P-3

Satisfaction Survey of Administration Modes for Long-Acting (LA) Somatostatin Analog (SSA) Therapy in Patients with Neuroendocrine Tumors (NETs)

Christina Darden[1]; David Ray[2]; Grace Goldstein[3]; Diana Goss[1]; Diana Garbinsky[1]; Lee Bennett[1]; Mark Price[1]; Ramya Thota[4]

[1]RTI Health Solutions; [2]Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.; [3]The Carcinoid Cancer Foundation, Inc.; [4]Intermountain Medical Center

BACKGROUND: To describe patient experiences and satisfaction with LA-SSA administration modes in a real-world setting.

METHODS: A longitudinal, prospective, web-based survey was conducted among US patients with NET treated with lanreotide depot (lanreotide) or octreotide LAR (octreotide) within the last 5 days. Patients recruited by the Carcinoid Cancer Foundation completed surveys on prior/current experience and satisfaction at baseline, 14 days after injection (D14), and 28 days after injection (D28) but before next injection.

RESULTS: Of 202 patients who completed the baseline survey (82 lanreotide, 120 octreotide), 148 completed D14, and 124 completed D28. Patients reported consistently high satisfaction levels with their most-recent LA-SSA treatment (85.1% [D14]-91.1% [baseline]) and disease control (66.9% [D14]-70.2% [D28]). More than 90% of patients would recommend their injection to another patient like themselves, and most reported "good" or "very good" experiences overall with their most recent injection (89.5% [D28]-92.1% [baseline]). At baseline, 55 patients receiving lanreotide (67.1%; 95% CI, 0.57-0.77) reported no pain/difficulty sitting/lying down after their most-recent injection compared with 65 (54.2%; 95% CI, 0.45-0.63) patients receiving octreotide. Over the 28 days, 17.1% (95% CI 0.09-0.25) to 27.5% (95% CI, 0.15-0.40) of patients receiving lanreotide reported no pain/discomfort at the injection site from their most-recent injection

compared with 15.2% (95% CI, 0.08-0.23) to 20.5% (95% CI, 0.11-0.30) of patients receiving octreotide. Nearly 69% (95% CI, 0.62-0.75) said injections differed based on the nursing staff/person administering the injection, and 72.7% (95% CI, 0.65-0.80) of those patients said this was due to varying levels of nurse knowledge of injection processes.

CONCLUSION: Patients are satisfied with their current LA-SSA treatment and reported positive overall experiences with their most-recent injection; however, this study suggests experiences (i.e., pain) may differ by therapy type and person administering the injection. Nurse training (e.g., injection preparation and process knowledge) impacts the overall patient injection experience.

Table 1. Baseline Demographic Characteristics and Satisfaction With Treatment

Variable	Baseline (N = 202)	D14 (N = 148)	D28 (N = 124)
Age, mean (SD) years	63.2 (9.85)	-	-
Sex, female, n (%)	125 (61.9)	-	-
Primary NET, small intestine, n (%)	109 (54.0)	-	-
Diagnosed with or experienced symptoms of CS, n (%)	181 (89.6)	-	-
Satisfied with control of disease,a n (%)	138 (68.3)	99 (66.9)	87 (70.2)
Would recommend most recent type of injection to another patient,b n (%)	184 (91.1)	138 (93.2)	114e (92.7)
Good experience overall with most recent injection,c n (%)	186 (92.1)	134 (90.5)	111 (89.5)
Satisfied overall with most recent injection,d n (%)	184 (91.1)	126 (85.1)	106 (85.5)
Race – Other	White	.312	0.903
Functional Status – Functional	Nonfunctional	.847	0.959
Surgery	No Surgery	<.001	0.352

[a] Includes responses of "Very satisfied" or "Somewhat satisfied."
[b] Includes response of "Definitely recommend" or "Probably recommend."
[c] Includes responses of "Very good experience" or "Good experience."
[d] Includes responses of "Very satisfied" or "Satisfied."
[e] 123 patients responded.