

Esop abstract: Workshop - Pharmaceutical consultations, which evolutions?

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Drug utilization research can be defined as descriptive and analytical methods for the quantification, the understanding and the evaluation of the processes of prescribing, dispensing and consumption of medicines, and for the testing of interventions to enhance the quality.

Real-world data (RWD) include electronic health record (EHR) data, administrative data, registry data.

For many new oncological drug including target therapy and immunotherapy, the treatment should be continued as long as the patient is deriving clinical benefit from therapy or until unacceptable toxicity occurs. Treatment persistence has become an important intermediate efficacy endpoint especially in real-world due to its correlation with endpoints such as Time To Treatment Failure (TTF) and Progression Free Survival (PFS). Treatment persistence is measured as the time from initiation of treatment until discontinuation and method is time to treatment discontinuation (TTD).

Adherence to medications can be studied using individual-level drug dispensing data and common methods include the proportion of days covered (PDC).

**We present, as from drug use in real practice, our methodology and examples, based on validated indicators and information technology tools, to develop continuous and updated oncology drug utilization reports in hospital setting which include data about enrolment curves, TTD, PDC, dose intensity, dose changes, budget impact.**