1728P Evaluation of medical practices in oncology in a context of COVID-19 pandemic in France: Point of view of physicians, PRATICOVID study

C. Helissey1, A. Cessot1, L. Boudin1, E. Romeo1, C. Prieux1, D. Ghebr1ou2, A. Schernberg1, N. Grellet1, C. Joly1, O. Baudoucaus2, C. Thibault1, E. Mamo1, G. Raynal1, S. Setey Eiffel1, H. Le Floch1, D. Ricard1, L. Brureau1

1Val de Marne, Bégin Military Teaching Hospital, Saint-Mandé, France; 2Department of Medical Oncology, Clinique Hartmann, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; 3Department of Medical Oncology, Hôpital d'Instruction des Armées (HIA) Ste Anne, Toulon, France; 4Department of Gastronéurology, Military Hospital Percy, Clamart, France; 5Department of Medical Oncology, Hôpital Tenon, Argenteuil, France; 6Department of Radiation Oncology, Assistance Publique - Hopitaux De Paris, Paris, France; 7Department of Radiation Oncology, Hôpital Henri Mondor, Creteil, France; 8Medical Oncology Department, Hôpital Henri Mondor, Creteil, France; 9Department of Radiotherapy, Clinique Hartmann, Levallois, France; 10Medical Oncology Department, Hôpital Européen George Pompidou, Paris, France; 11Department of Urology, Clinique Metivet, Saint-Maur-Des Fossés, France; 12Department of Pulmonology, Military Hospital Percy, Clamart, France; 13Department of Neurology, Military Hospital Percy, Clamart, France; 14Department of Urology, CHU Guadeloupe, Pointe-B-Pitre, France

Background: The cancer population seems to be more susceptible to COVID-19 infection and have worse outcomes. Front of this pandemic, we had to adapt our patient care to protect our patients without compromising their prognosis related to their cancer. The national PRATICOVID study aims to describe the modification of the medical and surgical patient care for this population, according to the recommendations in this context of pandemic, within our hospitals which are strongly mobilized.

Methods: We analyzed data from 9 different institutions, 3 Military Hospitals, 4 Academics Hospital, 2 Private Hospital, from oncologists, surgeons, radiotherapists. The primary endpoint was to assess the prevalence of adapted patient care during pandemic. The secondary endpoints were to describe the point of view of clinicians and patients during and after the pandemic.

Results: We analyzed 435 medical care between 9th of March and 30th of April. The median age was 69 years (range, 24-99), 54% was male. 167 patients (38.4%) were newly diagnosed and only 4% were included in a clinical trial. Because of COVID-19, the median age was 66 (IQR 56-74), 23 p (52.27%) were female and 41 (93.2%) had a baseline ECOG ≤1. The most frequent primary site was lung tumor (12 (27.3%)), followed by breast (11 (25%) and gastrointestinal (5 [11.4%]). Thirty-one p (70.5%) had metastatic disease and 13 (29.5%) were included in clinical trials. Twenty-four p (54.5%) received chemotherapy (CT), 14 (31.8%) targeted therapies, 9 (20.4%) immunotherapy (IT), 5 (11.4%) radiotherapy and 6 (13.6%) hormone therapy. A total of 13 p (29.5%) received different combinations of oncological T. Death due to COVID-19 occurred in 5/22 (22.7%) p receiving CT and 6/21 (28.5%) p in the non-CT group (p >0.05). Only 1/9 (11.1%) p treated with IF died compared to 11/35 (31.4%) p in the rest of the cohort (p >0.05). Age >71, comorbidities such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and ECOG status >2 were associated to a higher mortality. The distribution of these variables between the anticancer T groups was not different.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that CT and other anticancer T might not worsen COVID-19 related mortality; nevertheless, the number of patients was small. And decision making has to be individualized. Our findings may warrant further investigation in larger studies.

