



가 . AJCC  
 24) , 32% (16/50)  
 ECOG performance scale 16.7% (2/12)  
 Table 1 , 1 2 가 1 .  
 50 , 12 , 1 2 , 3  
 , 가 . 가  
 , IIB가 32%, III가 30%,  
 IV가 38% , 50% , 50%  
 33.3%, 16.7% . , 50% 가  
 Table 2 .  
 CF (cisplatin and 5-FU) ,  
 Cisplatin 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> day 1 , 5-FU 1000  
 mg/m<sup>2</sup> day 2 6 3  
 1 3 ( 2 ) .  
 1.8 2.0 Gy 5  
 ,  
 69.4 86 Gy ( 73.4 Gy),  
 69.4 75.4 Gy ( 70.8 Gy) .

Kaplan-Meier  
 Log-rank test  
 Chi-square  
 9 116 ( 40.5 ) ,  
 14 29 ( 21 ) .

Table 1. Patients Characteristics

	Induction <sup>*</sup>	Concurrent <sup>†</sup>
	No.(%)	
Total	50	12
Age(yrs)		
range	13 69	23 71
median	51	49
Sex		
male	37 (74)	9 (75)
female	13 (26)	3 (25)
Performance status		
0	49 (98)	12
1	1 ( 2)	
Pathology		
squamous	43 (86)	11 (91.7)
undifferentiated	6 (12)	1 ( 8.3)
other	1 ( 2)	
Stage		
IIB	16 (32)	6 (50 )
III	15 (30)	4 (33.3)
IV	19 (38)	2 (16.7)
Follow-up (Months)		
range	9 116	14 29
median	40.5	21

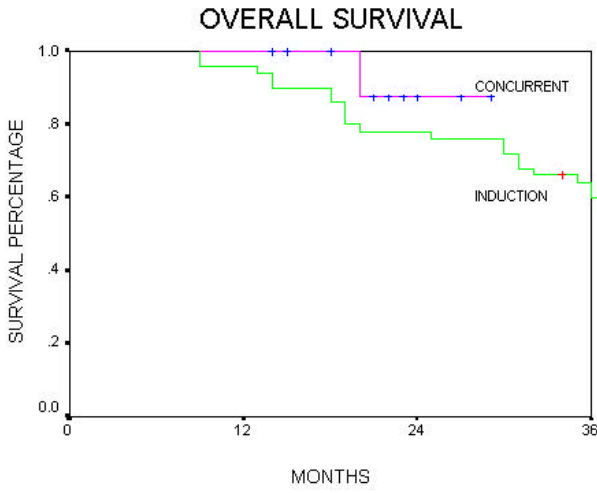
<sup>\*</sup>induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy  
<sup>†</sup>concurrent chemotherapy and radiotherapy

2 78.7% 2  
 77%,  
 87% ( $p>0.05$ , Fig. 1), 2 56%  
 81% ( $p>0.05$ , Fig. 2).  
 (Table 3),

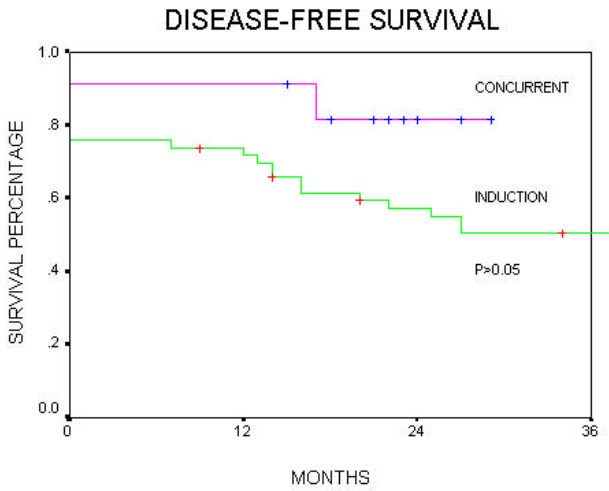
Table 2. Summary of Treatments

	Induction (50)	Concurrent (12)
	No.(%)	
RT <sup>*</sup> (Gy)		
range	69.4 86	69.4 75.4
median	73.4	70.8
Initial CHX <sup>†</sup> cycle		
1	1 (2)	2 (16.7)
2	44 (88)	8 (66.7)
3	5 (10)	2 (16.7)
Adjuvant CHX cycle	16 (32)	2 (16.7)
1	4	1
2	3	1
4	9	

<sup>\*</sup>radiotherapy, <sup>†</sup>chemotherapy



**Fig. 1.** Overall survival according to treatment modality. CONCURRENT :concurrent chemotherapy and radiotherapy INDUCTION :induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy



**Fig. 2.** Disease-free survival according to treatment modality.

**Table 3. Response to Treatments**

	Induction (49)	Concurrent (12)	p value
	No.(%)		
CR*	37 (75.5)	11 (91.7)	>0.05
PR†	12 (24.5)	1 ( 8.3)	

\*complete response, †partial response

**Table 4. Failure Patterns according to Treatments**

	Induction (46)	Concurrent (12)
	No.(%)	
LR* alone	11 (23.9)	2 (16.7)
DM† alone	10 (21.7)	
LR & DM	6 (13.0)	

\* local recurrence, †distant metastasis

**Table 5. Treatments-related Acute Toxicity**

	Induction (50)	Concurrent (12)
	No. (%)	
Leukopenia		
grade 2	9 (18)	8 (66.7)
grade 3 4	1 ( 2)	1 ( 8.3)
Anemia		
grade 2	7 (14)	3 (25 )
Mucositis		
grade 3 4	2 ( 4)	4 (33.3)
Overall grade 3 4	3 ( 6)	5 (41.7)

가 , grade 2 (18% vs 66.7%), grade 3 4 (4.0% vs 33.3%). grade 3 4 (6.0% vs 41.7%,  $p=0.005$ ),

가 2.0% (1/50) vs 16.7% (2/12) ( $p=0.05$ ) 가

1 , 9 (18%) , 가 3 (25%) , 가 2 , 3 (16.7% (2/12) .

