Incidence of FN in OBI in Every Cycle* vs Other Group and OBI Every Cycle vs Other Group That Received at Least One Dose of G-CSF

**ENDPOINTS**

**Primary endpoints**
- Decrease of FN incidence by use of four cycles of chemotherapy, measured as absolute neutrophil count (ANC) < 1,500 x 10⁹/L and of the following occurring within 24 hours of increased ANC back to 20,000 x 10⁹/L: use of specific and symptomatic antibiotics (e.g., cephalosporins, levofloxacin, or amoxicillin-clavulanate) because of infected leukostasis

**Secondary endpoints**
- Adherence referred to the protocol as per G-CSF support, defined as consistent G-CSF use in all chemotherapy cycles regardless of timing of G-CSF administration
- Completeness of pegfilgrastim G-CSF or pegfilgrastim and biologic pegfilgrastim prefilled syringe, defined as pegfilgrastim administration at the day after the last chemotherapy administration in all cycles

**METHODS**

**Analysis**
- Patients were categorized as adherent according to the FN prophylaxis received in each cycle (OBI vs Other).

**Limitations**
- Cannibalization of clinical data may have led to the FN incidence for the Other group to physical physician to not provide G-CSF prophylaxis to patients with lower FN risk.
- The pegfilgrastim OBI improved adherence and compliance to clinically appropriate G-CSF support across all chemotherapy cycles

**RESULTS**

**CONCLUSIONS**
- Patients with breast cancer who received pegfilgrastim OBI in every cycle had a 45% decreased FN risk compared with those who received other physician choice options
- The pegfilgrastim OBI improved adherence and compliance to clinically appropriate G-CSF support across all chemotherapy cycles

**REFERENCES**

2. Myers Squibb, Mylan, and Pfizer; contracted research support: Amgen and AbbVie; 3. Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC, USA
4. Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC, USA
5. Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC, USA

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- Medical writing support was provided by Deborah Mckee. Ph.D., of Quidel Life Sciences and Cures Conformations Pvt Ltd, whose work was funded by Amgen, and Henry Disher, MPH, of Amgen (Thousand Oaks, CA, USA). The study was funded by Amgen Inc.