

5 Fluorouracil

Doxifluridine

Prospective Randomized Trial Comparing Intravenous 5 Fluorouracil and Oral Doxifluridine as Preoperative Concurrent Chemoradiation for Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer

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Purpose: Preoperative radiation treatment with concomitant intravenous infusion of 5-fluorouracil has been known to be effective in shrinking and downstaging the tumor. Treatment with Doxifluridine (synthetic 5-deoxynucleoside derivative) medication prolongs drug exposure to tumor tissue, so it can be considered synergistic to concurrent radiotherapy. Intravenous 5-FU and oral Doxifluridine were compared with respect to tumor response, toxicity, and quality of life of patients. **Methods:** Twenty eight patients with rectal cancer, staged as over T3N1 or T4 by transrectal ultrasonography between July 1997 and December 1998 were included. Intravenous 5-FU (450 mg/m²/day) and leucovorin (20 mg/m²) was given for five consecutive days during first and fifth weeks of irradiation therapy (50.4 Gy) (N=14). Oral Doxifluridine (700 mg/m²/day) and leucovorin (20 mg/m²) was given daily during radiation treatment (N=14). Quality of life was scored according to twenty two activity items (good: > 77, fair: > 58, poor: < 57). Surgical resection was performed four weeks after completion of concurrent chemoradiation treatment. Tumor response was classified as CR (Complete Response), PR (Partial Response: 50% diminution of tumor volume or downstaging), or NR (No Response). **Results:** Tumor response was CR: 3/14 (21.4%), PR: 7/14 (50%) and NR: 4/14 (28.6%) in IV arm versus CR: 2/14 (14.2%), PR: 6/14 (42.9%) and NR: 6/14 (42.9%) in oral arm (p=0.16, 0.23, 0.24, respectively). Quality of life was poor (36.4% vs 33.3%), fair and good (63.6% vs 66.7%, respectively) between IV arm and oral arm. Systemic recurrence during follow up periods was 1/14 (7.1%) in IV arm and 2/14 (14.3%) in oral arm, respectively (p=0.307). One local recurrence was observed in oral arm. Hematologic toxicity was 3/14 (21.4%) in IV arm versus 4/14 (28.5%) in oral arm, respectively. Gastrointestinal toxicity was 2/14 (14.3%) versus 5/14 (35.7%) and stomatitis was observed in IV arm (1/14, 7.1%) **Conclusion:** Oral doxifluridine based chemotherapy shows a comparable tumor response and oncologic results, but there was no benefits as far as quality of life and toxicity were concerned. (JKSCP 2000;16:469-473)

Key Words: Rectal cancer, Preoperative chemoradiation, Intravenous 5 fluorouracil, Oral doxifluridine, 5 Fluorouracil

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1999

가

70% 가) (. 가) (가 50% 가) , (가) , . WHO 22가 (1 가 5) 25 57 , 58 76 , 77 .¹⁴ 가 .^{1,2,9} 가 .^{6,7} 가 .¹⁻⁵ 가 .

Chi-square test

5 Fluorouracil (5-FU)

가 1) 가 8/6) 50.2 , 57.2 (1 : 가 9/5, 12,13 5-FU 2 : 가 8/6) 50.2 , 57.2 Doxifluridine (Furtulon, Roche) 1 가 5 , 7 , 1 , 1 2 4 , 9 , 1 . T3N1(1 : 9 , 2 : 10) , T4N0(1

1997 7 1998 12

MRI

T4 T3N1 가 5 mm , low echogenic . 5 Fluorouracil (1 =14) 5 FU 450 mg/m²/day leucovorin 20 mg/m²/day (4,500 5,040 cGy) . Doxifluridine (Furtulon) (2 =14) Doxifluridine 700 mg/m²/day leucovorin 20 mg/m²/day . 가 4 MRI 가 2 가

Table 1. Patient characteristics

	IV arm (n=14)	Oral arm (n=14)
Sex		
Male	9	8
Female	5	6
Mean age	50.2	57.2
Type of operation		
APR	5	4
LAR	7	9
Hartmann	1	0
CAA	1	1
Preoperative stage		
T3N1	9	10
T4N0	2	1
T4N1	3	3

APR = Abdominoperineal Resection; LAR = Low Anterior Resection; CAA = Coloanal anastomosis; T4 = In case of adjacent organ invasion such as prostate gland, seminal vesicle and posterior vaginal wall.

