Oncology and Therapy

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PEER-REVIEWED FEATURE

Fosnetupitant more effective than fosaprepitant in preventing chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting for an extended duration: An exploratory analysis

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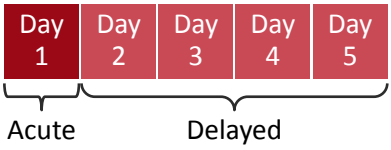
CINV can be detrimental to patients' quality of life

And it can even disrupt their chemotherapy regimens

Platinum-based therapies are known to cause CINV in **two phases**



But a substantial proportion of patients experience nausea beyond 5 days

Exploratory analysis of the CONSOLE study

CONSOLE Study

Fosnetupitant
or
Fosaprepitant

The first study to compare two NK_1 RA prophylactic antiemetic (i.e., antivomiting) regimens beyond 5 days

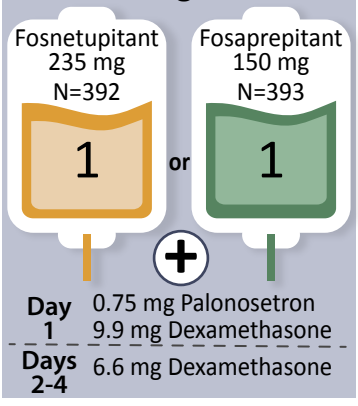
Patients

≥ 20 years old with solid tumors

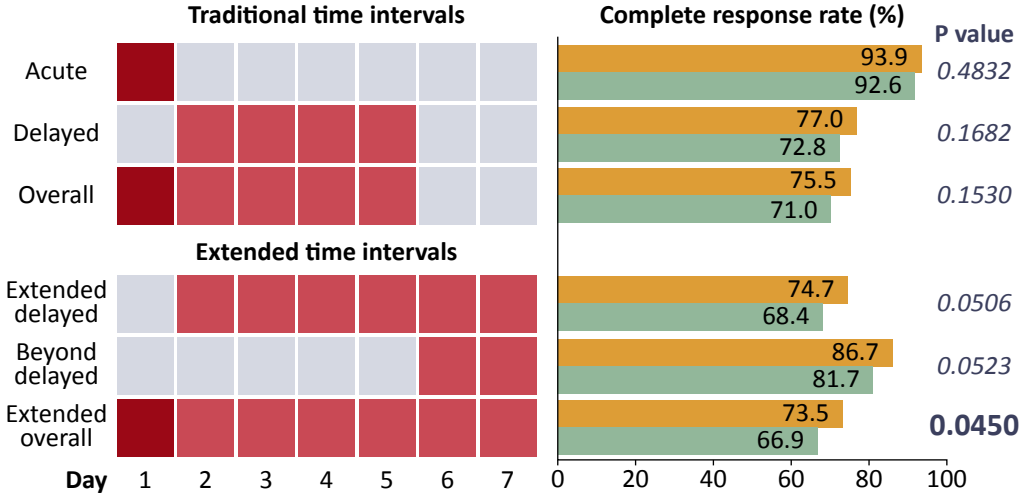
New to chemotherapy or previously received chemotherapy with low emetic risk

Scheduled for **highly emetogenic cisplatin-based therapy** (≥70 mg/m²)

Test regimens



The analysis examined **six distinct phases** post-chemotherapy and utilized a **LOCF** approach for missing values to evaluate **complete response** (no emetic event and no rescue medication)



In this exploratory analysis, **fosnetupitant was significantly more effective** than fosaprepitant in preventing CINV during the extended 7-day period following cisplatin-based therapy

CINV chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting; *NK1* neurokinin-1; *LOCF* last observation carried forward; *RA* receptor antagonist