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1729P Influenza of recent administration and type of oncological treatment (T) in survival of oncological patients (p) with COVID-19: Experience of Vall d’Hebron University Hospital

D. García-Illésca1, N. Saoudi Gonzalez1, O. Miralles1, J. Aguilar-Company1, I. Ruiz-Camps1, A. García-Alvaro1, M.J. Lestes Bardají1, A. Valdivia1, D.H. Marmolejo Castanela1, M.A. Rezqallah Arón1, D.E. López Valbuena1, E. Felipe1, J. Carles1, J. Taberner2

1Medical Oncology, Vall d’Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain; 2Infectious Diseases, Vall d’Hebron University Hospital and Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Barcelona, Spain; 3Infectious Diseases, Vall d’Hebron University Hospital Barcelona, Spain; 4Medical Oncology, Vall d’Hebron University Hospital (VHIO), Barcelona, Spain

Background: SARS-CoV-2 outbreak has impacted on the management of oncological p, leading to treatment delays in a considerable number of cases. The aim of this study was to evaluate if oncological T affected negatively COVID-19 outcome.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed clinical data from p with solid tumors under medical and surgical patient care for this population, according to the recommendations in this context of pandemic, within our hospitals which are strongly mobilized.

Conclusions: PRATICOVID study is the first to assess modification of patients cares during an epidemic in cancer outpatients. Faces with this unprecedented crisis, physicians were able to adapt their practice in order to protect their patients against the virus and while ensuring the course of patient care. But physicians are worried after de lockdown because of the change of the care pathway’s issues.

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1730P Electronic medical record (EMR)-assisted phone follow-up (PFU) for breast cancer survivors (CS) during COVID-19 pandemic: An Italian single institution experience

C. Messina1, A. Ferro1, E.M. Piras1, A. Zanotto1, O. Caffo1, M. Valeria1

1Oncology, Ospedale S. Chiara, Trento, Italy; 2Center for Information and Communi- cation, Bruno Kessler Foundation, Trento, Italy

Background: The COVID-19 outbreak became a public health emergency, leading to radical changes in care management. Telemedicine was adopted to minimize hospitals exposure for CS. In our region all patients (pts) data are available through an EMR: thus, the clinicians are able to access at any time CS medical history. From the start of COVID-19 pandemic we adopted EMR-assisted PFU instead of usual follow-up (FU) visit. This study aims to prospectively assess how breast CS perceived PFU.

Methods: We emailed to all breast CS managed by PFU a 15-items survey. Answers were measured with Likert scales. The correlation between CS characteristics and answers were analyzed with Pearson test.

Results: From February 2nd to May 20th, 107 out of 261 (41%) pts fulfilled the survey. The median age was 61, median FU was 43 months. 67.3% had high school diploma or higher degrees. 52% CS previously received chemotherapy whereas 80% adjuvant endocrine therapy. 78.5% could reach the hospital autonomously. 66.4% suffered from COVID-19 related anxiety for their health and 85% were waiting for FU visit to feel relief. 96.3% CS believed to have understood medical advice during PFU and were satisfied for the time and the opportunity to ask clarifications. 92% agreed with the decision to switch the usual FU visit to PFU. However, only 41.1% of CS would like to have PFU in the future. We found a significant correlation between educational degree and comprehension during the visit (p=0.04) with expectation for PFU 1 year (r=0.26, p=0.002). Satisfaction with CT and FU p in a trappy wct correlation was meaningful correlated with the PFU satisfaction (p=0.048).

Conclusions: PFU was an important tool to avoid hospital contacts during COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of CS in the survey agreed and felt satisfied from this procedure. The number of CS willing to have PFU in non-emergency situations invites to investigate routine PFU at least for a subset of CS. Prospective randomized trials
are warranted to assess the reliability of PFU compared to standard FU visit to implement telemedicine in daily clinical practice.

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1731P Molecular diagnostics for cancer patients and high-risk individuals during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic at the Institute for Oncology and Radiology of Serbia

M. Cavic1, A. Krivokuca1, A. Damjanovic-Velicovic1, M. Pavlovic1, M. Mihaljovic1, J. Rakobradovic1, I. Boljevic1, E. Malicic1, M. Tanic1, R. Jankovic2

1Experimental Oncology, Institute for Oncology and Radiology of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia; 2Genetic Counseling for Hereditary Cancers, Institute for Oncology and Radiology of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Background: The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic introduced a dangerous distraction effect in all aspects of oncological patients’ care. The aim of this research was to explore the effect of the pandemic on the efficacy of the largest molecular diagnostics centre for cancer patients and high-risk individuals in Serbia (IORS).

Methods: EGFIR KRAS, BRAF, BRCA1/2 mutation testing of advanced lung adenocarcinoma, metastatic colorectal, metastatic melanoma and ovarian cancer patients were performed by qPCR and NGS. NGS was also used for panel testing of hereditary breast cancer and cancers associated with Lynch syndrome. IORS’ analytical output during the two-month long state of emergency was compared to the two-month period prior to the outbreak.

