

KISQALI - In eBC - HCP

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KISQALI® (ribociclib) in eligible patients with HR+/HER2- early breast cancer

Indications:¹

- KISQALI in combination with an aromatase inhibitor (AI), is indicated for the adjuvant treatment of patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative early breast cancer at high risk of recurrence (see section 5.1 of the SmPC for eligibility criteria)

- In pre/perimenopausal women, or in men, the AI should be combined with a luteinising hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist

KISQALI is not recommended to be used in combination with tamoxifen.

For information on the safety profile of KISQALI in eBC, click [here](#).

Please consult your local [Summary of Product Characteristics](#) for the full KISQALI safety and tolerability profile.

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Now you can offer KISQALI + AI to a broad range of your HR+/HER2- eBC patients, including those with N1 and high-risk N0 disease^{*1,2}

- KISQALI + AI is indicated for the adjuvant treatment of patients with HR+/HER2- eBC at high risk of recurrence¹
- Eligible patients include those with lymph node-positive cancer (excluding microscopic nodal involvement) or, if no nodal involvement, either tumour size >5 cm or tumour size 2–5 cm with either grade 2 (and high genomic risk or Ki67 $\geq 20\%$) or grade 3¹

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KISQALI can be added as adjuvant treatment for up to 12 months after the start of ET²

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KISQALI + NSAID prevented 1 in 4 disease, recurrence or death events over 3 years vs placebo + NSAID (HR=0.75; 95% CI:0.62-0.91, p=0.0014; ARR=3.1%)^{1,3}

- In an exploratory 4-year analysis in HR+/HER2- eBC patients, KISQALI + NSAI was observed to reduce the risk of invasive disease, recurrence or death by 28.5% vs NSAI (HR=0.72; 95% CI: 0.61-0.84; $p < 0.0001$ [nominal p-value]; ARR=4.9%)⁴

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KISQALI + NSAI demonstrated a manageable and well characterised safety profile with no new safety signals identified at 4 years¹⁻⁴

- The most common adverse drug reactions (reported at a frequency $\geq 20\%$) in the dataset for which the frequency for KISQALI + AI exceeds the frequency for AI alone were neutropenia, infections, nausea, headache, fatigue, leukopenia and abnormal liver function tests¹

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Learn more about the efficacy of KISQALI in eBC

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*KISQALI was evaluated in a randomised, open-label, multicentre Phase III clinical study in the treatment of pre-/postmenopausal women, and of men, with HR+/HER2- eBC with anatomic Stage II or III irrespective of nodal status at high risk of recurrence in combination with an NSAI (letrozole or anastrozole) versus NSAI alone that was:¹

- Anatomic stage group IIB-III, or
- Anatomic stage group IIA that is either:
 - Node positive or
 - Node negative, with:
 - Histologic Grade 3, or
 - Histologic Grade 2, with any of the following criteria:
 - Ki67 \geq 20%
 - High risk by gene signature testing

AI, aromatase inhibitor; ARR, annualised relapse rate; CI, confidence interval; eBC, early breast cancer; ET, endocrine therapy; HER2-, human epidermal growth receptor 2 negative; HR, hazard ratio; HR+, hormone receptor-positive; LHRH, luteinising hormone-releasing hormone; NSAI, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory.

References

1. KISQALI® (ribociclib) Summary of Product Characteristics.
2. Hortobagyi GN, et al. *Ann Oncol* 2024. DOI: 10.1016/j.annonc.2024.10.015.
3. Slamon DJ, et al. *New Engl J Med* 2024;390(12):1080-1091.
4. Fasching PA, et al. Oral LBA13. European Society for Medical Oncology Congress 2024, 13-17 September, Barcelona, Spain.

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. Adverse events should also be reported to Novartis online through the pharmacovigilance intake (PVI) tool at www.novartis.com/report, or alternatively email medinfo.uk@novartis.com or call 01276 698370.

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