

Doxifluridine, Cisplatin

# Doxifluridine, Cisplatin

2002 6



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,

-

.

	.....	1
I.	.....	4
II.	.....	8
1.	.....	8
2.	.....	8
가.	.....	8
.	.....	9
.	.....	9
.	.....	10
.	.....	10

III. ....11

1. ....11

2. ....13

3. ....15

4. ....15

5. ....16

IV. ....17

V. ....20

.....22

.....26

1.	.....	13
2.	.....	14

1.	.....	11
2.	.....	12
3.	.....	16



## Doxifluridine, Cisplatin

2 . , , , .

가

2	5	30% -49%	3	10 -
30%	2	32 -59%	3	29 -
45%				
5	30 -70%			

,

.

가

3 , 4 2 가 .

가

가 가 .

5 -FU, methotrexate, mitomycin, doxorubicin, nitrosourea

20% , 30% -50%

5'-deoxy-5-fluoridine  
 (doxifluridine, 5'-DFUR) 5-FU 5'-  
 DFUR thymidine  
 phosphorylase 5-FU 5'-DFUR

5-FU 5-FU ribonucleotide diphosphate  
 reductase 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine-5'-phosphate (F-  
 dUMP) 5'-DFUR

5-FU 10-15  
 1980 cisplatin  
 가 5-FU

1997 1 1999 12  
 doxifluridine,  
 cisplatin

doxifluridine, cisplatin  
 117 43%  
 가 3 60%, 4 57%  
 52%가  
 12% WHO 3  
 22% 3 ,

doxifluridine, cisplatin  
 가

FP(5 -FU, cisplatin)

2

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: , , doxifluridine, cisplatin

# Doxifluridine, Cisplatin

< >

## I.

, , ,

. 가  
가

가

2

.<sup>1,2</sup>

가

가

.  
가 가

40%

가

.<sup>3</sup>

가 가

2

5

가

30 -49%

3

10 -30%

.4

2

32 -59%

3

29 -45%

.5

5

30 -70%

.6

.7

.8

1998

UICC -TNM

.9

가

가

가

.1,10

가

가

3

2

가

가

cell-kill kinetics

.11

가

4-6

Fisher<sup>12</sup>

가 가

<sup>13</sup>

Hallisey<sup>14</sup>

, FAM(5-FU, adriamycin, mitomycin)

5

가

Jaskesz<sup>15</sup>

picibanil, mitomycin-C, 5-FU, arabinoside C

4.5

가

<sup>16</sup>

가

가

<sup>17</sup>

5-FU,

methotrexate, mitomycin-C, doxorubicin, nitrosourea

20%

30-50%

<sup>18</sup>

5' -deoxy -5 -fluoridine (doxifluridine, 5' -DFUR) 5 -FU  
 . 5' -DFUR  
 thymidine phosphorylase 5 -FU .  
 5' -DFUR  
 5 -FU . 5 -FU ribonucleotide  
 diphosphate reductase 5 -fluoro -2' -deoxyuridine -5' -  
 phosphate (F -dUMP) . 5' -  
 DFUR 5 -FU 10 -15  
 .<sup>19</sup> Ahn <sup>20</sup> 가  
 19 5' -DFUR cisplatin  
 27.7% .  
 5' -DFUR cisplatin 가 .<sup>20</sup>  
 Takiguchi <sup>21</sup> 5' -DFUR 5 -  
 FU  
 5' -DFUR  
 . 1980 cisplatin  
 가 5 -FU  
 .<sup>22,23</sup>  
 doxifluridine, cisplatin .

## II.

1.

1997 1 1999 12

18 -70

(adenocarcinoma)

가 - (M1 )

(Hemoglobin  $\geq 10\text{g/dL}$ , WBC  $\geq 4000/\text{mm}^3$ , platelet  $\geq 100,000/\text{mm}^3$ , Creatinine  $< 2.0\text{mg/dL}$ ) 가

70 ,

2.

가.

1997 1 1999 12



1998 Japanese Classification of Gastric Carcinoma -2nd English Edition - Upper third, Middle third, Lower third .<sup>24</sup>

1997 Union International Contra la Cancrum (UICC) . 1997 5 N -stage 가 .

4

5

Cisplatin 80mg/m<sup>2</sup>

가 25%

60mg/m<sup>2</sup>

가 60mg/m<sup>2</sup>

40mg/m<sup>2</sup>

50mg/m<sup>2</sup>

4

6

Cisplatin

, , 가

WHO 2  
 80% . 3  
 1 . 3  
 1  
 .  
 Doxifluridine 1 600mg 900mg  
 cisplatin  
 6 . 가  
 900mg  
 600mg .  
 .  
 WHO 가 .

