

_____:

_____;1986 1 1996 10
 () 130
 85 , 45 , , 6 MV
 10 MV 가 , 1.8 2.0 Gy 5 .
 129 59.6 Gy (56 66 Gy, 60 Gy) 2 5 (2)
 CAP (Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, Cisplatin)가 6 , MVP (Mitomycin,
 Vinblastine, Cisplatin)가 9 , MIC (Mitomycin, Ifosfamide Cisplatin) 13 , EP (Etoposide, Cisplatin)가
 17 , Cis-platinum .
 _____: 1, 2, 3 41.5, 13.7, 7% ,
 11 1, 2, 3 ,
 32.9, 10.5, 6%, 9 , 57.8, 20, 7.6%, 14 (p=0.0005).
 126 38 (30.2%) ,
 가 25% (21/84), 40.5%
 (17/42) (p=0.09). (p=0.004), NSE (p=0.004)
 (neuron-specific enolase) (p=0.004), NSE (p=0.006) (p=0.003),
 , (p=0.007) 가
 120 ,
 , 19 11 , 13 3 가
 (p=0.07). 가 (10/19 vs 6/13),
 _____: 2

1999 4 14 1999 8 4
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(65 80%) (75 80%)가
 .1,2) ,
 3),
 .4)
 2
 20 30% 가
 10 20% , 2 가
 ,5) 6)

7,8)

,9,10) RTOG

(Induction/concurrent chemotherapy and standard radiotherapy),
(Concurrent chemotherapy and hyperfractionated radiotherapy)

CT-guided biopsy

AJCC

가
11)
ECOG

performance scale

Table 1

.10)
Table 1. Patients Characteristics

	RT alone	CHX-RT	Overall
	No of patients (%)		
Total	85	45	130
Age (years)			
Median	63	63	63
Range	40 82	30 77	30 82
Sex			
Male	74 (87)	41 (91)	115 (88.5)
Female	11 (13)	4 (9)	15 (11.5)
Performance status			
H0	38 (44.7)	15 (33.3)	53 (40.8)
H1	35 (41.2)	24 (53.3)	59 (45.4)
H2	12 (14.1)	6 (13.3)	18 (13.8)
Weight loss			
5%	16 (35.6)	16 (50)	32 (41.6)
5%<	29 (64.4)	16 (50)	45 (58.4)
Histology			
Squamous	76 (89.4)	42 (93.3)	118 (90.7)
Non-squamous	9 (10.6)	3 (6.7)	12 (9.3)
Stage			
IIIA	43 (50.6)	16 (35.6)	59 (45.4)
IIIB	42 (49.4)	29 (64.4)	71 (54.6)

RT:Radiation Therapy, CHX:Chemotherapy

85 , 45
30 82 ,
115 (88.5%),
86%
63
15 (11.5%)
H0-1
77 (59.2%)
118 (90.7%)
IIIA가 59 (45.4%), IIIB가 71 (54.6%)
IIIA
가 47
6 MV 10 MV
1.8 2.0 Gy
56 Gy 66 Gy(
60 Gy)가 129 59.6 Gy
1 () 56 Gy가 2 cm
가
3 4
2 5 (2) CAP
(Cyclophosphamide 400 mg/m2, day 1, IV bolus; Adriamycin 40 mg/m2, day 1, IV bolus; Cisplatin 40 mg/m2, day 1, IV continuous infusion)가 6 , MVP (Mitomycin 10 mg/m2, day 1, IV bolus; Vinblastine 6 mg/m2, day 1, IV bolus; Cisplatin 40 mg/m2, day 1, IV continuous infusion)가 9 , MIC (Mitomycin 6 mg/m2, day 1, IV bolus; Ifosfamide 3 g/m2, day 1, IV continuous infusion; Cisplatin 50 mg/m2, day 1, IV continuous infusion) 13 , EP (Etoposide 100 mg/m2, days 1 3, IV continuous infusion; Cisplatin 60 mg/m2, day 1, IV continuous infusion)가 17
Cis-platinum
3
가

1986 1 1996 10

1 2 , 3
가
가
50%

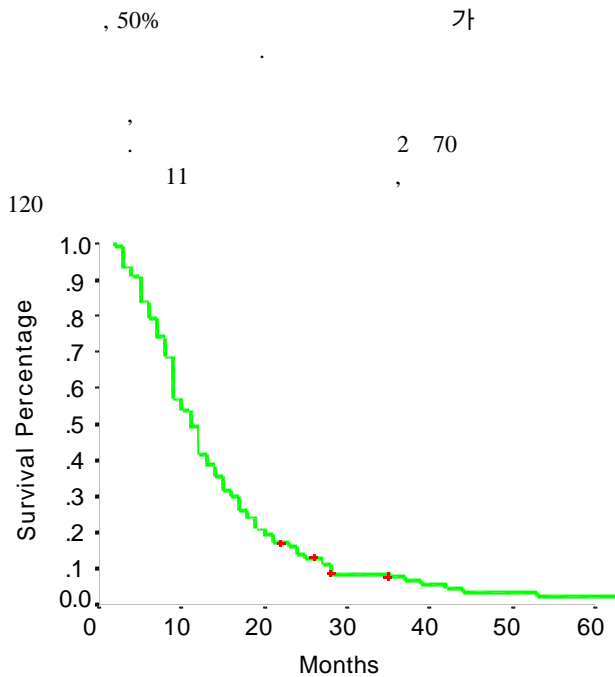


Fig. 1. Overall survival for all patients.

