

# 재발성 두경부암증의 항암화학요법

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## 1. Introduction

### 1) Prognosis of advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck(HNSCC)

(1) 5-year survival  $\leq 30\%$

(2) failure pattern

a. local recurrences : most common(60 – 70%)

b. distant metastases : 20 – 30%

c. second primary tumors : 10 to 20%

(3) poor prognosis with locally recurrent or metastatic disease : median survival of 5mos

### 2) Approach to recurrent HNSCC : multidisciplinary

(1) Prognostic factors of recurrent HNSCC

a. Performance status and extent of disease recurrence

b. Previous treatment

(2) Role of chemotherapy in recurrent and/or met-

**Table 1.** Influence of previous treatment and site of disease on chemotherapy outcome

Site of disease and Previous therapy	No.	CR(%)	RR(%)
Locoregional after RT+/-Surgery	36	0	3( 8)
Locoregional+metastases after RT+/-Surgery	17	0	2(12)
Metastasis after RT+/-Surgery	26	2(8)	12(46)
Previously untreated(all metastatic)	11	3(27)	8(73)
Total	90	5(5.6)	25(28)

astatic HNSCC

a. palliative i.e., improvement of disease-related symptoms(pain, dysphagia, speech function, etc.) cf. QL (Quality of life) issues

b. curative : 20% longterm survival with concomitant chemoradiotherapy

### 2. Chemotherapy in the treatment of recurrent and/or metastatic head and neck cancer

#### 1) Single-agent chemotherapy

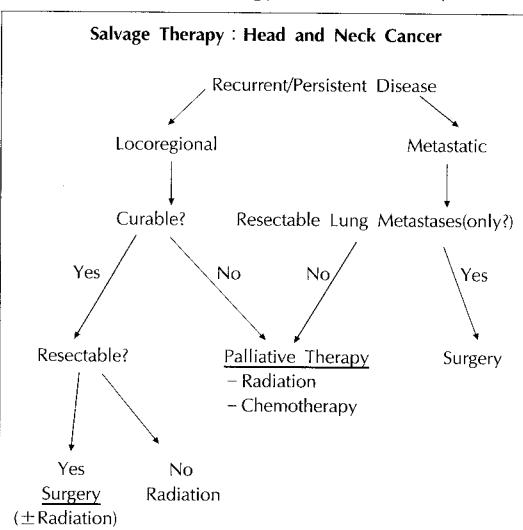
(1) Methotrexate

(2) Cisplatin

**Table 2.** Single-agent activity in recurrent or metastatic head and neck cancer

Agent	Average response rate(range) [%]
Anthracyclines	13( 0 – 44)
Bleomycin	21( 6 – 45)
Carboplatin	21(14 – 27)
Cisplatin	28( 8 – 41)
Cyclophosphamide	36
Fluorouracil	15( 0 – 33)
Ifosfamide	37 (6 – 52)
Methotrexate	30( 8 – 57)
Vinblastine	29
Vinorelbine	22

\*Single agent chemotherapy rarely results in clinical complete responses(CRs) and is used exclusively for palliation in recurrent or metastatic HNSCC.



**Fig. 1.** Algorithm for salvage therapy of advanced head and neck cancer.

- 2) Combination chemotherapy**
- (1) Principles
- a. different mechanisms of action
  - b. different toxicity profiles
- (2) Combinations without Cisplatin
- (3) Cisplatin-based combinations
- a. Before the 1980s
  - b. Kish et al(1984) : 70% RR(27% CR) in 30 patients treated with cisplatin and 96-hour infusion of fluorouracil every 3 weeks
- 3) Randomized studies comparing single-agent and multiple-drug chemotherapy**
- 4) New agents**
- 5) New combinations**
- (1) Biomodulation of 5-FU with calcium folinate (Leucovorin) : FL, PFL
  - (2) Cisplatin and Carboplatin
- 3. Concomitant chemoradiotherapy for previously irradiated HNSCC**
- 1) Haraf et al., Univ. of Chicago(1996)
- : 45 patients with unresectable locally or regionally recurrent disease
- 5-FU+hydroxyurea +/− cisplatin and concomitant

