

## Pharmacoeconomic Analysis of Palonosetron in Patients Receiving Moderately Emetogenic Chemotherapy

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Palonosetron (PALO) is the first 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor-antagonist (RA) to be FDA-approved for prevention of delayed chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) after moderately emetogenic chemotherapy (MEC). In order to understand the cost-effectiveness of PALO compared with granisetron (GRAN), ondansetron (OND) or dolasetron (DOL), a two-phase pharmacoeconomic analysis was conducted. Phase I defined the complete response (CR) rate of 1st generation 5HT<sub>3</sub> RAs and PALO. Phase II assessed the financial impact of extreme events (failed CINV prophylaxis) on a matched cohort of patient from clinical practice networks (1st generation 5HT<sub>3</sub> RAs) and clinical trial data (PALO).

This study concluded that patients who fail CINV prophylaxis in the 1st cycle are 6 times more likely to develop extreme events in later cycles; extreme events reduced by 48-64% with PALO (w/o or w/ DEX) versus 1st generation 5HT<sub>3</sub> RAs; and PALO use with 1st cycle of MEC results in a reduction in extreme events, results in significant savings for payers and enhances patient care.

*This initiative addresses Goal #2 (Objective 1) and Goal #3 (Objective 1 and 2) of the ASHP 2015 Initiative.*

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