Table 2. Prognostic Factors influencing Overall Survival for All Patients

Factors	No. of patients	MST (months)	p value
Age (60 vs 60<)	47 vs 83	12 vs 11	NS
Sex (Male vs Female)	115 vs 15	11 vs 12	NS
Performance status (0 vs 1 vs 2)	112 vs 18	11 vs 11	NS
Weight loss (5% vs 5%<)	32 vs 45	12 vs 10	NS
WBC count (11.0 × 10 ⁹ /L vs <)	100 vs 21	10 vs 12	NS
	113 vs 8	12 vs 7	0.04
Hb (10g/dl vs >)	75 vs 29	12 vs 9	0.09
Albumin (30g/L vs >)	79 vs 25	11 vs 12	NS
ALP (270U/L vs <)	49 vs 25	12 vs 11	0.07
CEA (5ng/ml vs <)	51 vs 35	13 vs 9	0.004
NSE (15ng/ml vs <)	118 vs 12	12 vs 9	0.004
Histology (squamous vs non-squamous)	59 vs 71	12 vs 11	NS
Stage (IIIA vs IIIB)	16 vs 18	15 vs 12	NS
Response to CHX (CR-PR vs NR)	95 vs 31	12 vs 8	NS
Overall response (CR-PR vs NR)			0.004

MST:median survival time, NS:not significant
CR:complete response, PR:partial response, NR:no response

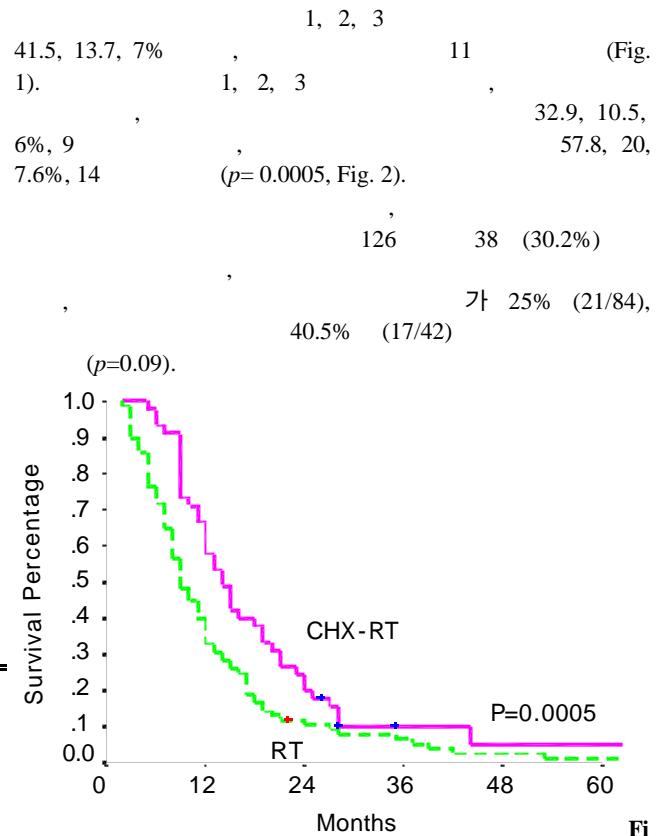


Fig. 2. Overall survival by treatment modality.

RT: radiation therapy, CHX-RT: induction chemotherapy and radiation therapy

Table 2
($p=0.04$), NSE (neuron-specific enolase) ($p=0.004$),
($p=0.004$)
NSE
(neuron-specific enolase) ($p=0.006$)
($p=0.003$),
($p=0.007$)
3
, Alkaline phosphatase , , ,

Kaplan-Meier
Log-rank test
Chi-square

(Table 4)

가

120 가 (Table

가 3).

