

## 第2部 エビデンスをどう伝え、どう活かすか 臨床家が重視するエビデンス

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### まじめな臨床家は

- 大規模比較試験(RCT)結果や、ガイドラインに引用されているEvidenceは、基礎的情報と考える。
- 成績には多くのlimitation(解釈上の注意点)が含まれており、conclusion(結語)のみで、現行の治療法を簡単に変更する訳ではない。
- 眼前の患者の治療選択には、最終的には患者の状態、希望、エビデンス、そして自らの経験を総合的に考慮して decision making を行う。
- 最新ではないが、最善を尽くす。

### EBM, medical oncology, 専門医の 落とし穴-2

- エビデンスのない領域の患者には治療出来ない。(小さじ1杯=5cc,?g、小さじ少々?)
- エビデンス偏重のために、緩和ケアを含めた治療選択(患者にとっての最善の治療選択)を十分に説明(説得)出来ない現状がある。
- 患者-医師間の意思疎通の断裂、クレーム

### こうして“エビデンス”は造られる 抗がん剤承認のグローバル開発戦略

- 大規模グローバル第3相試験(KOLを含む)
- ASCO plenary session での presentation
- NEJM / JCOなどでの論文掲載
- FDA での迅速承認
- NCCN などの各種 GL での掲載
- 各国での申請、早期承認
- Drug Lag(政治家、患者団体、学会への圧力)
- 世界同時承認へ

### EBM, medical oncology, 専門医の 落とし穴

- 確かに、かつて根拠が十分でなく、自らの限られた経験に基づく「匙加減(SBM)」治療は存在した。
- 反省として、統計学的に保証された大規模比較試験により、臨床的に意義のある治療進歩が検証され、EBMの考えが浸透した。
- 腫瘍学の専門家は、エビデンスに捕らわれ 過ぎたゆえ、患者にエビデンスを適応するのではなく、エビデンスに患者を無理矢理適応させるようになった。

### 新しい社会問題

- 癌患者の高齢化
- 医療費の高騰と無駄な医療
- 絆を叫ばないといけな家族間の疎遠
- EBM時代に氾濫するエビデンスのないネット情報、無責任なmedia情報
  - 岩盤浴、高濃度ビタミン、免疫療法、リンパ球療法、漢方、栄養療法、、、、(急に親切になったお友達には注意)
  - マウスの癌が消えた、将来的に画期的な癌治療に繋がる、

### 平成21年度(2009)国民医療費

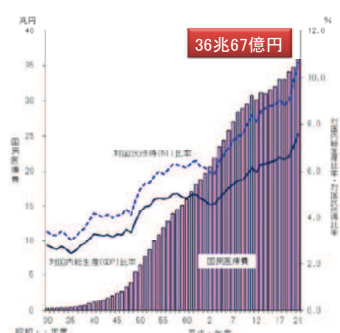
#### 国民医療費の状況

平成21年度の国民医療費は36兆67億円、前年度の34兆8084億円に比べ1兆1983億円、3.4%の増加となっている。

人口一人当たりの国民医療費は28万2400円、前年度の27万2600円に比べ3.6%増加している。

国民医療費の国内総生産(GDP)に対する比率は7.60%(前年度7.07%)、国民所得(NI)に対する比率は10.61%(前年度9.89%)となっている。

図1 国民医療費の年次推移



### 臨床家が考慮すべき視点: Value(患者にとっての価値)

“Clinically relevant” decision making  
(臨床的に意味のある根拠に基づく治療選択)

新治療によりPFS/OSが従来治療よりどれくらい改善したら臨床的価値があるか。

	PFS (無増悪生存期間)				OS (全生存期間)				Clinical Benefit
	Cont	Exp	HR	P	Cont	Exp	HR	P	
Pancreatic, Gem± Erlotinib	3.6	3.8	0.77	0.004	5.9	6.2	0.82	0.038	Very Low
Hepatoma, BSC± Sorafenib	2.8	5.5	0.58	<0.001	7.9	10.7	0.69	<0.001	Modest
Gastric, FP/CP± Trastuzumab	5.5	6.7	0.71	0.0002	11.1	13.8	0.74	0.0046	Modest
Biliary, Gem± Cisplatin	5.0	8.0	0.63	<0.001	8.1	11.7	0.64	<0.001	Modest
NET, BSC± Sunitinib	5.5	11.4	0.42	<0.001	early		0.41	0.02	Higher
NET, BSC± Everolimus	4.6	11.0	0.35	<0.001	early		1.05	0.59	Higher

Moore, JCO 2007; Llovet, NEJM 2008; Bang, Lancet 2010; Valle NEJM 2010; Raymond, NEJM 2011; Yao, NEJM 2011  
Meropol, ASCO 2011

