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CENTRE FOR HEALTH ECONOMICS RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Rates of chemotherapy adverse events in clinical practice

Results from a prospective cohort study

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Self reported adverse events (AE) in clinical practice

Rationale: AE in clinical trials lack external validity

Aim: To investigate the frequency of AE in standard practice

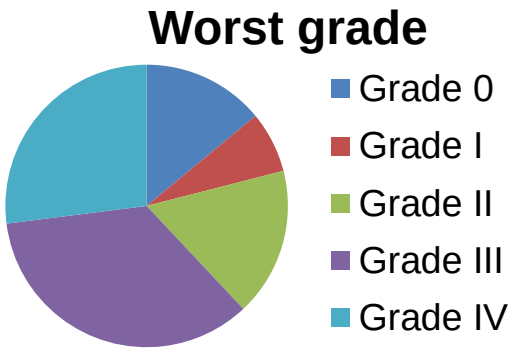
Method:

- Prospective cohort collection from heterogeneous group of patients receiving IV anti-cancer therapy in NSW, Australia
- Data from 449 patients (54% Breast 33% CRC 13% NSCLC) recruited from 12 treatment centres
- Medical record review and monthly face to face patient interviews

Self reported adverse events in clinical practice

Results and conclusions

Any Grade	%
Fatigue	85%
Pain	75%
Constipation	74%
Diarrhoea	74%



- Increased AE rate compared to RCT
- Burden of adverse events continues over treatment course
- Implications for the translation of evidence