

* . * . † . * . * . * , * . * . † . * . ‡ ‡

_____ :
 _____ :1994 10 1998 4 VIP
 (etoposide, ifosfamide, cis-platin) EP (etoposide, cis-platin) 3
 46
 2Gy 44Gy 6 10MV X-ray 가
 4 4.5 , 10 25 Gy
 SWOG Kaplan-Meier
 _____ : 16 (:2 41). 3
 30 (65%) , 22 23 (50%), 17 (37%),
 9 (20%) , 9 (20%), 5 (11%),
 246 1 (2%) 58 . 3
 8 , 21 8.3
 가 10 가 4 가 6 , 17
 23 , 1 , 2 , 4 가 79%, 45% 55%, 32% .

_____ :
 1 , 2 ,
 : , ,

CAV (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine) , EP (etoposide, cisplatin)
 . Ifosfamide Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group(ECOG) study CAV 가 ,1) Hoosier Oncology Group(HOG) study ifosfamide VIP (etoposide, ifosfamide, cisplatin) 가 .2) 1/3

1998 10 9 1998 12 15

(complete response 50 60%, overall response rate 80 95%) , 2 15 40% .3)

EP

8 :

1994 10 1998 4

46 38

76 39:7 4) III 가 37 I 가 3 , II 가 6 , (Table 1). 60 . AJCC TNM

. 45

. 46 2 (mixed type) , 1

X- , CT , 가

Table 1. Patient's Characteristics

Characteristics	No. of Patients (%)
Age	
30 39	2 (4)
40 49	6 (13)
50 59	14 (30)
60 69	18 (39)
70	6 (13)
Sex	
Male	39 (85)
Female	7 (15)
Stage	
IA	0 (0)
IB	3 (7)
IIA	0 (0)
IIB	6 (13)
IIIA	18 (39)
IIIB	19 (41)

3 Performance Score)가 0 2 (ECOG

4

43

VIP

3

EP

3

(Table 2). VIP

1 etoposide 100mg/ m2/day 5 , ifosfamide 1g/m2/day 2 , cisplatin 100 mg/ m2/day 1 . EP 1 etoposide 120mg/m2/day 3 , cisplatin 60mg/m2/day 1

SWOG

10MV X-ray

- 2

44Gy 4.5

2Gy

14 50Gy(:44Gy)

36

Table 2. Treatment Details

Treatment Details	No. of Patients (%)
Chemotherapy regimen	
VIP*	43 (93)
EP †	3 (7)
Number of cycle	
#2	2 (4)
#3	3 (7)
#4	4 (9)
#5	5 (11)
#6	32 (70)
Radiotherapy Dose	
50 (Gy)	1 (2)
44 (Gy)	34 (74)
42 (Gy)	1 (2)
40 (Gy)	8 (17)
14 (Gy)	2 (4)
Sequence of chemotherapy & RT	
Concurrent	42 (91)
RT at 1st cycle	36 (78)
RT at 2nd cycle	2 (4)
RT at 3rd cycle	3 (7)
RT at 4th cycle	1 (2)
Sequential ‡	4 (9)

*VIP:etoposide, ifosfamide, cis-platin,

† EP:etoposide, cis-platin

‡ Sequential:chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy

(Table 2).

4 , ECOG , 50% , 50% 25% , 50% 25% 가 , 25% 6 가 4 8 25Gy 10 30 22 , 8 2 가 , 1 , Kaplan-Meier

2 41 (:16) , 6 46 30 (65%), 가 5 (11%), 3 (7 %), 6 (13%) , 1 (Table 3).

3 23 (50%), 17 (37%), 9 (20%) , 5 (11%), 1 (2%) (Table 4).