(Table 5). grade 3 4

가 , 3 (24% vs 69%)  
(47% vs 78%)

가 18 22) , 27

가 29)

50%, 가 30% , 5 30-50% 1 4) cisplatin 18, 20, 22, 27, 28)

Leibel 25) , CF 19, 21, 29) ,

가 Nho 20) 21

가 7

가 cisplatinum 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

가 5 7) , CF

8 23) , 2

77%, 87% ( $p>0.05$ ), 2

56% 81% ( $p>0.05$ ).

가 T3 4

18 22) , 8 17) 10, 17, 22, 23)

75.5%, 91.7%

8, 10, 14, 15,

17) 가 9, 16)가 , 66.7% (8/12)가 2 , 16.7%

20% , 3 5 20 30%, (3/12)가 3 , CF , 3

36.9%, 가 34.7%, 5

40.4% . Eschwege 14) randomized trial , Thomas 29) 3 CF

, cisplatinum 60 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 5FU 350 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

2

randomized trial

. Teo 17) 618 ,

. Intergoup Study 0099<sup>22)</sup> , 3

63% , grade 3 4

52.8% (28/53) . grade 3 4

(6.0% vs

41.7% ,  $p=0.005$ ).

26)

1996 . Al-Sarraf T4N0

22) , 3 30) Radiosurgery 31, 32)

randomized trial (Intergoup Study 0099)

. Leibel

cisplatin 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 25)

1, 22, 43 , 66%

(CF) 가 20%

30) T4 2

3  
 15.2% , 6%  
 가 , Tate<sup>33)</sup> 23  
 Radiosurgery , 21  
 , 100% 가 , Radiosurgery  
 , 가 ,  
 10, 17, 22)가  
 Rossi<sup>23)</sup> 가 ,  
 cisplatinum  
 Head Neck Contracts Program<sup>34)</sup>  
 , Ervin<sup>35)</sup>  
 . Intergoup Study  
 0099<sup>22)</sup> 66%  
 , 가  
 , 32% (16/50)  
 , 16.7% (2/12)  
 가  
 ,  
 , 2

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**Abstract**

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**Combined Modality Treatment in Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma**Sang Mo Yun, M.D.<sup>\*</sup>, Jae Cheol Kim, M.D.<sup>†</sup> and In Kyu Park, M.D.<sup>†</sup><sup>\*</sup>Department of Radiation Oncology, School of medicine, Catholic University of Daegu, Daegu, Korea<sup>†</sup>Department of Radiation Oncology, School of medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

**Purpose** : We performed a retrospective analysis to compare short term results of induction chemotherapy-radiotherapy versus concurrent chemo-radiotherapy in patients with locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

**Materials and Methods** : From Oct. 1989 to May 1998, 62 patients with locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma were treated with induction chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy (induction group) or concurrent chemo-radiotherapy (concurrent group). Induction chemotherapy was done for 50 patients, and concurrent chemotherapy for 12 patients. Age, sex, performance status, and pathologic types were evenly distributed between two groups. Stage distribution showed 32% with IIB, 30% with III, and 38% with IV in induction group, and 50%, 33.3%, and 16.7% in concurrent group, respectively. Chemotherapy regimen was CF (cisplatin and 5-FU) in both groups, and drug delivery method also same. Cisplatin 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> was intravenously infused on day 1, and 5-FU 1,000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on day 2-6. This was repeated at 3 weeks interval. At the end of radiotherapy, total cycles of chemotherapy were 1-3 (median 2) in both groups. Conventionally fractionated radiotherapy with daily fraction size 1.8-2.0 Gy and 5 fractions/week was done. Total dose was 69.4-86 Gy (median 73.4 Gy) for induction group, and 69.4-75.4 Gy (median 70.8 Gy) for concurrent group. Follow-up time was 9-116 months (median 40.5 months) for induction group, 14-29 months (median 21 months) for concurrent group, respectively.

**Results** : Overall 2 year survival rate (2YSR) for all patients was 78.7%. According to treatment modality, 2YSR were 77% for induction group, 87% for concurrent group ( $p>0.05$ ). 2 year disease-free survival rate were 56% and 81% ( $p>0.05$ ), respectively. Complete response to treatment were 75.5% for induction group and 91.7% for concurrent group, but there was no statistical difference. The incidence of grade 3-4 hematologic toxicity during radiotherapy was not differ between two groups, but grade 2 leukopenia was more frequent in concurrent group (18% vs 66.7%). Grade 3-4 mucositis was more frequent in concurrent group (4.0% vs 33.3%). Overall incidence of grade 3-4 acute toxicity during radiotherapy was more frequent in concurrent group (6.0% vs 41.7%,  $p=0.005$ ).

**Conclusion** : Concurrent chemo-radiotherapy showed a trend of improvement in short-term survival and in treatment response when compared with induction chemotherapy-radiotherapy in locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. More controlled randomized trial are needed.

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**Key Words** : Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Induction chemotherapy, Concurrent chemotherapy, Radiotherapy