Real-World Evidence of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Treatment in Lung Cancer Patients from a Belgian Multicenter Study

¹Department of Oncology, General Hospital AZ Klina and General Hospital AZ Voorkempen, Antwerp, Belgium; ²LynxCare Clinical Informatics, Leuven, Belgium; ³Department, General Hospital AZ Maria Middelares AZMMSJ, Ghent, Belgium and

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Vincent Geldhof¹, Clara L. Oeste², Annelies Verbiest³, Danielle Delombaerde⁴, lege Bassez², Dries Hens², Sofie Derijcke⁵, Christof Vulsteke⁴

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS

• Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have shown survival benefits in multiple clinical trials in patients with lung cancer. To gain further insights into real-world treatment patterns of lung cancer patients treated with ICIs, we performed a multicenter study.

Center for Oncological Research (CORE), University of Antwerp; 5Thoracic Oncology – Pulmonology Department, General Hospital AZ Groeninge, Kortrijk, Belgium

 We present here the initial findings of the ICI-treated lung cancer patient cohort of 731 patients regarding demographic and clinical characteristics, ICI treatments, and overall survival (OS).

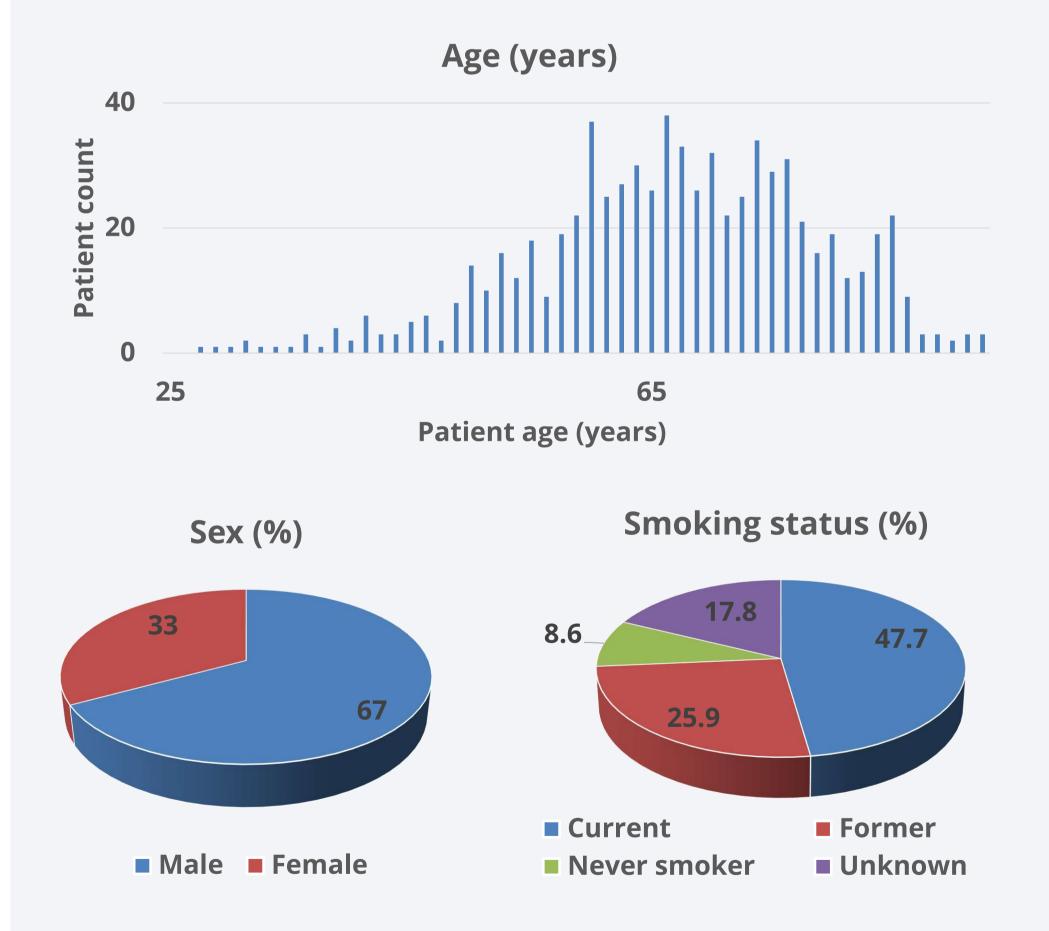
METHODS SOURCE POPULATION: DATA DICTIONARY: **DATA SOURCE:** DATA PROCESSING: STRUCTURED DATABASES: Standardizing data Detecting patients Defining variables Analyzing data **Extracting data** 3 Belgian hospitals **Enhanced data granularity CLINICAL CODING** (more insights per patient) 10 data sources (e.g., ICD) Lung cancer patients **CONVERSION TO** receiving ICI (≥18 years old) STANDARDIZED DATA MODEL (OMOP-CDM MAPPING) **FEDERATED** • Index event = ICI treatment **ANALYTICS NLP MODEL** NLP MODEL initiation **TRAINING** VALIDATION — INTERNAL VALIDATION feedback **RECALL & PRECISION**