Table 3. Response Rates to Chemoradiation Therapy

Response (%)	No. of Patients
Complete Response	30 (65)
Partial Response	5 (11)
Stable Disease	3 (7)
Progressive Disease	6 (13)
Not Assessable	2 (4)

0 가 11 (24%), 1 2 가 35 (76%) , 3 246 58 (24%) 21 8.3 23 , 1 (progression-free survival rate) 79%, 45% 55%, 32% (Fig. 1). 1 , 2 73%, 57% 68%, 48% (Fig. 2). 8 26 10 8 , 6 , 13 1

Table 4. Acute Toxicities

Toxicities	Gr* 0 (%)	Gr I II (%)	Gr III IV (%)
Hematologic Toxicities			
Granulocytopenia	5 (11)	18(39)	23 (50)
Anemia	4 (9)	5(54)	17 (37)
Thrombocytopenia	24 (52)	13(28)	9 (20)
Non-hematologic Toxicities			
Alopecia	24 (52)	17(37)	5 (11)
Nausea/Vomiting	23 (50)	22(48)	1 (2)
Neuropathy	43 (93)	3(7)	0 (0)
Stomatitis	11 (24)	35(76)	0 (0)
Dysphagia			

*Gr:grade

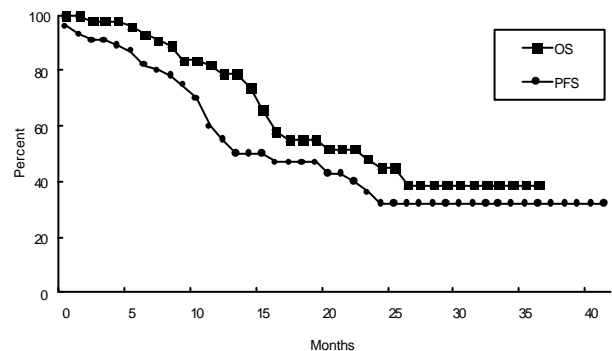


Fig.1Overall and progression-free survival in limited stage small-cell lung cancer, treated by combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy. (*OS:overall survival, † PFS:progression-free survival).

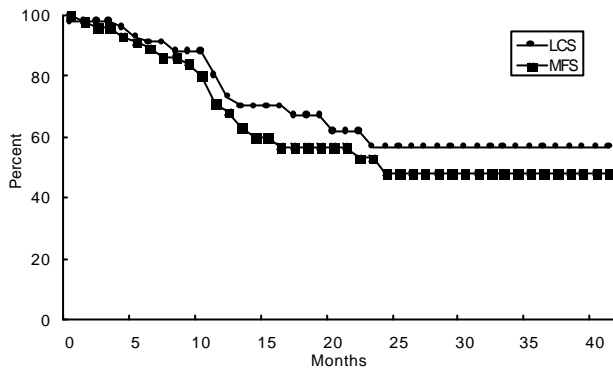


Fig. 2. Local-control and metastasis-free survival in limited stage small-cell lung cancer, treated by combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy. (*LCS:local-control survival, † MFS:metastasis-free survival).

Table 5. Patterns of Failure

Sites (%)	No. Patients
Distant Metastasis (37)	17
Brain	10 (22)
Liver	1 (2)
Adrenal	2 (4)
Bone	1 (2)
Liver & Bone	1 (2)
Liver & Abdomen	1 (2)
Liver & Lung	1 (2)
Local Recurrence	8 (17)
In-field	7 (15)
Out-field*	1 (2)
Local Progression	6 (13)
In-field	6 (13)
Out-field	0 (0)

*:Supraclavicular lymph node

0-1% small blue malignant cell (subtype) oat cell type intermediate type

가 가 가 가 .6)

Etoposide, cisplatin, carboplatin, ifosfamide, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin 가 가 20

(alternating regimen) .8,9) CAV EP

Ifosfamide cyclophosphamide 가

IE (ifosfamide, etoposide) .10) Wolf 11) EP

VIP EP ifosfamide 가 HOG .12)

VIP 73%, EP 9, 2 13% .2) 67%, 7.3, 5% Hokkaido Cooperative VIP

Oncology Group 가 .13) 가 .14)

