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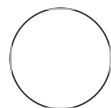
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🌐 Prescription patterns of somatostatin analogues in patients with acromegaly and neuroendocrine tumors

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ABSTRACT

Objective. Acromegaly and neuroendocrine tumors are rare diseases that, under certain conditions, can be treated with somatostatin analogues. The aim was to determine the prescription patterns of somatostatin analogues in a group of patients with acromegaly and neuroendocrine tumors affiliated with the Colombian Health System.

Design. A retrospective study.

Methods: A cohort of patients from a drug dispensing database that collected all prescriptions of long-acting somatostatin analogues (octreotide, lanreotide, pasireotide). Sociodemographic variables, clinical variables (diagnosis and comorbidities) and pharmacological therapy variables (dose, changes, persistence of use, comedications) were considered.

Results: A total of 213 patients were identified, including 139 (65.3%) with acromegaly and 74 (34.7%) with neuroendocrine tumors. There was a predominance of women (58.7%) and a mean age of 59.7 ± 14.5 years. The most commonly used medications were lanreotide autogel (n = 107; 50.2%), octreotide LAR (n = 102; 47.9%) and pasireotide LAR (n = 4; 1.9%). During follow-up, 11.3% of patients experienced modifications of therapy, with a mean duration from the beginning of treatment to the change in medication of 25 ± 15.9 months. A total of 48.9% of the patients with acromegaly and 87.1% of individuals with neuroendocrine tumors received maximum approved doses of the drug.

Conclusions: Patients with acromegaly and neuroendocrine tumors in Colombia are mainly women and are most frequently treated with lanreotide autogel for acromegaly and with octreotide LAR for neuroendocrine tumors. In addition, a high proportion are managed with maximum doses of long-acting somatostatin analogues.

ATTACHMENTS

[DB somatostatin analogues.xlsx](#)

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