Retrospective multicenter study processing anonymized electronic health records using natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning. The algorithm mapped 597 variables to SNOMED-CT, generating OMOP CDM databases, validated per hospital, ensuring patient privacy.

- EXTERNAL VALIDATION

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Figure 1. Patient demographics. The graphs below represent the age distribution, sex, and smoking status, of the lung cancer population.



Lung cancer patient count per year and ICI

141

Figure 3. Lung cancer patient count per year and ICI. Line graph depicting the lung cancer patient count per year and per ICI regarding date of ICI treatment initiation, i.e., the index date for patient inclusion in the study. Colored lines show the overall population (including total patient number per year) and subgroups based on different ICI treatments reimbursed in Belgium, representing all indications together (monotherapy, combination therapy, all treatment lines and settings). The corresponding months of 2017 and 2022 are shown, as data was not collected for the full year.

Figure 2. Clinical characteristics. Shown below are the percentages of lung cancer patients per ICI treatment, performance status, and metastatic status.

August

2022

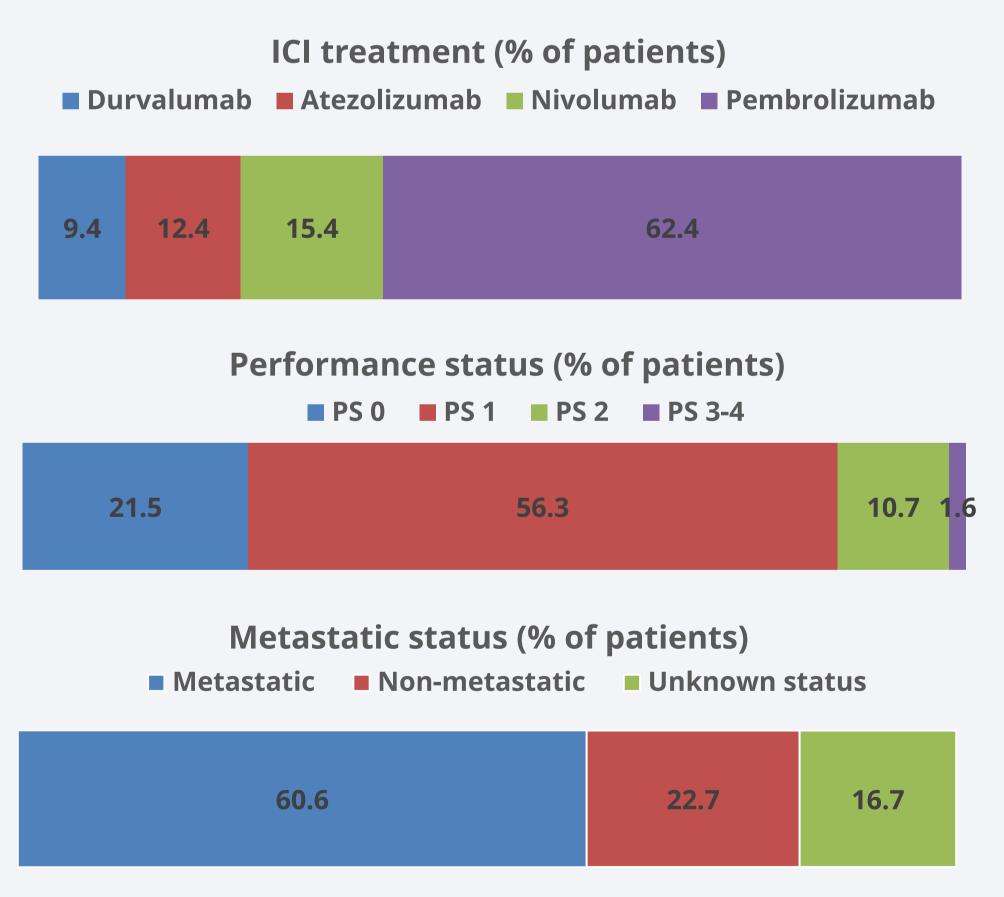
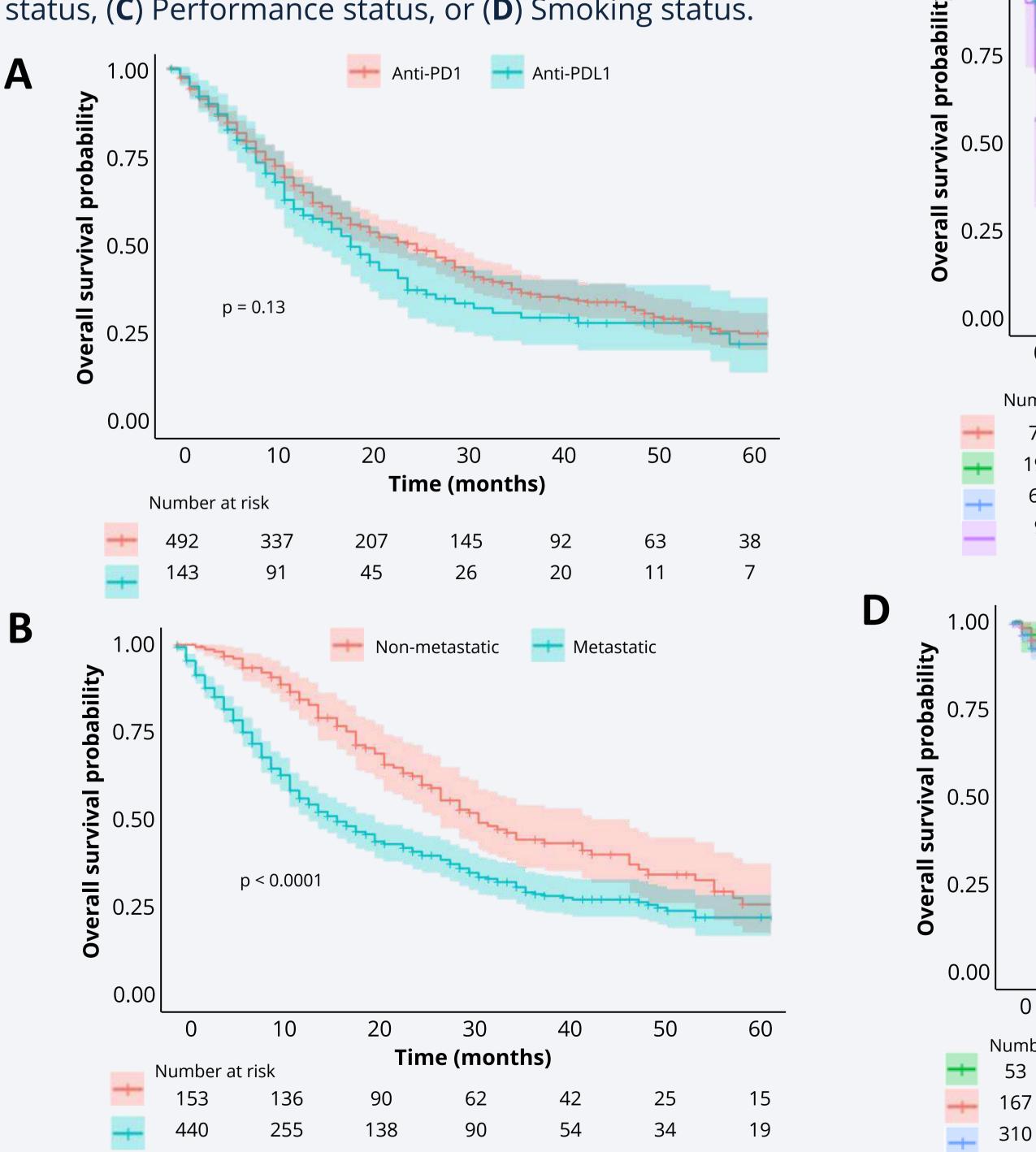
