns using real-world clinical data is a valuable approach for identifying unmet medical needs and **improving healthcare outcomes**

## Conclusions



Approximately **one-quarter** of patients with an EC diagnosis **received no treatment**, and over **one-third of advanced cases** were not treated with systemic therapy



Of patients with EC treated with 1L treatment, the majority received **platinum-based chemotherapy**, of which the **carboplatin-paclitaxel** combination was the most frequent, which was in line with guidelines and current standard of care



Efforts to **better understand** the reasons for the treatment patterns reported and to **address challenges**, such as those related to awareness of options, educational needs and other gaps, are crucial for **improving patient outcomes**

### Abbreviations

1L, first-line; BMI, body mass index; EC, endometrial cancer; ECHOS-A, Endometrial Cancer Health Outcomes Study; FIGO, International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics; SD, standard deviation.

### References

1. World Cancer Research Fund International. Available at: <https://www.wcrf.org/cancer-trends/endometrial-cancer-statistics/> (accessed 4 October 2023). 2. International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available at: [https://gco.iarc.fr/tomorrow/en/dataviz/bars?cancers=24&key=percent&show\\_bar\\_mode\\_prop=0](https://gco.iarc.fr/tomorrow/en/dataviz/bars?cancers=24&key=percent&show_bar_mode_prop=0) (accessed 4 October 2023). 3. Colombo N et al. *Ann Oncol* 2016;27:16–41. 4. Paulino E et al. *JCO Glob Oncol* 2020;6:1617–1630.

### Acknowledgements

Medical writing support was provided by Pallavi Patel of Apollo, OPEN Health Communications, and was funded by GSK, in accordance with Good Publication Practice (GPP) guidelines ([www.ismpp.org/gpp-2022](http://www.ismpp.org/gpp-2022)).

### Disclosures

This study was funded by GSK (study ID: 217348). The authors declare the following real or perceived conflicts of interest during the past 3 years in relation to this presentation: CS, PM, RF, MC and LJ are employees of, and hold stocks in, GSK. GA, JQ and TLNS are complementary employees of GSK and do not hold stocks or shares. MCR reports receiving speaker fees from GSK. PS, VAS, JMS and FC have no conflicts of interest to declare.