

Does the length of time since cancer diagnosis change how well anidulafungin cures fungal infections?



Click play to find out how to say tricky medical terms



Anidulafungin

<an-ee-DOO-la-fun-jin>



Candidemia

<kan-di-DEE-mee-ah>



Invasive

<in-vay-siv>



Candidiasis

<kan-di-DAI-uh-sis>



ICC

<eye-see-see>

What did we find out?



We found out that the length of time between cancer diagnosis and anidulafungin treatment did not change:

- how well anidulafungin cures an infection called ICC (which is short for invasive candidiasis or candidemia).
- the side effects of anidulafungin treatment.

Why is it important?

Candida is a type of fungus that causes ICC.

- Candidiasis is when Candida infects places in the body that do not usually have germs.
- Candidemia is when Candida infects the blood.



People with cancer have a higher chance of getting ICC infections. ICC can cause serious sickness or even death in people with cancers.

Anidulafungin is a drug that can treat Candida. Curing ICC can save the life of a person with cancer.

We wanted to see if the length of time since cancer diagnosis changed how well anidulafungin treated ICC. There is little information about this.

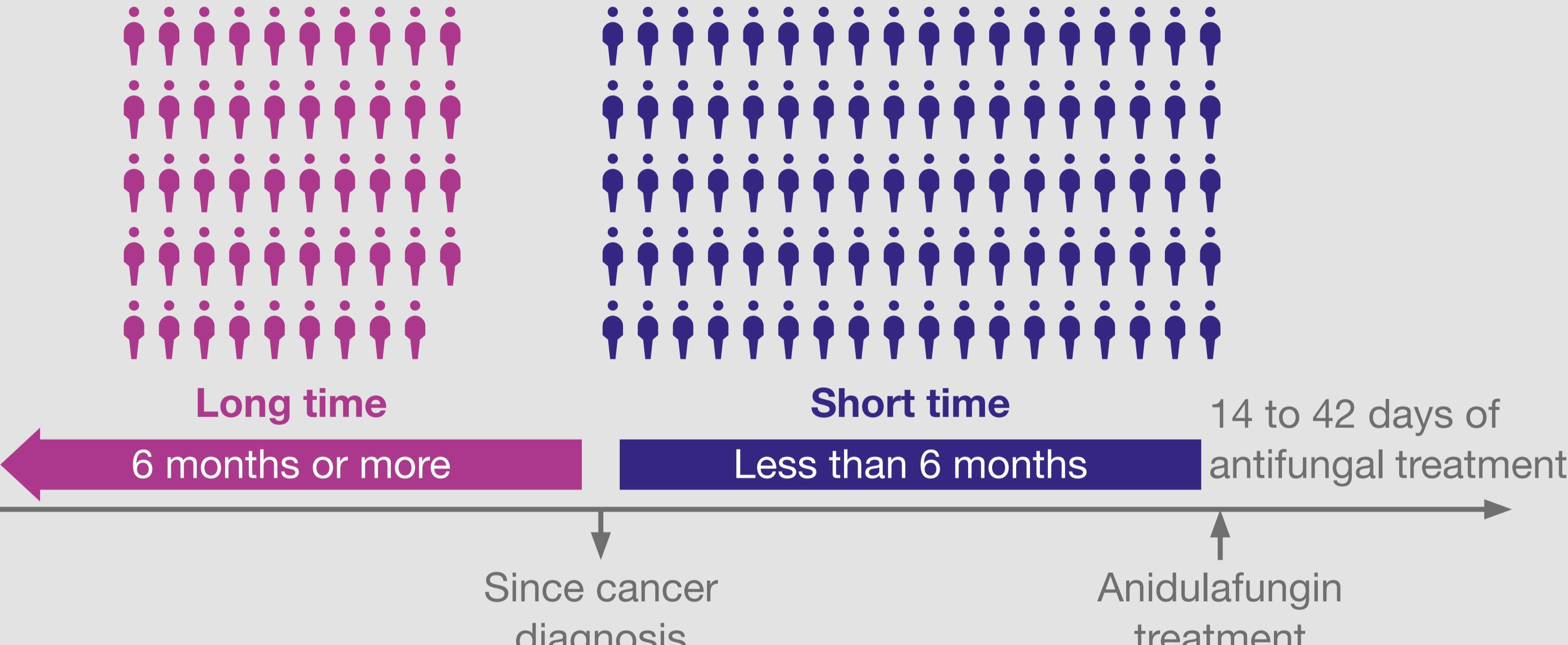
We also wanted to see if there was any difference in the adverse events (medical problems that happen during treatment) with anidulafungin in these people.

Who took part in the study?

We combined results from six studies that used anidulafungin to treat ICC in people who had cancer.

There were 139 people in total.

- 90 people had a cancer diagnosis *less than 6 months* before the treatment. We called this a “short time” since cancer diagnosis.
- 49 people had a cancer diagnosis *6 months or more* before the treatment. We called this a “long time” since cancer diagnosis.



- All people had a type of cancer called solid tumors (cancers of the organs inside the body).
- All people received anidulafungin treatment for their fungal infection.
 - People received the drug by injection directly into a vein.
- After at least 5 or at least 10 days of treatment with anidulafungin, people could switch to a different medicine taken by mouth. Treatment for the infection lasted for 14 days or more for up to 42 days.

What did we find?

In people who had cancer for a short time or a long time, we found:



no change in how well anidulafungin cured ICC infections



anidulafungin cured ICC in about 7 out of 10 people in both groups

- We also found that adverse events of anidulafungin treatment
 - were mostly mild or moderate in both groups of people
 - happened similarly often in the two groups.

The types of adverse events were similar to those already known with anidulafungin treatment.



About 9 out of 10 people in both groups reported side effects

the most common adverse events were:

DIARRHEA
NAUSEA
VOMITING

Who sponsored the research?

The six studies in the pooled analysis were sponsored by Pfizer. Anidulafungin is a Pfizer product approved to treat ICC. Pfizer would like to thank all of the people who took part in these studies.

Title of the manuscript on which the summary is based:

Invasive Candidiasis in Patients with Solid Tumors Treated with Anidulafungin: A Post Hoc Analysis of Efficacy and Safety of Six Pooled Studies

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Further information

Anidulafungin is approved to treat ICC, which is discussed in this summary. This summary reports the combined results of six studies, including patients with IC or candidemia treated with anidulafungin: NCT00496197; NCT00548262; NCT00537329; NCT00689338; NCT00806351; NCT00805740. These studies were conducted between 2007 and 2013. The results of these studies may differ from those of other studies, and researchers should make treatment decisions based on all available evidence. The results of individual studies may vary from these combined study results. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand whether a study drug works, how it works, and whether it is safe to prescribe to patients.

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