**Table 3.** Activity of non-cisplatin-containing regimens in recurrent or metastatic HNSCC

Reference	Regimen	No. of patients	Response rate(%)
Clavel et al.	Mtx-Bleo-Vcr	92	28
Jacobs	Mtx-FU	30	16
Pitman et al.	Mtx-FU	11	100
Price et al.	Vcr-Bleo-Mtx-FU-Dox	85	67
Tannock et al.	Bleo-Vcr-Mtx-FU-Hu-Mp	57	11
Thatcher et al.	Dox-FU-Bleo-Mtx	25	40
Turner & Waed	Bleo-Vcr-Mtx	46	67
Wittes et al.	Cyclo-Dox-Mtx-Bleo	26	35
Woods et al.	Mtx-Vcr-Bleo	33	24

**Table 4.** Activity of cisplatin-containing regimens in recurrent or metastatic HNSCC

Author	Regimen	No. of patients	Response rate(%)
Caradonna et al.	CDDP-Bleo-Mtx	19	74
Creagan et al.	CDDP-Dox-Cyclo	25	64
Ervin et al.	CDDP-Bleo-Mtx	11	100
Jacobs	CDDP-Mtx	12	24
Perry et al.	Vb-Bleo-CDDP	42	45
Rozencweig et al.	CDDP-Mtx-Bleo-Vcr	72	50
Vogl & Kaplan	CDDP-Mtx-Bleo	31	61

**Table 5.** Activity of cisplatin-fluorouracil(CDDP-FU) combination in recurrent or metastatic HNSCC

Reference	Treatment	No. of patients	Response rate(%)		
			PR	CR	Overall
Kish et al.	CDDP 100mg/m <sup>2</sup> d1 FU 1g/m <sup>2</sup> /24h d1-4	30	43	27	70
Amrein & Weitzam	CDDP 80mg/m <sup>2</sup> d1 FU 800mg/m <sup>2</sup> /24h d2-6	39	28	18	46
Creagan et al.	CDDP 100mg/m <sup>2</sup> d1 FU 1g/m <sup>2</sup> /24h d1-4	20	25	0	25
Dasmahaparta et al.	CDDP 100mg/m <sup>2</sup> d1 FU 1g/m <sup>2</sup> /24h d1-5	18	11	0	11
Rowiand et al.	CDDP 100mg/m <sup>2</sup> d1 FU 1g/m <sup>2</sup> /24h d1-5	21	47	24	71

Abbreviations : CR=complete response ; d=day(s) ; PR=partial response.

**Table 6.** Randomized trials of single-agent versus multiple agent chemotherapy in recurrent or metastatic HNSCC

Reference	Treatment	No. of patients	Response rate%(percentage CR)	Median survival(mo.)
Clavel et al.	CDDP	113	15(2.5)	6.5
	CDDP-FU	108	31a(1.7)	6.5
	CABO	126	34a(9.5)	6.5
Forastiere et al.	Mtx	88	10(2)	5.6
	CDDP-FU	87	32a(6)	5
	Carbo-JU	86	21a(2)	6.6
Jacobs et al.	CDDP	83	17(4)	6
	FU	83	13(2)	6
	CDDP-FU	79	32a(6)	6
Stell	Mtx	50	12(0)	6
	CDDP	50	26(2)	7
	Mtx-CDDP	50	22(0)	6
	CDDP-FU	50	24(6)	7
Vogl et al.	Mtx	83	35(8)	5.6
	CDDP-Mtx-Bleo	80	48a(16)	5.6
Williams et al.	Mtx	98	16(0)	6
	CDDP-Vb-Bleo	92	24(1)	6

A p &lt; 0.05 versus single agent therapy.

\*higher response rates, but no influence on survival!

**Table 7.** New agents in HNSCC

Chemotherapy	CR+PR(%)
Paclitaxel	40
Docetaxel	31
Ifosfamide	26
Topotecan	22
Vinorelbine	22
Gemcitabine	13

cf. ECOG : Phase III trial of High dose vs Low dose Paclitaxel with Cisplatin

- no advantage for high dose Paclitaxel(Forastiere et al. Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol 1997 [abstract])

cf. Phase II evaluation of 96 hour paclitaxel infusion (Feb. 1997 by ECOG)

cf. A randomized phase III evaluation of Paclitaxel+Cisplatin versus Cisplatin+5-FU(March 1997 by ECOG)

radiotherapy

at 5 years, Overall survival 14.6%

Progression-free survival 13.5%

Local/regional control 20%

2) higher response rate with approx. 20% of longterm survival-cure of some patients!

## References

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