Window SPSS package(version  
 10.0) . Kaplan-Meier method, log rank test, Cox  
 regression . p-value 0.05 .

III.

1.

1997 1 1999 12

117 .

1 117 . 가

79% 54 . stage

II가 13 1 stage III stage

IV 85 , 19 . 2

(tubular adenocarcinoma) 90

.1

(117)		
	83	79%
	34	21%
( )	28 - 70	
	54	
	68	58%
	49	42%
II	13	11%
III	85	73%
IV	19	16%

.2

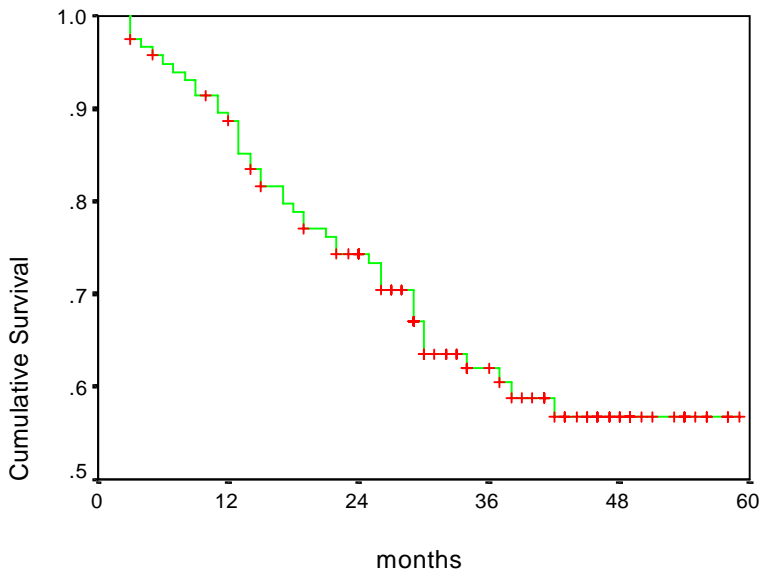
(117)		
Borrman		
I	5	4%
II	21	13%
III	74	68%
IV	17	15%
upper third	9	8%
middle third	45	38%
lower third	56	48%
whole stomach	7	6%
5cm	44	38%
5cm	73	62%
T		
1	1	<1%
2	12	10%
3	94	80%
4	10	9%
N		
0	15	13%
1	41	35%
2	47	40%
3	14	12%
Tubular	90	77%
Papillary	1	<1%
Mucinous	6	5%
signet ring cell	20	17%

well differentiated 3 , moderately differentiated 33 , poorly differentiated 54 .

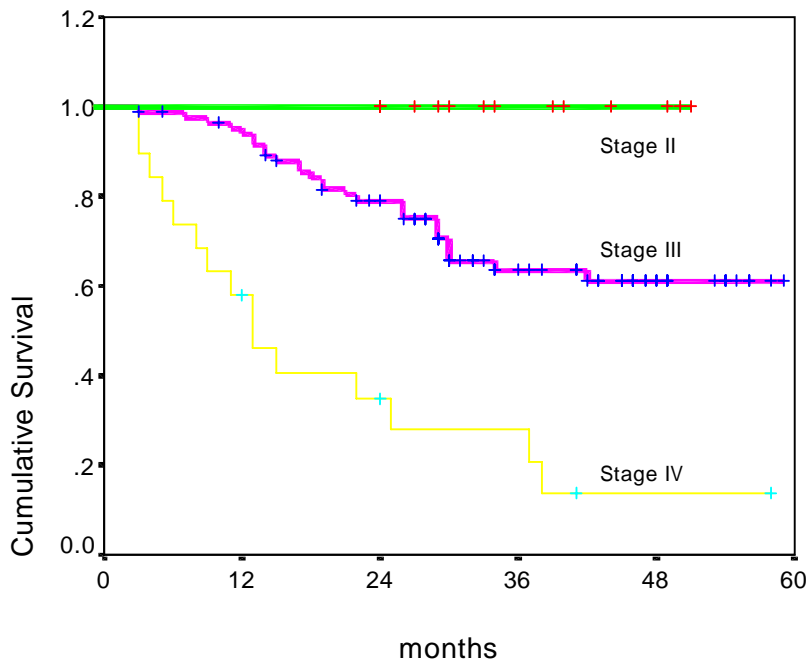
2.

7-56

15 .  
cisplatin 60mg/m<sup>2</sup> 36 , 80mg/m<sup>2</sup> 60 ,  
40mg/m<sup>2</sup> 9 , 50mg/m<sup>2</sup> 12 . Doxifluridine 600mg  
가 86 31  
900mg . 6  
60 21 ,  
14 , 22 . 1  
. 3 60%, 4  
56% .



