

1. 24 5 (50%), 3 (30%) 7 (70%) 6 (60%), 3 (30%), 1 (10%) 2 (20%), 1 (10%) 10 (complete response)가 (major response)가 2 (20%) 1 (10%) 7 (70%), 10 (100%) 3 (30%) 1 가 (Fig. 2).

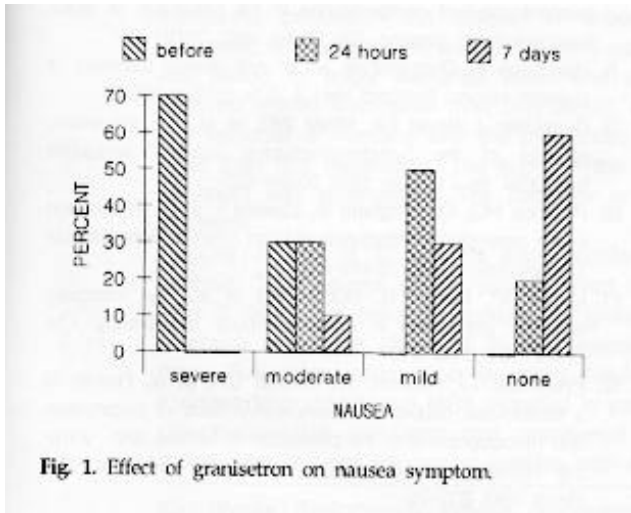


Fig. 1. Effect of granisetron on nausea symptom.

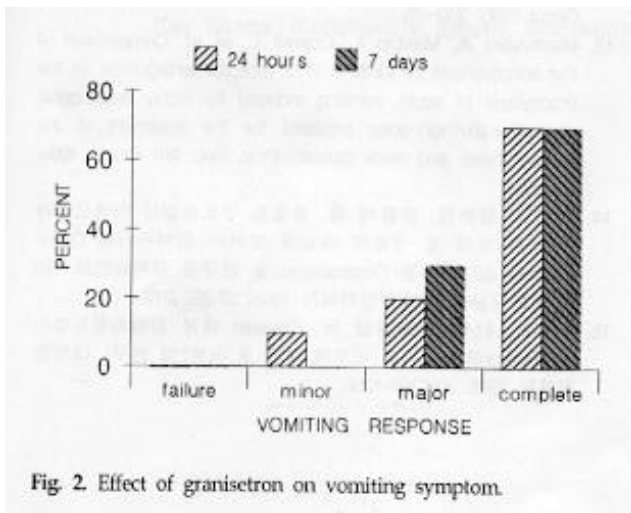


Fig. 2. Effect of granisetron on vomiting symptom.

2. 24 7 가 3 (30%) 가 70 2mg 가 3. 가 1 1 5-hydroxytryptamine(5-HT3) serotonin 5-HT3 area postrema 가 5-HT3 5-HT3 5-HT3 4,000~40,000 5 가 1 9) 가 10,11) 5-HT3 가 metoclopramide 가

Priestman
 12)
 100%
 Mantovani 70~80mg/m cisplatin
 가 49~72% (3mg) 가 (24mg)
 가 52~65% (13)
 가 78.1%, 74.2% 3 가
 14) 3 (24mg) 1 가 (3mg)
 5-HT3
 dexamethasone, lorazepam 가
 15)
 가
 perphenazine 가
 15)
 (90%), (100%)
 가
 가

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Granisetron in the Treatment of Radiotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting

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Purpose: Granisetron is a potent, the most selective 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist and is reported to be effective in treatment of radiation-induced emesis. The antiemetic efficacy and safety of oral granisetron was evaluated in patients with receiving highly emetogenic treatment by conventional fractionated irradiation.

Materials and Methods: Patients with various cancers who were being treated with irradiation were accrued into the present study. The intensity of nausea was evaluated on first 24 hours and on day-7 by patients according to the degree of interference with normal daily life as following; a) none; b) present but no interference with normal daily life (mild); c) interference with normal daily life (moderate); and d) bedridden because of nausea (severe). Non or mild state was considered to indicate successful treatment. The efficacy of antiemetic treatment was graded as follows; a) complete 24h period, b) major response; either one episode of vomiting or moderate/severe nausea or had received rescue medication over 24h period, or any combination of these, c) minor response; two to four episodes of vomiting over the 24h period, regardless of nausea and rescue medication, d) failure; more than four medication. The score of the most symptom was recorded and the total score over 24 hours was summarized. The complete or major response was considered to indicate successful treatment.

Results: A total of 10 patients were enrolled into this study, and all were assessable for efficacy analysis. Total nausea control was achieved in 90% (9/10:none=60% plus mild=30%) of total patients after 7 days. The control of vomiting by granisetron was noted in seven patients (70%) of complete response and three (30%) of major response with a hundred-percent successful treatment over 7 days. The minor response or treatment failure were not observed. No significant adverse events or toxicities from granisetron were recorded in patient receiving granisetron.

Conclusion: We concluded that granisetron is a highly effective antiemetic agent in controlling radiotherapy-induced nausea or vomiting with a minimal toxicity profile.

Key Words: Radiotherapy, Emesis, Granisetron