## 新薬の“Value”を考えると

	Clinical Benefit	New Drug	Cost/Year of New Drug	Value?
Pancreatic, Gem± Erlotinib	Very Low	Erlotinib	\$53,954	Very Low
Hepatoma, BSC± Sorafenib	Modest	Sorafenib	\$115,866	Low
Gastric, FP/CP± Trastuzumab	Modest	Trastuzumab	\$51,225 (Exclude Loading dose)	Modest
Biliary, Gem± Cisplatin	Modest	Cisplatin	\$364	Higher
NET, BSC± Sunitinib	Higher	Sunitinib	\$108,569	Higher
NET, BSC± Everolimus	Higher	Everolimus	\$201,516	Modest

Meropol, ASCO 2011

## The Rising Cost of Cancer Care: Physicians Take Charge

ASCO daily news 2012

Advancing Medical Professionalism to Improve Health Care




American Society of Clinical Oncology  
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**Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question**

1. Brody H. Medicine's ethical responsibility for health care reform: The top five list. *N Engl J Med.* 2010;362:283-285.
2. Schnipper LE, Smith TJ, Raghavan D, et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology identifies five key opportunities to improve care and reduce costs: The top five list for oncology. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012;30: 1715-1724.



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**Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question**

4. **Don't perform surveillance testing (biomarkers) or imaging (PET, CT, and radionuclide bone scans) for asymptomatic individuals who have been treated for breast cancer with curative intent.**
  - Surveillance testing with serum tumor markers or imaging has been shown to have clinical value for certain cancers (e.g., colorectal). However for breast cancer that has been treated with curative intent, several studies have shown there is no benefit from routine imaging or serial measurement of serum tumor markers in asymptomatic patients.
  - False-positive tests can lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment, unnecessary radiation exposure, and misdiagnosis.
5. **Don't use white cell stimulating factors for primary prevention of febrile neutropenia for patients with less than 20 percent risk for this complication.**
  - ASCO guidelines recommend using white cell stimulating factors when the risk of febrile neutropenia, secondary to a recommended chemotherapy regimen, is approximately 20 percent and equally effective treatment programs that do not require white cell stimulating factors are unavailable.
  - Exceptions should be made when using regimens that have a lower chance of causing febrile neutropenia if it is determined that the patient is at high risk for this complication (due to age, medical history, or disease characteristics).



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**Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question**

1. **Don't use cancer-directed therapy for solid tumor patients with the following characteristics: low performance status (3 or 4), no benefit from prior evidence-based interventions, not eligible for a clinical trial, and no strong evidence supporting the clinical value of further anti-cancer treatment.**
  - Studies show that cancer directed treatments are likely to be ineffective for solid tumor patients who meet the above stated criteria.
  - Exceptions include patients with functional limitations due to other conditions resulting in a low performance status or those with disease characteristics (e.g., metastases) that suggest a high likelihood of response to therapy.
  - Implementation of this approach should be accompanied with appropriate palliative and supportive care.
2. **Don't perform PET, CT, and radionuclide bone scans in the staging of early prostate cancer at low risk for metastasis.**
  - Imaging with PET, CT, or radionuclide bone scans can be useful in the staging of specific cancer types. However, these tests are often used in the staging evaluation of low-risk cancers, despite a lack of evidence suggesting they improve detection of metastatic disease or survival.
  - Evidence does not support the use of these scans for staging of newly diagnosed low grade carcinoma of the prostate (Stage T1c/T2a, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) <10 ng/ml, Gleason score less than or equal to 6) with low risk of distant metastasis.
  - Unnecessary imaging can lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment, unnecessary radiation exposure, and misdiagnosis.
3. **Don't perform PET, CT, and radionuclide bone scans in the staging of early breast cancer at low risk for metastasis.**
  - Imaging with PET, CT, or radionuclide bone scans can be useful in the staging of specific cancer types. However, these tests are often used in the staging evaluation of low-risk cancers, despite a lack of evidence suggesting they improve detection of metastatic disease or survival.
  - In breast cancer, for example, there is a lack of evidence demonstrating a benefit for the use of PET, CT, or radionuclide bone scans in asymptomatic individuals with newly identified ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), or clinical stage I or II disease.
  - Unnecessary imaging can lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment, unnecessary radiation exposure, and misdiagnosis.



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**Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question**

1. PS 3,4、十分なエビデンスのない、臨床試験に適合性のない、治療継続に十分な根拠のない、固形癌患者には抗がん剤治療を行わない。
2. 転移のリスクの低い早期前立腺癌患者にPET, CT, 骨シンチを行わない。
3. 転移のリスクの低い早期乳癌患者にPET, CT, 骨シンチを行わない。
4. 治癒切除後の無症状乳癌の経過観察に腫瘍マーカーや画像診断を行わない。
5. 好中球減少性発熱のリスクが20%以下の患者への予防的GCSFは行わない。