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進行·再発非小細胞肺癌(NSCLC)初回化学療法終了後 患者の維持療法・二次療法実施に関する観察研究、 中間報告

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Background

Standard care of advanced NSCLC

- First-line platinum-based chemotherapy (first-line CT)
- Second-line chemotherapy (second-line CT) after the progression of the first-line CT

Maintenance therapy after the first-line CT

- Recently, maintenance therapy has been reported to be beneficial.
- Its impact on overall survival appears to be marginal or negligible, when most patients could receive timely active second-line CT after progression.

Objective

- To investigate the proportion of patients who had progression during observation after CR/PR/SD of first-line CT actually received the second-line CT
- To elucidate factors associated with secondline CT administration in advanced NSCLC patients.

Methods

Study design

- Cohort (prospective observational) study Primary endpoint
 - Proportion of patients who received

• A total of 865 eligible patients with advanced NSCLC provided patient characteristics and details of the first-line CT.

- At the time of cut off, 800 patients were assessable for response of the first-CT. A total of 572 patients had CR/PR/SD.
- Administration of the second-CT was analyzed for 506 patients who had progression after first-line CT (primary study population)
- Maintenance therapy was administered to 144 patients. Of those,
 - 7 patients did not progress.
 - of 137 patients progressed, 25 patients (18.2%) could not receive second-line CT.
- Observation with no maintenance therapy was done in 362 patients. Of those,
 - 50 patients did not progress.
 - of 312 patients progressed, 79 patients (25.3%) could not receive second-line CT.
- Decline of PS was the principal reason for not receiving second-line CT in both patients with and without maintenance CT.

Figure 1	
Advanced NSCLC patients with first-line platinum CT (n=865)	C
Data collecting (n=65)	Se
Accessible for response (n=800)	A r
PD/NE=162/66	H
CR/PR/SD=4/272/296 (n=572)	
Data collecting (n=51) Data missing (n=15)	PS

Table 1.	Patient characteristics

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Characteristics	No. of patients (n=865)	%
Sex male/female	628/237	73/24
Age median (range) 70 or more	65 (24-86) 250	29
Histology Adeno Squamous NSCLC (NOS) Others	602 174 73 16	70 20 8 2
PS 0/1/2/3-4/unknown	343/449/65/7/1	40/52/7/1/0
Smoking never/ever/unknown	173/687/5	20/79/1
Comorbidities none/any	654/211	76/24
EGFR status mutant/wild/unknown	87/515/263	10/60/30
ALK-EML translocation positive negative unknown	11 42 812	1.3 4.9 93.9

Results

second-line CT after first-line CT Patient inclusion

- Patients with advanced NSCLC who received platinum-based first-line CT
- From April 2010 to September 2011, at 30 institutions in Japan

Data collection

- Baseline characteristics (age, gender, ECOG-PS, smoking status, comorbidities, body mass index, histological subtype, EGFR/ALK status, CBC/chemistry at registration)
- Regimens and responses to the first/second/third-line CT (regimen, response)
- Administration of maintenance CT
- Reason for not receiving second-line CT (if it was not administered)

Survival

Data cutoff

- Interim report describing patients with at least 6 months of follow up at April 2012 Support
- Supported by the Public Health Research Center Foundation CSPOR

Conclusions

- Preliminary results of this large observational study in Japan suggested that
 - Among the patients who did not received maintenance therapy, 25.3% missed an opportunity to receive appropriate second-line CT.
 - We could not find associated factors for not receiving second-line CT.
 - As for the patients who received maintenance therapy, 18.2% did not receive second-line CT.
 - Administration of maintenance therapy did not appear to compromise the chance to receive second-line CT.
- Further investigation is needed to identify the patients who would be less likely to receive the second-CT after disease progression, and thus would be more likely to receive benefit from maintenance therapy strategy.