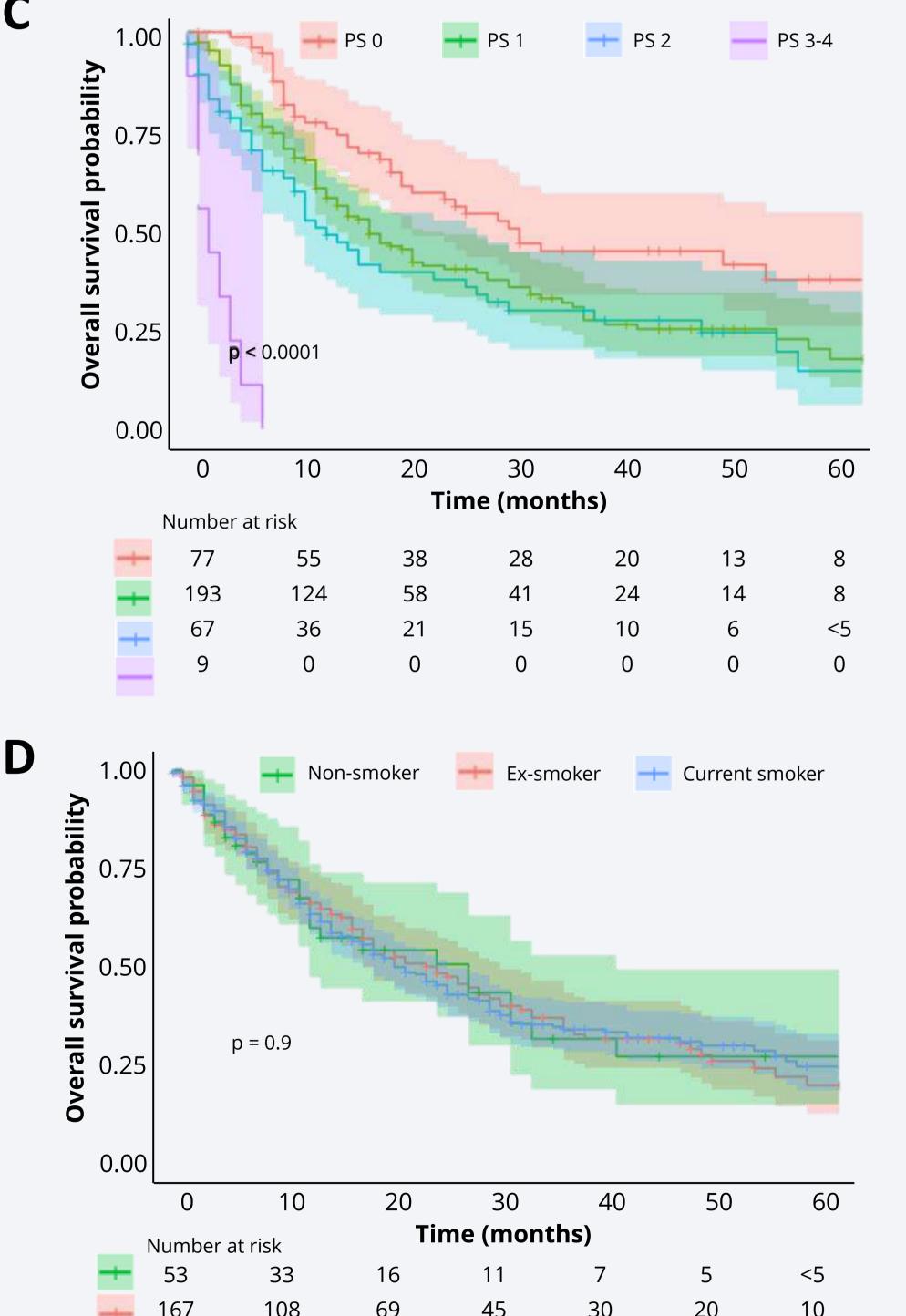


Figure 4. Overall survival. Kaplan-Meier curves for OS according to (**A**) ICI mechanism of action, (**B**) Metastatic status, (**C**) Performance status, or (**D**) Smoking status.





CONCLUSIONS: These preliminary results demonstrate the feasibility of autonomously extracting and locally validating federated hospital databases—a crucial tool for accessing real-world data on patients with lung cancer receiving ICI treatment. Analyses focusing on immune-related adverse events, comorbidities, tumor stage, anatomical pathology, and treatment lines and histology are ongoing.

-Overall

—Pembrolizumab

—Durvalumab

153

160