Table 2. Tumor response

Tumor response	IV arm (N=14)	Oral arm (N=14)
Non response*	4 (28.6%)	6 (42.9%)
Partial response [†]	7 (50%)	6 (42.9%)
Complete response [‡]	3 (21.4%)	2 (14.2%)

Partial response = 50% diminution of tumor volume or downstaging; Complete response = no microscopic evidence of tumor.

*p = 0.247, [†] P = 0.235, [‡] P = 0.168.

Table 3. Quality of life score

Quality of life score	IV arm (n=11)	Oral arm (n=12)
Poor	4	4
Fair and good	7	8

Poor = 4/ 11 (36.4%) versus 4/ 12 (33.3%); Fair and good = 7/ 11 (63.6%) versus 8/ 12 (66.7%).

: 2 , 2 : 1), T4N1(1 : 3 , 2 : 3)

(Table 1). 1

3/ 14 (21.4%), 7/ 14 (50%), 4/ 14 (28.6%)
2 2/ 14 (14.2%), 6/ 14 (42.9%)

(P > 0.05)(Table 2).

2)

1 4/ 11 (36.4%), 2
4/ 12 (33.3%), 가 1 7/ 11 (63.6%),
2 8/ 12 (66.7%) 가 (P > 0.05)
(Table 3).

3) 가

(grade I and II) 2/ 14 (14.3%),
3/ 14 (21.4%) . Grade III
1 (grade
I and II) 2/ 14 (14.3%), 5/ 14 (35.7%)
(grade I) 1 가 1 (Table 4).

4)

1 1 (7.1%), 2 2 (14.3%)가
2 1 (7.1%)가

Table 4. Toxicity profiles

	IV arm (n=14)	Oral arm (n=14)
Leukopenia		
Grade I and II	2 (14.3%)	3 (21.4%)
Grade III	1 (7.1%)	1 (7.1%)
Diarrhea		
Grade I and II	2 (14.3%)	5 (35.7%)
Stomatitis	1 (7.1%)	0

Table 5. Rate of recurrences

Recurrence	IV arm (n=14)	Oral arm (n=14)
Local	0	1 (7.1%)
Systemic	1 (7.1%)	2 (14.3%)*

*p = 0.307.

(P=0.307)(Table 5).

5 fluorouracil
leucovorin cisplatinum , mitomycin
60 70%,
17 29% .¹⁻⁵
FU .^{8,9} Takahashi ¹⁰
5 Fluorouracil
Galandiuk ⁹
5-FU
가 , Pokorney ⁸ 5-FU
mitomycin . Saito ¹¹ 5-FU
750 mg
compliance
가
5 FU 1 continuous

infusion (protracted infusion)

12,13,17-19

compliance가

가 fluoropyri-
midines Doxifluridine (Furtulon) UFT
(tegafur and uracil)
compliance가

가 Minsky ¹ grade 3 4
Chen ² grade 4 6% grade 3
, 13% grade 3
grade 3
grade 1 2
가 grade 1 2
1 14.3%, 2 35.7% 5-FU

가 Doxifluridine (5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine, dFUR)
pyrimidine phosphorylase
5-FU
36.4%, 33.3% 가
16,17 doxifluridine 가
5-FU 5-FU 30% 가
17 5-FU가
가 5-FU 가
biochemical modulator leucovorin, alpha in-
terferon, methotrexate
가 가
leucovorin
20 mg/m²/day
5-FU 4 5 5 5-FU leucovorin Doxifluridine
5-FU leucovorin
compliance, 가 가
10-13 5-FU 5-FU 가
5-FU 5-FU 8-10
6,7
71% 51.7% 가
5-FU
Minsky ¹ 91%
, 9% , Chari ⁵ 27%
49%
doxifluridine

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