

Prevalence and Predictors of Potential Drug-Drug Interactions in Patients with Breast Cancer

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SUMMARY. The current study aimed to assess the prevalence, severity and predictors of potential DDIs (pDDIs) in breast cancer (BC) patients. A prospective, observational study was conducted at a tertiary care center in Karachi, Pakistan. Lexicomp® and Drug.com® widely recognized drug information resources, were used to identify pDDIs. Binary logistic regression was used to determine predictors associated with pDDIs considering p value of < 0.05 as statistically significant. Medication records of 204 BC patients were assessed. Among them, 185 patients (90.6%) had at least one pDDI. Patients prescribed five or more drugs were 2.8 times more at risk of pDDIs compared to those prescribed fewer than five drugs (OR = 2.8, 95% CI = 1.51–5.18; $p < 0.0001$). Patients in Stage III were 1.17 times more likely to experience a pDDI (OR = 1.17, 95% CI = 0.37–4.1). The outcomes revealed a higher burden of pDDIs among BC patients, underscoring the importance of vigilant medication review.

RESUMEN. El presente estudio tuvo como objetivo evaluar la prevalencia, la gravedad y los predictores de posibles interacciones farmacológicas (pDDI) en pacientes con cáncer de mama (CM). Se realizó un estudio observacional prospectivo en un centro de atención terciaria en Karachi, Pakistán. Se utilizaron las fuentes de información sobre fármacos ampliamente reconocidas Lexicomp® y Drug.com® para identificar las pDDI. Se utilizó regresión logística binaria para determinar los predictores asociados con las pDDI, considerando un valor $p < 0,05$ como estadísticamente significativo. Se evaluaron los registros de medicación de 204 pacientes con CM. Entre ellos, 185 pacientes (90,6%) tenían al menos una pDDI. Los pacientes a los que se les prescribieron cinco o más fármacos tuvieron 2,8 veces más riesgo de pDDI en comparación con aquellos a los que se les prescribieron menos de cinco fármacos (OR = 2,8; IC del 95% = 1,51–5,18; $p < 0,0001$). Los pacientes en estadio III tuvieron 1,17 veces más probabilidades de experimentar una DDIp (OR = 1,17; IC del 95 % = 0,37-4,1). Los resultados revelaron una mayor carga de DDIp entre los pacientes con cáncer de mama, lo que subraya la importancia de una revisión rigurosa de la medicación.

KEYWORDS: breast cancer patients, Pakistan, potential drug-drug interactions,

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