

Gemcitabine Cisplatin

Gemcitabine Cisplatin

2003 6

가

,

.

,

.

.

	1
.	3
.	5
1.	5
2.	5
3.	가	7
4.	8
5.	9
6.	가.....	9
.	10
.	17
.	22
	23
	29

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Gemcitabine Cisplatin

gemcitabine

cisplatin . 2002 4 2003

3

gemcitabine 1000mg/m² 4 1 , 8 15

 cisplatin 80mg/m² 1 .

가

 6 . 12 가

가가 가 10

 5

1 , 4 50%

28 .

Gemcitabine 667.9 mg/m²/week ,

88.2% . Cisplatin

1

17.5 mg/m²/week ,
87.5% . 12 36
WHO 3/4 가
2.8% 2.8% 가 5.6% .
gemcitabine cisplatin .

: , Gemcitabine, Cisplatin,

Gemcitabine Cisplatin

< >

.

4%

가

가

15%

가

.

가

6

1.

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU),

mitomycin C, methotrexate, etoposide, doxorubicine, nitrosurea,

cisplatin

가

2.

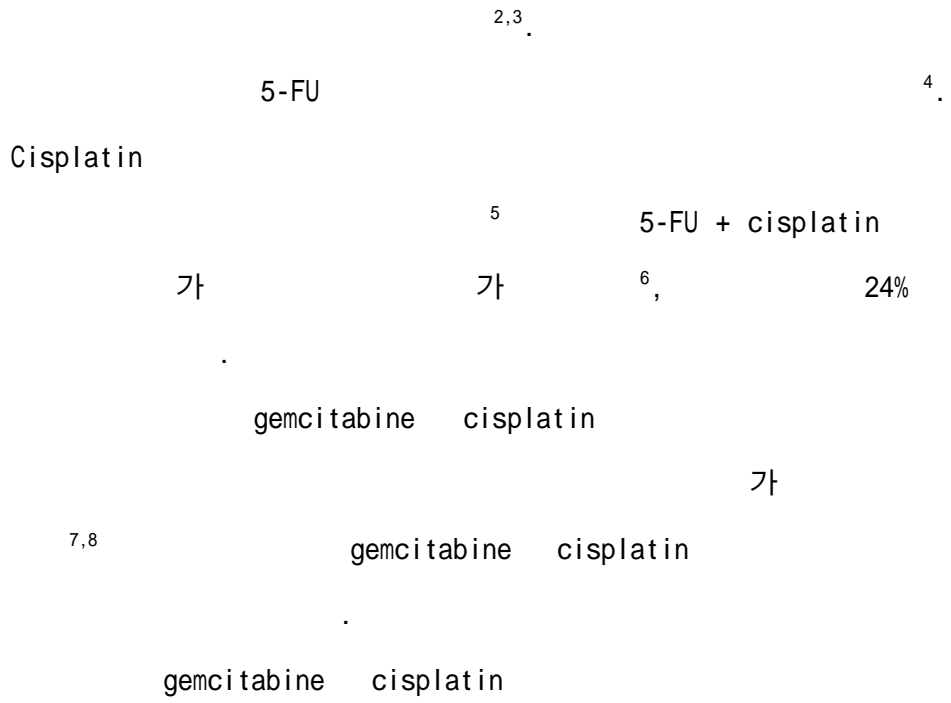
Gemcitabine deoxycytidine

nucleoside analogue DNA

.

,

3



1.

2002 4 2003 3

가. 75

가

가 1 X 1 cm 가

가 ECOG (Eastern Cooperative
Oncology Group Performance Status) 2

:

- 4000 uL

- 100,000 /uL

:

- 2 mg/dL

- ALT AST 5

:

- 1.5 mg/dL

2.

가. gemcitabine cisplatin 4
5

gencitabine 1000 mg/m² 1, 8, 15
 cisplatin 1 80 mg/m² .(Figure 1.)