1. Overall survival



## 2. Survival by stage

2		. stage II	3
100%	Stage III	(p=0.02)	stage III, stage
IV	3	64%	20%
	.(p<0.01)	doxifluridine	600mg
cisplatin	60mg/m <sup>2</sup>	28	doxifluridine
600mg, cisplatin	80mg/m <sup>2</sup>	40	. stage
III	25	3	72%, 64%
	p-value 0.25		. 3
	60%		.

3.

WHO 3  
14 12%  
2 16 14%  
13 , 3  
3 26  
22% . 2  
5 4%

4.

3-59 29  
87% 102  
6 50  
33  
, , , , ,  
3 (6%)  
12 (24%), 32 (64%), 3 (6%)  
11 , 7  
50 19  
7 FAM 0-  
42 4.5  
9 6 74%





IV.

1 .<sup>25</sup>

가

mitomycin -C, doxorubicin, nitrosourea 5 -FU, methotrexate, Coombes <sup>26</sup>  
FAM

가

가 stage III IV 가 가  
30% .<sup>7</sup>  
. <sup>27</sup>  
5 -FU, cisplatin 1980

18  
 50 -60%  
 6  
 cisplatin  
 5' -deoxy -5 -fluoridine (doxifluridine, 5' -DFUR) 5 -FU  
 thymidine  
 phosphorylase 5 -FU  
 5 -  
 FU 5' -DFUR 5 -FU 10 -15  
 19  
 Doxifluridine, cisplatin 가  
 15 4 -8  
 3 60%, 4 56% 18 5 -FU,  
 cisplatin  
 2 63% Shimada  
 5  
 11 -67%  
 3 55 -69%, 5 29 -73% 1  
 51% 60  
 21  
 69%가 18 5 -FU, cisplatin  
 73%

WHO	3		12%,
3		22%	가
		doxifluridine, cisplatin	
	3	60%	FP(5-FU,
cisplatin)			
	가		
	가		

V.

				가
		2	5	30 -49%
3	10 -30%		2	32 -59%
3	29 -45%			

mitomycin, doxorubicin, notrosoarea  
 20% , 30% -50%

1980 cisplatin 가  
 5 -FU

doxifluridine, cisplatin

1997 1 1999 12

doxifluridine, cisplatin

doxifluridine,

cisplatin 117 .  
 3 60%, 4 56% .  
 51%가  
 12% WHO 3  
 22% 3 ,  
 .  
 doxifluridine, cisplatin  
 가  
 . 2



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18. , , , , , .  
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Abstract

**Adjuvant chemotherapy with doxifluridine and cisplatin  
after curative resection of advanced gastric cancer:  
a retrospective analysis**

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(Directed by Professor Si Young Song)

Gastric carcinoma is quite common and is the major cause of cancer -related death in Korea.

Curative surgical resection has been only effective treatment in advanced gastric cancer. For stage III, IV cancers, the risk of local -regional recurrence as well as distant failure is high. In western countries, the 5 -year survival rate for stage III gastric cancer is 10 -30%. In Japan the 5 -year survival rate for stage III gastric cancer is 29 -45%.

In western countries, postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy after curative resection of advanced gastric cancer has not proven to be effective against surgery alone. But in Japan, in contrast, there were a few papers which insisted the

effectiveness of postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy.

Until now, the therapeutic regimens widely used in advanced gastric cancer were, 5-FU, methotrexate, mitomycin, doxorubicin, nitrosourea.

Doxifluridine is the synthetic prodrug of 5-FU. Therapeutic index of doxifluridine is 10 to 15 times that of 5-FU. Anticancer effectiveness of cisplatin has been accepted since 1980 and synergistic effect with doxifluridine was confirmed in animal studies.

We, therefore, study the therapeutic effectiveness of doxifluridine and cisplatin for patients with advanced gastric cancer after curative resection. This study include patients who were treated with adjuvant chemotherapy with doxifluridine and cisplatin after curative resection of advanced gastric cancer at Shinchon Severance Hospital, Seoul, Korea, from Jan 1997 to Dec 1999.

There were total 117 patients included in this study. The overall 3-year survival was 60% and the 4-year survival was 56%. 12% of total patients showed hematologic toxicity grade III and IV by WHO criteria and 22% of total patients showd gastrointestinal toxicity grade III and IV.

In conclusion, adjuvant chemotherapy with doxifluridine and cisplatin in patients with advanced gastric cancer after curative resection was as effective and tolerable as other chemotherapeutic agents.

We hope that prospective and long term follow up study for postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy be undertaken.

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Key words : advanced gastric cancer, curative resection, adjuvant chemotherapy, doxifluridine, cisplatin