gastrointestinal tumours, non-colorectal

CLINICAL STUDY OF ENDOSTAR CONCOMITANT WITH CHEMOTHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED PRIMARY HEPATIC CANCER

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Aim: To explore the clinical efficacy of endostar concomitant with chemotherapy in patients with un-resectable advanced primary hepatic cancer (Ps score ≤ 1 score).

Methods: A total of 50 patients with advanced hepatic cancer were randomly divided into control group (24 cases) and experimental group (26 cases). The former group was treated with 1 000 mg/m² gemcitabine (GEM) on day 1 and 8, and 130 mg/m² oxaliplatin (OXA) on day 1, 21 d as a cycle, on which basis the latter group was added with 15 mg/d endostar for continuous 14 d, 21 d as a cycle. After 2–6 cycles, clinical efficacy and adverse responses between two groups were observed.

Results: Objective response rate and disease control rate (DCR) of experimental group and control group were 26.92% and 12.50%, respectively, but the difference was not significant (P>0.05), whereas the difference was significant in disease control rate between two groups (84.62% vs. 58.33%, P<0.05). Quality of life (QOL) in the experimental group was apparently improved. During treatment, the main relevant toxic and adverse responses were nausea, vomiting, anorexia, myelosuppression and hepatic functional injury, which had no significant differences between the two groups (P>0.05).

Conclusions: Endostar concomitant with chemotherapy has a certain efficacy in treating patients with advanced hepatic cancer and can also improve their DCR and QOL without increasing the rate of toxic and adverse responses, bringing about favorable drug tolerance, which also demonstrates that further randomized clinical trials are needed to prove the clinical efficacy of endostar in the treatment of advanced hepatic cancer.

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