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Adverse Effects of Gemcitabine: a Descriptive Study

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SUMMARY. Gemcitabine is a chemotherapy drug that destroys rapidly dividing cells, such as cancer cells. It is used to treat a variety of cancer types. Gemcitabine causes several side effects that should be reported to a healthcare professional as soon as possible. This retrospective descriptive analysis looked at all reported adverse drug events associated with gemcitabine that were submitted to FAERS. All reports submitted by the end of June 2024 were included in the study. There were 28590 reports reported up till the end of June 2024. The majority of the reports (95.81%) were provided by healthcare professionals. The most reported adverse events were progressed disease (11.81%), thrombocytopenia (8.40%), neutropenia (7.53%), anemia (6.77%), pyrexia (5.90%), ineffective drug (5.84%), off label use (5.42%). When used in clinical settings, gemcitabine should be continuously monitored for the onset of side effects, particularly hematological issues.

RESUMEN. La gemcitabina es un fármaco de quimioterapia que destruye las células que se dividen rápidamente, como las células cancerosas. Se utiliza para tratar diversos tipos de cáncer. La gemcitabina provoca varios efectos secundarios que deben notificarse a un profesional sanitario lo antes posible. Este análisis descriptivo retrospectivo examinó todos los eventos adversos notificados asociados con la gemcitabina que se enviaron a FAERS. Se incluyeron en el estudio todos los informes enviados hasta finales de junio de 2024. Se notificaron 28 590 informes hasta finales de junio de 2024. La mayoría de los informes (95,81 %) fueron proporcionados por profesionales sanitarios. Los eventos adversos más notificados fueron progresión de la enfermedad (11,81 %), trombocitopenia (8,40 %), neutropenia (7,53 %), anemia (6,77 %), pirexia (5,90 %), fármaco ineficaz (5,84 %), uso fuera de etiqueta (5,42 %). Cuando se utiliza en entornos clínicos, la gemcitabina debe controlarse continuamente para detectar la aparición de efectos secundarios, en particular problemas hematológicos.

KEYWORDS: adverse events, FAERS, gemcitabine, reporting.

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