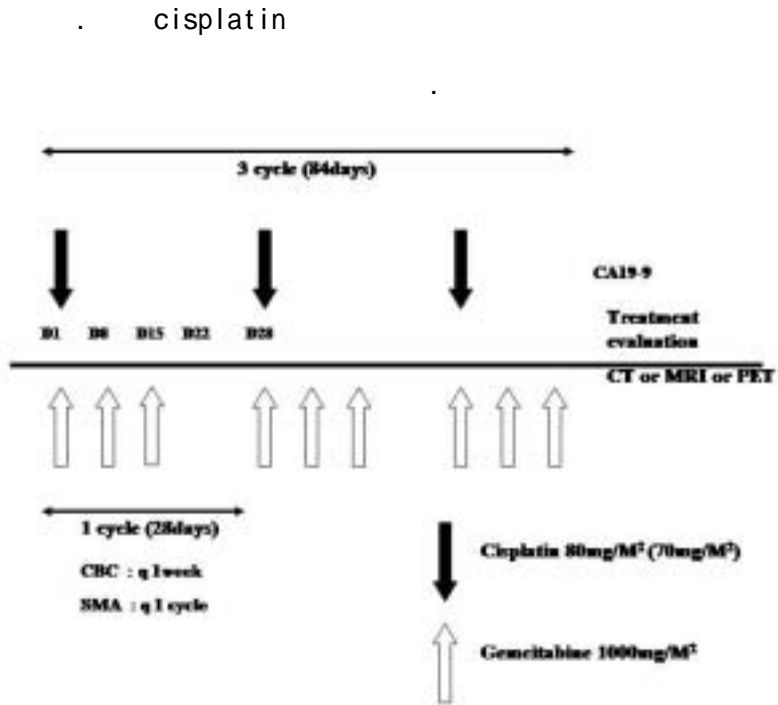


Figure 1. Treatment schedule

Cisplatin

가 2 mg/dL

가

3 가

, ,
, , 가 , gemcitabine

1 , 3

가 가

PET()

. CA 19-9 3

가

4.

3

가

. WHO

가

가

가

(2003 3)

(actual dose intensity)

가

(mg/m²/week)

..

(WHO)

가.

(CR : complete remission) :

가

가

가

(PR : partial remission) :

가

가

50%

. (SD : stable disease) : , ,

. (PR : progressive disease) : 가
가 25%
가 ,

5.

, , .
Kaplan-Meier method
log-rank test

6. 가.

WHO .

2002 4 2003 3
 12 .
 44-73 가 60 , 가 8 (66.7%), 가 4
 (33.3%) . ECOG 1 11 (91.7%), 2가 1
 (8.3%) . 6 (50%),
 5 (41.7%), 1 (8.3%) .
 (well) 2 (16.7%), (moderate)
 3 (25%), (poor) 5 (41.7%)
 가 2 (16.7%) .
 가 5 가 ,
 가 2 , , , , 가 1 ,
 1 .
 6 (50%)
 5-FU
 가 1 (8.3%)
 5 (41.7%) .(Table 1.)

Table 1. Characteristics of patients.

No. of patient	12
<i>Age (years)</i>	
Median	60
Range	44 - 73
<i>Sex</i>	
Male	8 (66.7%)
Female	4 (33.3%)
<i>Performance status (ECOG)</i>	
1	11 (91.7%)
2	1 (8.3%)
<i>Histological differentiations</i>	
Well	2 (16.7%)
Moderate	3 (25.0%)
Poor	5 (41.7%)
Not specified	2 (16.7%)
<i>Primary site</i>	
Gall bladder	6 (50.0%)
Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma	5 (41.7%)
Common bile duct	1 (8.3%)
<i>Metastasis site</i>	
Liver	2 (16.7%)
Lymph node	5 (41.7%)
Lung	1 (8.3%)
Bone	1 (8.3%)
Adrenal gland	1 (8.3%)
Peritoneum	1 (8.3%)
Carciniomatosis	1 (8.3%)
<i>Previous Treatment status</i>	
Naive	6 (50.0%)
Previous Treatment	
Recurrence	1 (8.3%)
Relapse	5 (41.7%)

Gemcitabine 667.9 mg/m²/week (; 216.9- 750.0) , 88.2% (; 28.9 - 100) . Cisplatin 17.5 mg/m²/week (; 6.36- 19.8) , 87.5% (; 31.8- 98.8) .(Table 2.)

Table 2. Dose intensity

	Dose intensity (range)
<i>Median Actual dose intensity(mg/m²/week)</i>	
Gemcitabine	667.9 (216.9 – 750.0)
Cisplatin	17.5 (6.36 - 19.8)
<i>Median Relative dose intensity (%)</i>	
Gemcitabine	88.2 (28.9 - 100)
Cisplatin	87.5 (31.8 – 98.8)

12 10 가 가가 가
 . WHO 10 가
 5 (50%) , 1
 , 4 50% .

(Table 3.)

CA 19-9 12 10 가 가 가
 5 50% .
 5 2
 50% . 2
 CA 19-9 , 1
 12

CA 19-9

(Figure 2.)

Table 3. Response of treatment.

