Tailored dose chemotherapy and the relationship with PK.

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2006 Fiscal Year Final Research Report Summary

Tailored dose chemotherapy and the relationship with PK.

Research Project

Project/Area Number

17591382

Research Category

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)

Allocation Type

Single-year Grants

Section

一般

Research Field

Digestive surgery

Research Institution

Kanazawa University

Principal Investigator

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Project Period (FY)

2005 – 2006

Keywords

tailored dose chemotherapy / AUC / SNP / Gastric Cancer / Paclitaxel / CPT-11

Research Abstract

We developed and established a new dose-finding system, the individualized maximum repeatable dose (iMRD), suitable to induce prolonged TTP rather than tumor shrinkage, which is determined by toxicity grade 1 marrow depression. We applied this system in weekly paclitaxel therapy for・21 metastatic gastric cancer patients as second line. We determined the iMRD at the 5th week, after weekly dose adjustments. We started at 60 mg/m^2 of paclitaxel

and repeated the treatment with an increase or a decrease of 10 mg/m^2 each week, if toxicity was 0 or more than grade 1, respectively. Moreover, we studied the correlation between iMRD and AUC at 60 mg/m2 of paclitaxel in 11 patients. The iMRD of weekly gemcitabine was 40 mg/m^2 in 1 patient, 50 mg/m^2 in 6 patients, 60 mg/m^2 in 6 patients, 70 mg/m^2 in 4 patients, and 80 mg/m^2 in 1 patient, demonstrating significant differences among individual patients. Grade 3 marrow depression occurred in 2 patients (9.5%). Of these 21 patients, 5 (23.8%), 12 (57.2%) and 4 (19.0%) patients showed PR, SD and PD, respectively. The median of TTP and survival was 5.0 months and 9.5 months, respectively. Means of AUC of the patients whose iMRD were less than 50 mg/m^2 (n=3), 50 mg/m^2 or 60 mg/m^2(n=4), more than 60 mg/m^2(n=3) were 4133, 3721, and 2057 ng/ml*hr, respectively. There were reverse correlation between iMRD and AUC. These results suggest that iMRD is a simple method to determine an individual's tailored dose for chemotherapy and could be the optimal dose for patients with non-curable cancers such as metastatic stomach cancer, and could be predicted by AUC of the starting dose.

Research Products (12 results)

All | 2006 | 2005 | Other

All | Journal Article (11 results) | Book (1 results)

[Journal Article] Role of CXCL12/CXCR4 axis in Peritoneal Carcinomatosis of Gastric Cancer. 2006

[Journal Article] Role of CXCL12/CXCR4 axis in Peritoneal Carcinomatosis of Gastric Cancer. 2006

[Journal Article] Effect of adjuvant immunochemotherapy with Coriolus versicolor mycelium-derived polysccharide K for colon cancer with oncogine beta-catenin activation. 2006

[Journal Article] A pilot study of individualized maximum repeatable dose (iMRD),a new dose finding system, of weekly gemcitabine for patients with metastatic pancreas cancer. 2005

[Journal Article] Preoperative CEA and PPD values as prognostic factors for immunochemotherapy using PSK and 5-FU. 2005

[Journal Article] Chemotherapy under cachectic conditions and the possibility of cachexia-controlled chemotherapy. 2005

[Journal Article] Antibody against Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor(VEGF) Inhibits Angiogenic Swithch and Liver Metastasis in Orthotopic Xenograft Model with Site-dependent Expression of VEGF. 2005

[Journal Article] A pilot study of individualized maximum repeatable dose (iMRD), a new dose finding system, of weekly gemcitabine for patients with metastatic pancreas cancer. 2005

[Journal Article] Preoperative CEA and PPD values as prognostic factors for immunochemotherapy using PSK and 5-FU 2005

[Journal Article] Antibody against Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) Inhibits Angiogenic Switch and Liver Metastasis in Orthotopic Xenograft Model with Site-dependent Expression of VEGF. 2005

[Journal Article] Effect of adjuvant immunochemotherapy with Coriolus versicolor mycelium-derived polysccharide K for colon cancer with oncogine beta-catenin activation

[Book] Tumor dormancy therapyの実際 2005

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