**INTRODUCTION**

- **Background**: Brain tumor SN38 exposure after etirinotecan pegol appears responsible for prolonged survival.

**PLASMA AND BRAIN TUMOR EXPOSURE**

- **Comparison to Irinotecan**: Etirinotecan Pegol Accumulates in Breast Cancer Brain Metastases and Prolongs Survival in an Experimental Model of Brain Metastases

**SURVIVAL MODEL RESULTS**

- **Comparison to Irinotecan**: Etirinotecan Pegol Causes Regression of Established Triple Negative Breast Cancer Brain Metastases

**METHODS**

- **Pharmacokinetics and Brain Tumor Distribution**
- **Survival Study**: This study was conducted with the consent of all animal caregivers and the approval of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, as well as the 1996 NIH Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.

**RESULTS**

- **Comparisons to Irinotecan**: Drug Distribution in Brain Metastases
- **Number of Brain Metastases**: Patently obvious to an experienced histopathologist (0 to 100 mm²), with 100% (n = 18) of vehicle animals succumbing to disease 21 days post-start of treatment.

**DISCUSSION**

- **Comparison to Irinotecan**: Drug Distribution in Brain Metastases
- **Number of Brain Metastases**: Patently obvious to an experienced histopathologist (0 to 100 mm²), with 100% (n = 18) of vehicle animals succumbing to disease 21 days post-start of treatment.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- **Comparison to Irinotecan**: Drug Distribution in Brain Metastases
- **Number of Brain Metastases**: Patently obvious to an experienced histopathologist (0 to 100 mm²), with 100% (n = 18) of vehicle animals succumbing to disease 21 days post-start of treatment.