Complete remission	0	(0 %)
Partial remission	5	(5 0 %)
Stable disease	1	(1 0 %)
Progressive disease	4	(4 0 %)
<hr/>		
Not evaluable (due to short term follow up)	2	(2 0 %)
<hr/>		
Response rate	5/10	(5 0 %)
Disease stabilization rate	6/10	(6 0 %)
Median response duration (weeks)	28	(4 - 36)

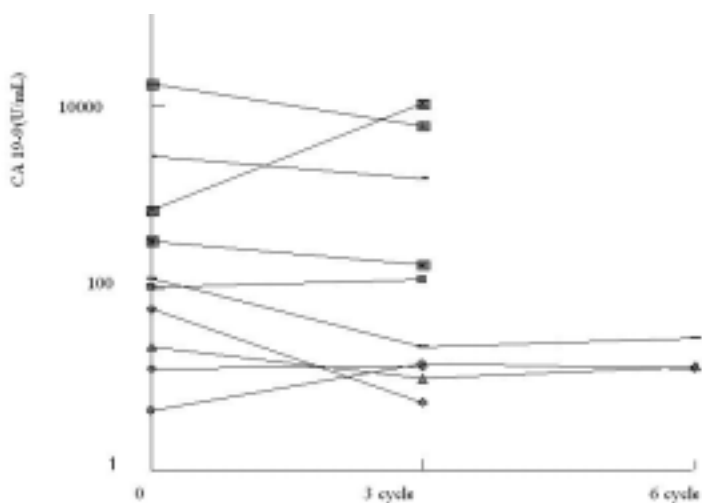


Figure 2. Trend of serum CA 19-9 level after gemcitabine and cisplatin chemotherapy.

Figure 3

3 cycle

50 %

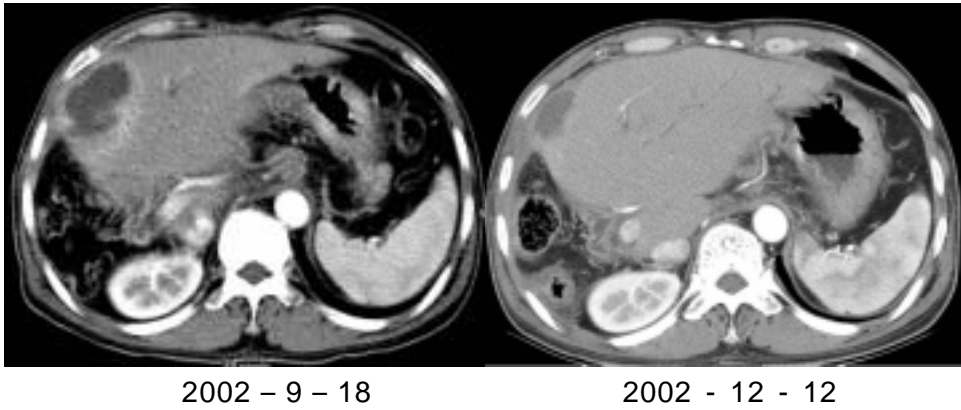


Figure 3. Abdominal computed tomography showing partial remission status of advanced gall bladder cancer after three cycle of chemotherapy.

12

36

가

가

WHO

3/4

가

2.8%

2.8%

가 5.6%

,

.(Table 4.)

Table 4. Toxicity of chemotherapy.

Toxicity	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)
Leukopenia	3(8.3%)	3(8.3%)	0(0%)	1(2.8%)
Anemia	5(13.9%)	7(20%)	1(2.8%)	0(0%)
Thrombocytopenia	2(5.6%)	2(5.6%)	2(5.6%)	0(0%)
Nausea/Vomiting	8(22.2%)	4(11.1%)	1(2.8%)	0(0%)
Diarrhea	5(13.9%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Hepatotoxicity	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Nephrotoxicity	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Bleeding	1(2.8%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Total 36 cycle of Chemotherapy				

, ECOG, , ,

Kaplan-Maier method

28 (Figure 3.),

31 .(Figure 4.)

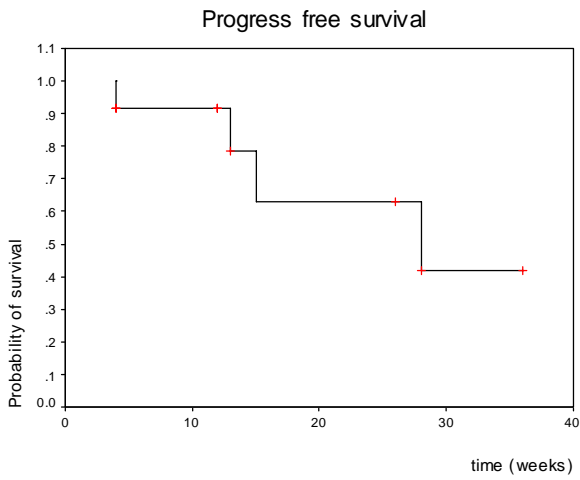


Figure 4. Progress free survival of the 10 patients with median survival of 28 weeks (95% CI 2.7 – 53.4 Weeks).

