REAL WORLD DATA OF PRIMARY RESISTANCE TO CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE 4/6 INHIBITORS TREATMENT IN HORMONE-RECEPTOR POSITIVE METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

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BACKGROUND

Around 30% of patients with breast cancer develops metastases and 70 % of patients with metastatic breast cancer are hormone-receptor-positive/HER2-negative. Endocrine therapy combined with cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitors (CDKi) has become the standard of care in this setting, except in cases of life-threatening disease.

However, a major challenge is to overcome endocrine resistance, either primary or secondary, which limits the long-term efficacy of endocrine therapy and worsens prognosis.

Here, we analysed the clinical characteristics of patients at our hospital who develop primary resistance to CDKi plus endocrine therapy for metastatic breast cancer.

METHODS

In a cohort of 180 patients who received endocrine therapy plus CDKi for metastatic breast cancer between 2017-2024 in Hospital Parc Taulí, we identified 46 patients with primary resistance in the metastatic setting.

We conducted a retrospective observational study to analyse clinical, treatment, efficacy and survival variables of this group of patients.

We defined primary resistance as a relapse within 2 years of adjuvant endocrine therapy or disease progression during the first 6 months of first-line endocrine therapy for metastatic breast cancer and secondary resistance as a relapse that occurs after at least 2 years of adjuvant endocrine therapy or within the first year after its ending.

RESULTS

PATIENTS (N=46)	
MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS, (RANGE)	**52 (28-92)**
MENOPAUSAL STATUS	
Premenopausal	22 (48%)
Postmenopausal	24 (52%)
KI67	
Low (<20%)	18 (39%)
High (>20%)	20 (44%)
Unknown	8 (17%)
EARLY DISEASE AT DIAGNOSIS	**37 (80%)**
LOCATION OF METASTASES	
Exclusive bone	9 (20%)
Hepatic	18 (39%)
Brain	3 (6,5%)
PREVIOUS RESISTANCE	
Primary	5 (16%)
Secondary	24 (77%)
Hormone-sensitive	2 (4,3%)
ENDOCRINE TERAPHY NAÏVE	**12 (26%)**

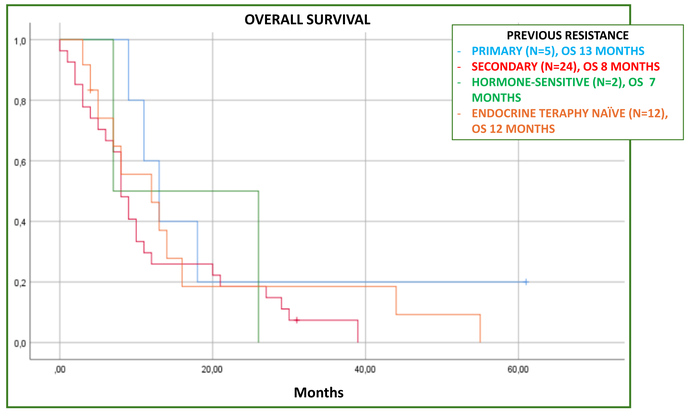


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier curve of overall survival (OS) in months for patients with primary resistance in the metastatic setting (N=46)

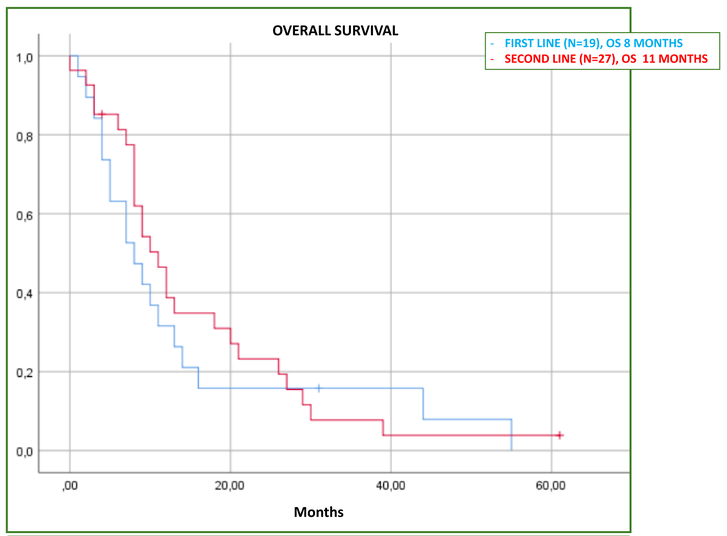


Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier curve of overall survival (OS) in months for patients who received CDK inhibitors as first-line or second-line treatment (N=46)

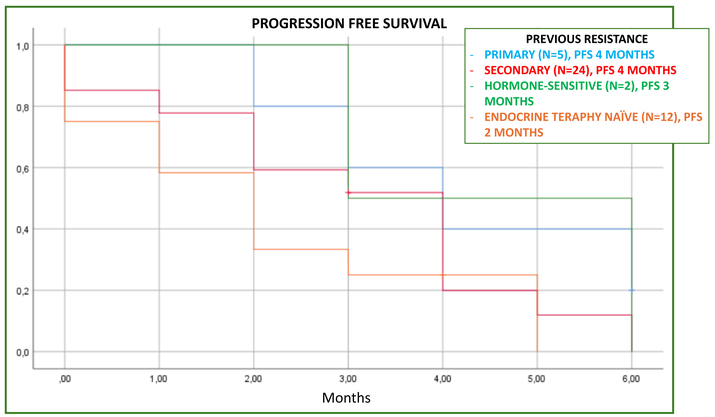


Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curve of progression free survival (PFS) in months for patients with primary resistance in the metastatic setting (N=46)

CONCLUSIONS

Patients with primary resistance in the metastatic setting has poor outcomes.
Our study supports the evidence that, in this context, **patients with previous primary resistance have better outcomes than patients with previous secondary resistance**, according to the findings of the MONARCH 2 trial.

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