Acknowledgement



Table2. Summary of first-line CT

	No. of patients	%
First-line platinum CT Cisplatin Carboplatin Nedaplatin	865 331 501 33	38.3 57.9 3.8
Accessible for response CR PR SD PD NE	800 4 272 296 162 66	0.5 34.0 37.0 20.3 8.2
Maintenance therapy Primary study population	194/800 144/506	24.3 28.5

Table4. Summary of second-line CT patients with confirmed progression after CR/PR/SD in first-line CT

	No mainte thera		Mainten thera		(n=104)		No maintenance therapy		Maintenance therapy	
	No. of patients (n=312)	%	No. of patients (n=137)	%	Reasons	(n)	No. of patients (n=79)	%	No. of patients (n=25)	%
None	79	25.3	25	18.2	Declined	64	49	62.0	15	60.
2nd-line CT	233	74.7	112	81.8	PS					
Docetaxel	101	32.4	42	30.7	Patient refusal	23	14	17.7	9	36.0
Pemetrexed	39	12.5	23	16.8	Death of	_				
Erlotinib	15	4.8	12	8.8	any cause	7	6	7.6	1	4.0
TS-1	12	3.9	3	2.2	Loss of					
Gemcitabine	6	1.9	8	5.8	follow-up and others	10	10	12.7	0	0
Other	60	19.2	24	17.5						

Table3. Summary of Maintenance CT

	No. of patients (n=144)	%
Bevacizumab	54	38.0
Pemetrexed	51	35.9
TS-1	13	9.2
Pemetrexed+Bevacizumab	9	6.3
TS-1+Bevacizumab	7	4.9
Docetaxel	4	2.8
Gemcitabine	2	1.4
Erlotinib	1	0.7
Pemetrexed+Gefitinib	1	0.7
Other	2	1.4

Table5. Reasons for not receiving second-line CT after progression

(n=104)	No mainte thera		Maintenance therapy		
Reasons	(n)	No. of patients (n=79) %		No. of patients (n=25)	%	
Declined PS	64	49	62.0	15	60.0	
Patient refusal	23	14	17.7	9	36.0	
Death of any cause	7	6	7.6	1	4.0	
Loss of follow-up	10	10	12.7	0	0	

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Table6. Characteristics of patients with or without maintenance therapy

		No mainte	nance therapy	Maintena	ance therapy
(n=506)		No. of patients (n=362)	%	No. of patients (n=144)	%
Sex	male/female	277/85	76.5/23.5	93/51	64.6/35.4
Age median	(range) 70 or more	67 (24-86) 127	35.1	63 (34-78) 26	18.1
Histology	Adeno Squamous NSCLC (NOS) Others	216 104 34 8	59.7 28.7 9.4 2.3	126 7 11 0	87.5 4.9 7.6 0
PS	0/1/2/3-4	152/185/22/3	42.0/51.1/6.1/0.9	75/62/6/1	52.1/43.1/4.2/0.7
Smoking	never/ever/unknown	63/296/3	17.4/81.8/0.8	34/110/0	23.6/76.4/0
EGFR status	mutant/wild/unknown	23/140/199	6.4/55.0/38.7	17/100/25	11.8/69.4/18.8

Table 7. Association between baseline characteristics and administration of secondline CT yes/no(univariate analysis)

			No mainten	ance the	rapy	Maintenance therapy			
Character	istics	No. of patients (n=233/129*)	%	Р	OR (95% CI)	No. of patients (n=112/32*)	%	Р	OR(95% CI)
Sex	male female	180/97 53/32	65.0/35.0 62.4/37.6	0.213	1.12 (0.679-1.849)	70/23 42/9	75.7/24.4 82.4/17.6	0.404	0.652 (0.281-1,521)
Age	≥70 <70	78/49 155/80	61.4/38.6 66.0/34.0	0.422	0.822 (0.526-1.284)	17/9 95/23	61.4/38.6 66.0/34.0	0.118	0.457 (0.184-1.134)
PS	0 1-4	102/50 131/79	67.1/32.9 62.4/37.6	0.375	1.230 (0.794-1.905)	64/11 48/21	85.3/14.7 69.6/30.4	0.028	2.545 (1.134-5.704)
Smoking	never ever	40/23 193/106	63.4/36.6 64.5/35.5	0.886	0.955 (0.545-1.673)	32/2 80/30	94.1/5.9 72.7/27.3	0.009	6.000 (1.492-23.84)
Comorbidities	none yes	173/93 60/36	65.0/35.0 62.5/37.5	0.710	1.116 (0.689-1.807)	90/24 22/8	72.6/28.4 73.3/26.7	0.622	1.364 (0.552-3.388)
Platinum regimen	CDDP other	92/41 141/88	69.1/30.9 61.6/38.4	0.172	1.400 (0.890-2.202)	42/8 70/24	84.0/16.0 74.5/25.5	0.213	1.800 (0.753-4.283)

Patients without progression of first-line CT are included