Predictive factors of symptom recurrence in deep infiltrating endometriosis following 24 weeks of treatment with triptorelin after conservative surgery: exploratory analysis of a multicentre, prospective, non-interventional study

Abstract ID : 4819
Submitted by : Xinmei Zhang the 2019-02-14 17:30:33
Nommage interne selon la nomenclature personnalisée :
Category : Endometriosis/Endometrium
Additional category :
Typology : Communication orale / Oral communication
Status : Validated
Authorisation to disclose : Yes/Oui

Introduction: Women with deep infiltrating endometriosis (DIE) frequently receive conservative surgery; however, symptom recurrence is common. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists, such as triptorelin, have been used after surgery and can improve post-operative pain and prolong asymptomatic periods. The duration and effectiveness of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist therapy after surgery are the subject of debate in China. A multicentre, prospective, non-interventional study evaluating the effectiveness of triptorelin in DIE following conservative surgery showed a beneficial impact on DIE-related pain symptoms, and a low symptom recurrence rate at 24 months. This abstract presents the exploratory analysis of this study, which assessed the predictive factors of symptom recurrence rates.

Patients and methods: The multicentre, non-interventional, observational study aimed to assess the effectiveness of triptorelin in 400 premenopausal Chinese women (≥18 years old) with DIE (NCT01942369). Patients had undergone surgery and then received triptorelin 3.75 mg intramuscular injections (every 28 days for ≤24 weeks; ≤6 injections). Data were obtained during 3-monthly (first-year follow-up) and 6-monthly (second-year follow-up) routine post-operative hospital visits. The exploratory endpoint of this study used a logistic regression model (univariate and multivariate stepwise) to detect factors associated with symptom recurrence rates and a Cox regression model to identify predictive factors of duration of triptorelin treatment. Symptom recurrence was defined as an increase of ≥3 cm on the 10-cm visual analogue scale following surgery and triptorelin treatment.

Results: In total, 384/399 women enrolled in the study (96.2%) received ≥1 injection of triptorelin and had follow-up data available. The majority of women received either six (39.8%) or three injections (30.0%). Of the 384 women, the mean (standard deviation) length of triptorelin exposure was 13.8 (6.56) weeks. Overall, 62/306 women (20.3%) reported a recurrence of ≥1 endometriosis symptom at 24 months. Odds ratios, derived from the multivariate logistic regression model, indicated that the chance of recurrence was 2.673 times higher in women with ≥2 DIE lesions than in those with one lesion (p = 0.0011, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.480–4.827), and 9.107 times higher in women with severe intensity of pain than in those with null/mild intensity of pain (p = 0.0004, 95% CI: 2.695–30.772). The hazard ratios (HR) of the multivariate Cox regression model indicated that the duration of triptorelin treatment was longer in older than younger women (p = 0.0437, HR 0.983, 95% CI: 0.968–1.000), longer in fertile than infertile women (p = 0.0193, HR 1.401, 95% CI: 1.046–1.844), and longer in women who previously received hormonal treatment for endometriosis than in those who did not (p = 0.0236, HR 0.724, 95% CI: 0.543–0.950).

Conclusion: In women with DIE, the risk of recurrence is related to number of lesions and intensity of pain. Older age at surgery, no infertility issue and previous hormonal treatment are predictive factors of a longer duration of triptorelin treatment.

Keywords :
Authors :
References : , , ,

Authors

Xinmei Zhang 1, Libo Zhu 1, Keqin Hua 2, Xiaofang Yi 2, Valerie Perrot 3, Hongbo Li 4,

1. Women's Hospital School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, CHINA
2. Women's Hospital School of Medicine, Fudan University, Shanghai, CHINA
3. Ipsen Pharma, Boulogne-Billancourt, FRANCE
4. Ipsen (Beijing) Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd, Beijing, CHINA

Authors (raw format)
Zhang Xinmei - email: zhangxinm@zju.edu.cn Institution: Zhejiang University Department: Women's Hospital School of Medicine City: Hangzhou Country: CHINA Speaker: Yes
Zhu Libo - email: zhulibo8751@126.com Institution: Zhejiang University Department: Women's Hospital School of Medicine City: Hangzhou Country: CHINA Speaker: No
Hua Keqin - email: huakeqin@126.com Institution: Fudan University Department: Women's Hospital School of Medicine City: Shanghai Country: CHINA Speaker: No
Yi Xiaofang - email: yixiaofang73@163.com Institution: Fudan University Department: Women's Hospital School of Medicine City: Shanghai Country: CHINA Speaker: No
Perrot Valerie - email: valerie.perrot@ipsen.com Institution: Ipsen Pharma Department: City: Boulogne-Billancourt Country: FRANCE Speaker: No
Li Hongbo - email: hong-bo.li@ipsen.com Institution: Ipsen (Beijing) Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd Department: City: Beijing Country: CHINA Speaker: No