REAL-WORLD UTILISATION AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WITH BRCA-MUTATED ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER TREATED WITH OLAPARIB IN THE FIRST-LINE MAINTENANCE SETTING: 2-YEAR CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF THE PAN-EUROPEAN OVAL-1 STUDY

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Introduction/Background In the Phase III SOLO1 trial (NCT01844986), maintenance olaparib extended progression-free survival (PFS) versus placebo (2-year PFS rates: 74% for olaparib versus 35% for placebo) in patients with BRCA-mutated (BRCAm) advanced ovarian cancer (AOC). The pan-European OVAL-1 study (NCT04532645) aims to generate the first real-world evidence with 2 years' minimum follow-up on treatment patterns and clinical outcomes of patients with BRCAm AOC receiving olaparib in the first-line maintenance setting.

Methodology This non-interventional, retrospective, observational cohort study enrolled patients across Italy, the UK, and France who had tumour/germline BRCAm AOC, were in response following first-line platinum-based chemotherapy, and had received maintenance olaparib (300 mg twice daily) starting dose between January 2019 and June 2020. Clinical data were analysed by country. Time to real-world overall survival (rw-OS), time to treatment discontinuation (rw-TTD), time to first subsequent treatment (rw-TFST), and olaparib treatment patterns were evaluated.

Results Of 357 patients enrolled, 342 were eligible for analysis. Country-specific patient characteristics, rw-OS, rw-TTD, rw-TFST, and adverse events (AEs) are presented in the table 1. The UK had a higher proportion of International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stage IV patients, lower rw-OS and lower rw-TTDF compared with Italy and France. AEs were reported in 79.0%, 60.9%, and 40.8% of patients from Italy, the UK, and France, respectively. Anaemia and nausea were the most common AEs. One case of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)/acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) was reported in France.

Conclusion 2-year interim data from the pan-European OVAL-1 study demonstrate the real-world effectiveness and safety of first-line maintenance olaparib, complementing findings from the randomised controlled SOLO1 trial in patients with AOC. Future analyses will include longer follow-up treatment patterns, safety, and effectiveness, and pooled analyses from the participating countries.

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INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF MiRNAs IN OVARIAN CANCER STEM CELLS AND THEIR RELATION TO DRUG RESISTANCE

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Introduction/Background Cancer stem cells (CSCs) are key contributors of cancer traits such as metastasis, recurrence, heterogeneity and drug resistance, leading to poor prognosis and aggressive disease progression. About 85% of patients with high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) achieve a clinical remission with a combination of surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy. Although initial response rates to first-