INTRODUCTION

Pancreatic cancer has high mortality rates, secondary mainly to late diagnosis and its aggressive behavior. This neoplasm represents 2% of all cancers diagnosed in Brazil and accounts for 4% of all cancer-related deaths.1

Currently, there are no options regarding chemotherapy drugs to treat pancreatic cancer, and until recently, gemcitabine was the basically the main standard.

Newly, treatment schemes such as FOLFORINOX (a combination of leucovorin, fluorouracil, irinotecan, oxaliplatin) and also OFF (leucovorin, fluorouracil and oxaliplatin) are widely used. Questions remain, however, as to which sequence would be the best therapeutic choice, or in which line to use each scheme.

Since these are fairly recent treatments (FOLFORINOX pivotal study was only publish in 2013), there is a lack of real-world data showing how patients are actually treated and which chemotherapy sequence is imposed.

The goal of this study is to determine the pattern of care for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer, based on real-world data in Brazil.