14 18 가 .5) 25 30%

15 20% . 2
 76%, 23 , 2 45% 30 35% 10% ,
 25% 6% 가 가
 .22) 가 30 22
 2 22
 .5) Cancer
 and Leukemia Group B 가 ,15)
 National Cancer Institute of Canada trial 가
 .16) VIP EP
 4 (cycle) 1 , 2
 .7) 가
 2 3 (small field) 가
 ,17,18) (wide
 field) 가
 .19) 가
 43 3
 , 1 가
 40Gy (40 50
 Gy) (>60Gy) 가
 가 .20,21) HOG study VIP
 53%, 53%, 가 가
 EP
 .2) 3 37%,
 50%, 가 가
 20% 가 가 HOG study
 VIP

1. **Ettinger DS.** The place of ifosfamide in chemotherapy of small cell lung cancer: the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group experience and a selected literature update. *Semin Oncol* 1995; 22:23-27
2. **Loehrer PJ Sr, Ansari R, Gonin R, et al.** Cisplatin plus etoposide with and without ifosfamide in extensive small-cell lung cancer: a Hoosier Oncology Group study. *J Clin Oncol* 1995; 13:2594-2599
3. **Ihde DC, Pass HI, Glatstein E.** Small cell lung cancer. In: DeVita VT, Hellman S, Rosenberg SA, eds. *Cancer*. 5th ed. Philadelphia, PA : Lippincott Co. 1997:911-949
4. **American Joint Committee on Cancer.** *AJCC cancer staging manual*. 5th ed. Philadelphia, PA:Lippincott Co. 1997: 127-137
5. **Seifter EJ, Ihde DC.** Therapy of small cell lung cancer: a perspective on two decades of clinical research. *Semin Oncol* 1988; 15:278-299
6. **Ihde DC.** Chemotherapy of lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 1992; 327:1434-1441
7. **Elias AD.** Small cell lung cancer: State-of-the-art therapy in 1996. *Chest* 1997; 112(4 Suppl):251-258

8. **Roth BJ, Johnson DH, Einhorn LH, et al.** Randomized study of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and vincristine versus etoposide and cisplatin versus alternation of these two regimens in extensive small-cell lung cancer: a phase III trial of the Southeastern Cancer Study Group. *J Clin Oncol* 1992; 10:282-291
9. **Goodman GE, Crowley JJ, Blaslo JC, et al.** Treatment of limited small-cell lung cancer with etoposide and cisplatin alternating with vincristine, doxorubicin, and cyclophosphamide versus concurrent etoposide, vincristine, doxorubicin, and cyclophosphamide and chest radiotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 1990; 8:39-47
10. **Brade WP, Herdrich K, Varini M.** Ifosfamide: Pharmacology, safety and therapeutic potential. *Cancer Treat Rev* 1985; 12:1-47
11. **Wolf M, Havemann K, Holle R, et al.** Cisplatin/etoposide versus ifosfamide/etoposide combination chemotherapy in small-cell lung cancer: a multicenter german randomized trial *J Clin Oncol* 1987; 5:1880-1889
12. **Loehrer PJ Sr.** The role of ifosfamide in small cell lung cancer. *Semin Oncol* 1996; 23(3 suppl 7):40-44
13. **Miyamoto H, Nakabayashi T, Isobe H, et al.** A phase III comparison of etoposide/cisplatin with or without added ifosfamide in small-cell lung cancer. *Oncology* 1992; 49:431-435
14. **Warde P, Payne D.** Does thoracic irradiation improve survival and local control in limited-stage small-cell carcinoma of the lung? a meta-analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 1992; 10:890-895
15. **Perry MG, Eaton WL, Propert KJ, et al.** Chemotherapy with or without radiation therapy in limited small cell carcinoma of the lung. *N Engl J Med* 1987; 316:912-918
16. **Murray N, Coy P, Pater JL, et al.** Importance of timing for thoracic irradiation in the combined modality treatment of limited-stage small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 1993; 11: 336-344
17. **Perez CA, Krauss S, Bartolucci AA, et al.** Thoracic and elective brain irradiation with concomitant or delayed multiagent chemotherapy in the treatment of localized small cell carcinoma of the lung: a randomized prospective study by the Southeastern Cancer Study Group. *Cancer* 1981; 47: 2407-2413
18. **White JE, Chen T, McCracken J, et al.** The influence of radiation therapy quality control on survival, response and sites of relapse in oat cell carcinoma of the lung: preliminary report of a Southwest Oncology Group Study. *Cancer* 1982; 50:1084-1090
19. **Kies MS, Mira JG, Crowley JJ, et al.** Multimodal therapy for limited small-cell lung cancer: a randomized study of induction combination chemotherapy with or without thoracic radiation in complete responders; and with wide-field versus reduced-field radiation in partial responders: a Southwest Oncology Group Study. *J Clin Oncol* 1987; 5:592-600
20. **Cox JD, Azarnic N, Byhardt RW, Shin KH, Emami B, Pajak TF.** A randomized phase I/II trial of hyperfractionated radiation therapy with total dose of 60.0 Gy to 79.2 Gy: possible survival benefit with 69.6 Gy in favorable patients with Radiation Therapy Oncology Group Stage III non-small-cell lung carcinoma: report of Radiation Therapy Oncology Group 83-11. *J Clin Oncol* 1990; 8:1543-1555
21. **Johnson DH, Kim K, Turrisi AT, et al.** Cisplatin & etoposide + concurrent thoracic radiotherapy administered once versus twice daily for limited-stage small cell lung cancer: preliminary results of an intergroup trial (abstract). *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 1994; 13:333
22. **Kristjansen PEG, Hansen HH.** Prophylactic cranial irradiation in small cell lung cancer: an update. *Lung Cancer* 1995; 12(suppl 3):23-40