Results: A 57% reduction (188 vs. 81) in the total number of patients that were referred to IORS for targeted molecular testing was detected (EGFIR - prior to initiation of TKI therapy 55 vs 26 patients, at progression 21 vs 4; KRAS 73 vs 34, BRAF 39 vs. 17). Due to the prolonged transport of the necessary consumables and the fact that two essential laboratory personnel were absent from the Institute (sensitive category 17). Due to the prolonged transport of the necessary consumables and the fact that the pandemic was that the waiting lists for genetic testing of high-risk individuals to receive targeted therapies in a timely efficient manner. The only positive effect of the pandemic was that the waiting lists for genetic testing of high-risk individuals were shortened.

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1732P Prognostic indicators for COVID-19 related deaths in patients with cancer


Department of Medical Oncology, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted significantly on health systems across the globe. It has been reported to have higher incidence and to be associated with worse outcomes in patients with cancer. Beaumont Hospital is a large Dublin-based teaching hospital which was at the centre of the Irish outbreak of COVID-19.

Methods: During the period 11th March to 15th May 2020, patients diagnosed with COVID-19 infection who were attending Beaumont Hospital for systemic anti-cancer therapy were included. Data were collected by chart review. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS. Cancer-related prognosis was estimated using the Palliative Prognostic Score (PPS) with a score >11 associated with a 30-day survival of <30%.

Results: In total, 717 patients attended oncology services for cancer directed treatment during the study period. 27 of these patients were diagnosed with COVID-19 based on RT-PCR. A further 4 patients were diagnosed clinically due to characteristic symptoms and radiology. The median age was 60 (38-84). 4 (33%) were female. The most common cancer type was lung n=9 (29%). 21 (67%) had metastatic disease; 4 (13%) locally advanced disease and 6 (19%) were being treated with curative intent. Of the 31 patients diagnosed with COVID-19, 25 (80%) were hospitalised and none were admitted to intensive care. In total, 12/31 (41%) died, of which 5 (41%) had lung cancer, 10 (83%) had an PS of ≥3 and 3 (25%) had received systemic anti-cancer treatment in the last 30 days of life. The median age was 66 (38-84). 4 (33%) were female. All had incurable, locally advanced or metastatic disease. The mean time from diagnosis to death was 9.5 days. Those with an ECOG performance status (PS) ≥3 were more likely to die than those with PS <2 (p<0.001). Compared to those who recovered, patients who died from COVID-19 had higher mean number of organs affected by cancer (3.7 vs. 1.8, p=0.015) and higher mean MAP score (9.6 vs. 1.5, p<0.001).

Conclusions: Patients with cancer who contracted COVID-19 and died had more sites of metastatic disease, a poorer performance status, and a higher Palliative Prognostic Score. The presence of multi-organ involvement appears to predict for poorer outcomes in COVID-19 positive cancer patients.

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1733P Real-world data: Cancer and SARS-CoV-2 infection

B. Nunez Garcia1,2, M. Blanco Clemente1, A. Morito Aguilar3, M. Martinez Cutillas3, C. Traseira1, Y. Garitaonaindia1, R. Aguado Noya1, C. Alario Aut1, G. Visedo2, F. Frano1, V. calvo de juan1, M. Provenco Pulla1

1Medical Oncology Department, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro-Majadahonda, Majadahonda, Spain; 2Medical Oncology Department, Hospital Puerta de Hierro-Majadahonda, Majadahonda, Spain; 3Medical Oncology Department, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro-Majadahonda, Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain

Background: Madrid has been the epicenter of the SARS-CoV2 pandemic in Spain. We analyzed the experience at our hospital with SARS-CoV-2 infection and cancer patients (p).

Methods: We analyzed our experience from March 1 to April 30 at the Puerta de Hierro University Hospital in Madrid. Diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 infection was made by RT-PCR, suspected cases not confirmed were excluded.

Results: Overall in-hospital mortality cancer p with COVID-19 was 15.2% (95%CI, 6.3; 5.2), similar to 12.7% (95%CI,11.1;4.4) with p=0.615 of the global COVID-19 hospitalised population and greater than that of patients admitted without SARS-