Table 4. Failure Patterns according to Treatment Modality in Patients with CR to Treatment

	RT alone (n=19)	CHX-RT (n=13)	Overall (n=32)
No. of patients (%)			
LR	6 (31.6)	6 (46.2)	12 (37.5)
DM	7 (36.8)	3 (23.1)	10 (31.3)
LR + D	4 (21)		4 (12.5)

Table 3. Failure Patterns according to Treatment Modality

	RT alone (n=82)	CHX-RT (n=38)	Overall (n=120)
No. of patients (%)			
LR	54 (65.9)	24 (63.2)	78 (65)
DM	7 (8.5)	3 (7.9)	10 (8.3)
LR + D	19 (23.2)	7 (18.4)	26 (21.7)

LR:loco-regional failure, DM:distant metastasis

13 3 19 11 (p=0.07). 10 5 3 2 6 36 11 8 6 14 11 3 6 14 (31%) 9 7 3 1 grade 2 grade 3 grade 2 1 grade 2 1

NSE differentiation Takigawa 가 13) 5% 10% 60% Berendsen 가 12) neuroendocrine 가 14) H0-1 H2 IIIA IIIB Curran 16) Choi 17) 가 14)가 Curran 18) Komaki 19) H1 1) 가 10 20% 1,2) Johnson 가 21) Naruke 15) 가 IIIB IV Naruke 15) 가 Dillman 3)

22) 3,9,22) 12 14 2 20 30%, 3 15 25% 가 23 25) Cisplatinum Kim 26) 9 vs 12 40 Gy 60 Gy 가 Cho 27) (8 vs 11 2 7.1% vs 14%), 59.6 Gy Cisplatinum (9 vs 14) 2 (10.5% vs 20%, $p<0.05$) 가 21 17 Langendijk 28) 17 13 가 가 Green 5) 15% 가 .9) 3 가 (Hyperfractionation),6) ,7,8) (Three-Dimensional Conformal Radiation Therapy) 29) 6,30) 69.6 Gy 가 , 3 가 , Mirimanoff 31) 8) 7)

. Byhardt 10) RTOG (Induction/concurrent chemotherapy and standard radiotherapy), (Concurrent chemotherapy and hyperfractionated radiotherapy) (63% vs 77, 79%) 가 , 가 (58% vs 71% vs 55%), 15, 17, 25% ($p=0.47$). 가 29,32,33) 33 45%, 16 20 2 Leibel 32) I II가 13% 70.2 Gy) 3 16 , 2 (33%)

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Induction Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy
in Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

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Purpose: We performed this study to evaluate the prognostic factors and the effect of induction chemotherapy in locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Materials and Methods: A retrospective analysis was done for 130 patients with locally advanced NSCLC treated with curative radiotherapy alone or induction chemo-radiotherapy from January 1986 to October 1996. Eighty-five patients were treated with radiotherapy alone, forty-five with induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Age, sex, performance status, histopathologic type, and stage were evenly distributed in both groups. The patients were treated with 6 MV or 10 MV X-ray. Conventional fractionation with daily fraction size 1.8–2.0 Gy was done. Of the patients, 129 patients received total dose above 59.6 Gy (56–66 Gy, median 60 Gy). Induction chemotherapy regimen were CAP (Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, Cisplatin) in 6 patients, MVP (Mitomycin, Vinblastine, Cisplatin) in 9 patients, MIC (Mitomycin, Ifosfamide Cisplatin) in 13 patients, and EP (Etoposide, Cisplatin) in 17 patients. Chemotherapy was done in 2–5 cycles (median 2).

Results: Overall 1-, 2-, and 3-year survival rate (YSR) for all patients were 41.5%, 13.7%, and 7%, respectively (median survival time 11 months). According to treatment modality, median survival time, overall 1-, 2-, and 3-YSR were 9 months, 32.9%, 10.5%, 6% for radiotherapy alone group, and 14 months, 57.8%, 20%, 7.6% for induction chemotherapy group, respectively ($p=0.0005$). Complete response (CR) to overall treatments was 25% (21/84) in radiotherapy alone and 40.5% (17/42) in induction chemotherapy group ($p=0.09$). The prognostic factors affecting overall survival were hemoglobin level ($p=0.04$), NSE (neuron-specific enolase) level ($p=0.004$), and response to overall treatment ($p=0.004$). According to treatment modalities, NSE (neuron-specific enolase) ($p=0.006$) and response to overall treatment ($p=0.003$) were associated with overall survival in radiotherapy alone group, and response to overall treatment ($p=0.007$) in induction chemotherapy group. The failure pattern analysis revealed no significant difference between treatment modalities. But, in patients with CR to overall treatment, distant metastasis were found in 11/19 patients with radiotherapy alone, and 3/13 patients with induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy ($p=0.07$). Locoregional failure patterns were not different between two groups (10/19 vs 6/13).

Conclusion: Induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy achieved increased 2YSR compared to radiotherapy alone. At least in CR patients, there was decreased tendency in distant metastasis with induction chemotherapy. But, locoregional failures and long-term survival were not improved. Thus, there is need of more effort to increasing local control and further decreasing distant metastasis.

Key Words: Non-small cell lung cancer, Induction chemotherapy, Radiotherapy