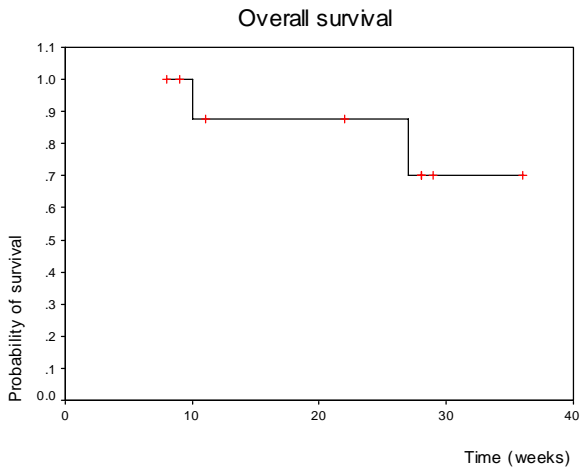


Figure 5. Overall survival of 12 patients with mean survival of 31.2 weeks

가 9. 가 , 가 15% , 가 4% 가 , 가 5-FU mitomycin C, methotrexate, etoposide, doxorubicine, nitrosurea, cisplatin, gemcitabine 2. 5-FU 가 . 5-FU 0-24% 10-13, 가 1994 Takada 13 18 5-FU streptozocin, doxorubicin, cisplatin . 1986 Moertel 14 40 5-FU, doxorubicin, BCNU 40%

, Patt¹⁵ 5FU interferon-alpha-2b
32 11 (34%)

gemcitabine deoxycytidine analogue DNA
, apoptosis . 1996

gemcitabine 가 ,
. gemcitabine

1 4560 mg/m²

16,17

Gemcitabine 8% 60%

가 18-22 . 2가 gemcitabine 4

1000 mg/m² 1 , 8 , 15

22%, 36% . Kubicka²⁰ 7

1000 mg/m²/week 4

1,8,15 30% .

Dobri la - Dintinjara²¹ gemcitabine 7 1000 mg/m²

, Penz²² 2000 mg/m² 2

18, 32% . 2000 mg/m² 2

가 , grade 4

4

1000 mg/m² 1 , 8 15 .

Gemcitabine

, gemcitabine leukovorin, 5FU
, gemcitabine Mitomycin-C
19,23, 36% 28%

Cisplatin

Ravry²⁴ 9
, Okeda⁵ 가
13 1 (8%), cisplatin

가 가 cisplatin, 5FU, epirubicin
25-27, 0, 29, 33%

가 Keto²⁵ 가 4
cisplatin, 5FU, epirubicin

가
Ducreux cisplatin 5FU²⁸ 24%

, Yahuda¹⁵ cisplatin, 5FU, Interferon alpha-2b,
doxorubicine 21.1%

cisplatin

가

gemcitabine cisplatin

Peters²⁹ in vitro

, mouse gemcitabine
cisplatin , in vitro
가 , in vivo
additive effect 가 .

gemcitabine cisplatin
3가 가 30,31,32, 9%-53%
가 .
50% 2 가
6 cycle

gemcitabine cisplatin
cisplatin .
3/4 41% 가 15.
3/4 가 2.8% 가
5.6%, 2.8%

gemcitabine 88.2%,
cisplatin 87.5%

6

CA 19-9

5

2

CA 19-9 가

CA 19-9

CA 19-9 가

가

.

가

	gemcitabine	cisplatin	
2002	3	2003	4
	gemcitabine	cisplatin	50%
	.		28
.	WHO	3/4	가
	2.8%	2.8%	가 5.6%

Gemcitabine cisplatin

가

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Abstract

Gemcitabine and cisplatin in the treatment of advanced biliary tract cancer

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The efficacy and survival were evaluated in advanced biliary tract carcinoma patients treated with gemcitabine plus cisplatin chemotherapy.

Twelve patients with locally unresectable or metastatic biliary tract cancer were enrolled. Gemcitabine was intravenously infused on days 1, 8 and 15 with a dose of 1000 mg/m², and cisplatin on day 1 with a dose of 80 mg/m² every four weeks. A total of six cycles of chemotherapy was performed, but in case of disease progression, chemotherapy was terminated.

Ten patients were available for response evaluation. Five patients experienced partial response, 1 had stable disease, and disease progression was noted in 4, showing an overall response of 50%. Median progress-free survival was 28 weeks. (2-54 weeks, 95%

CI). The median delivered dose was 667.9 mg/m²/week for gemcitabine and 17.5 mg/m²/week for cisplatin, corresponding to a relative dose intensity of 88.2% and 87.5% respectively. Hematologic toxicities were grade 4 neutropenia in 1 patient (2.8%), grade 3 anemia in 1 patient (2.8%), and grade 3 thrombocytopenia in 2 patient (5.6%) during a total of 35 cycles of chemotherapy. These results suggest that gemcitabine and cisplatin combination chemotherapy is a potentially effective, safe, and well tolerated regimen for treating patients with advanced biliary tract cancer and gall bladder cancer.

Key Words : Biliary tract cancer, Gemcitabine, Cisplatin,
Combination chemotherapy.