Combined Chemotherapy and Radiation Therapy in Limited Disease Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Moon Kyung Kim, M.D.*, Yong Chan Ahn, M.D.*, Keunchil Park, M.D. †

Do Hoon Lim, M.D.*, Seung Jae Huh, M.D.*, Dae Yong Kim, M.D.*

Kyung Hwan Shin, M.D.*, Kyu Chan Lee, M.D.* and O Jung Kwon, M.D. ‡

*Department of Radiation Oncology, † Division of Hematology-oncology, Department of Medicine,

‡ Division of Pulmonology, Department of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, College of Medicine,

Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: This is a retrospective study to evaluate the response rate, acute toxicity, and survival rate of a combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy in limited disease small cell lung cancer.

Materials and Methods: Forty-six patients with limited disease small-cell lung cancer who underwent combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy between October 1994 and April 1998 were evaluated. Six cycles of chemotherapy were planned either using a VIP regimen (etoposide, ifosfamide, and cis-platin) or a EP regimen (etoposide and cis-platin). Thoracic radiation therapy was planned to deliver 44 Gy using 10MV X-ray, starting concurrently with chemotherapy. Response was evaluated 4 weeks after the completion of the planned chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and the prophylactic cranial irradiation was planned only for the patients with complete responses. Acute toxicity was evaluated using the SWOG toxicity criteria, and the overall survival and disease-free survival were calculated using the Kaplan-Meier Method.

Results: The median follow-up period was 16 months (range: 2 to 41 months). Complete response was achieved in 30 (65%) patients, of which 22 patients received prophylactic cranial irradiations. Acute toxicities over grade III were granulocytopenia in 23 (50%), anemia in 17 (37%), thrombocytopenia in nine (20%), alopecia in nine (20%), nausea/vomiting in five (11%), and peripheral neuropathy in one (2%). Chemotherapy was delayed in one patient, and the chemotherapy doses were reduced in 58 (24%) out of the total 246 cycles. No radiation esophagitis over grade III was observed, while interruption during radiation therapy for a mean of 8.3 days occurred in 21 patients. The local recurrences were observed in 8 patients and local progressions were in 6 patients, and the distant metastases in 17 patients. Among these, four patients had both the local relapse and the distant metastasis. Brain was the most common metastatic site (10 patients), followed by the liver as the next common site (4 patients). The overall and progression-free survival rates were 79% and 55% in 1 year, and 45% and 32% in 2 years, respectively, and the median survival was 23 months.

Conclusion: Relatively satisfactory local control and survival rates were achieved after the combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy with mild to moderate acute morbidities in limited disease small cell lung cancer.

Key Words: Small-cell lung cancer, Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy