C-4

Carcinoid Syndrome (CS) Improvements in Patients Receiving Telotristat Ethyl (TE): Findings from TELEPRO-II

M. Kulke[1], V. Di Gialleonardo[2], V. Joish[2], K. Murali[2], H. Kennecke[3]; 1Hematology/Oncology, Boston University/Boston Medical Center, MA/United States of America, [2]Lexicon Pharmaceuticals, Inc./United States of America, [3]Virginia Mason Medical Center, WA/United States of America

BACKGROUND: TELEPRO, a real-world study (n=369), demonstrated the efficacy of TE across all CS symptoms outside of a trial setting in the first 6 months of TE availability. TELEPRO-II used similar methodology to assess real-world effectiveness in patients initiating TE during the second year of availability in the US.

METHODS: Eligible patients initiating TE participated in a nurse support program and reported CS symptoms before and monthly after starting TE, for up to 3 months. CS symptoms included bowel movement (BM) and flushing episodes/day, and stool consistency (scale: of 1 [very hard] to 10 [watery]), and urgency to defecate, nausea, and abdominal pain (scale:0 [not at all] to 10 [worst imaginable]). Paired-sample t-tests assessed symptom changes from baseline.

RESULTS: 684 patients were included in the study. Symptom burden at baseline was high: mean+SD BM/day, 6.26±3.29; daily flushing episodes, 3.04±3.20; stool consistency, 6.6±1.99; urgency severity, 8.16±2.25; nausea severity, 8.44±2.91; and abdominal pain, 6.51±3.16. Significant improvements following initiation of TE across all CS symptoms were observed. Patients with <30% BM reduction also showed improvements in nondiarrhea–related CS symptoms.

CONCLUSION: TELEPRO-II provides further support of TE's effectiveness in the clinical practice setting across CS symptoms.

Symptom changes 3 months post-TE and by BM reduction

Number of patients reporting CS symptom at TE initiation	3-month change, mean (SD)	Proportion of patients achieving CS symptom improvement among those with ≥30% BM/day reduction	Proportion of patients achieving CS symptom improvement among those with <30% BM/day reduction
BM frequency (n=684)	-3.99 (3.83), P<0.0001	–	–
Urgency severity (n=661)	-5.42 (4.13), P<0.0001	84%	38%
Stool consistency (n=500)	-3.66 (3.13), P<0.0001	76%	24%
Daily flushing (n=538)	-2.23 (3.28), P<0.0001	87%	66%
Nausea severity (n=165)	-6.16 (4.38), P<0.0001	84%	62%
Abdominal pain (n=461)	-4.72 (4.09), P<0.0001	85%	50%

ABSTRACT ID: 115