Abstract 298: Q-TWiST analysis of tivozanib versus sorafenib in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) in the TIVO-3 study


Tivozanib significantly increased quality-adjusted time without symptoms of disease and toxicity (Q-TWiST) relative to sorafenib as 3rd- or 4th-line therapy in patients with RCC

Q-TWiST may be considered an alternative patient-centered measure of tivozanib benefit in these settings

Background:
• In TIVO-3, tivozanib increased progression-free survival with no difference in overall survival relative to sorafenib as 3rd- or 4th-line therapy in patients with metastatic RCC.
• We applied quality-adjusted time without symptoms of disease and toxicity (Q-TWiST) methods to quantify the net health benefits of tivozanib, in the presence of similar survival, when compared to sorafenib.

Methods:
• Mean Q-TWiST was calculated by applying utility coefficients of 0.5, 1.0, and 0.51 to the 36-month restricted mean health states of time with toxicity (TOX), time without symptoms and toxicity (TWiST), and time after progression/relapse (REL), respectively.
• Relative Q-TWiST gain was defined as the mean absolute Q-TWiST difference divided by the sorafenib mean OS.

Results:
• Mean Q-TWiST was 15.04 and 12.78 months for tivozanib and sorafenib, respectively (p=0.0493).
• Relative gain for tivozanib was 11.2%.

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1 These are the utility coefficients customarily used in RCC Q-TWiST analyses. With these coefficients, the TWiST state is assumed to have greater utility to patients than the TOX and REL states.

Figure: Q-TWiST for Different Maximum Follow-up Durations for Calculation of Restricted Means.