

Clinical Investigation: Gynecologic Cancer

Long-term Follow-up Results of a Multi-institutional Phase 2 Study of Concurrent Chemoradiation Therapy for Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer in East and Southeast Asia

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Summary

A multi-institutional phase 2 study of concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT) for cervical cancer was

Purpose: To report the long-term survival and toxicity of a multi-institutional phase 2 study of concurrent chemoradiation therapy (CCRT) for locally advanced cervical cancer in east and southeast Asia.

Methods and Materials: Ten institutions from 8 Asian countries participated in the study. Between April 2003 and March 2006, 120 patients (60 with bulky stage IIB and 60 with stage IIIB) were treated with CCRT. Radiation therapy consisted of pelvic external beam

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conducted in east and south-east Asia. One hundred twenty patients with stage IIB or IIIB cervical cancer were treated with CCRT. The 5-year local control and overall survival rates were 76.8% and 55.1%, respectively. The 5-year rate of major late toxicity was 7.9%. The results suggest that CCRT is safe and effective for cervical cancer patients in east and southeast Asia.

radiation therapy and either high-dose-rate or low-dose-rate intracavitary brachytherapy. Five cycles of weekly cisplatin (40 mg/m^2) were administered during the course of radiation therapy. Treatment results were evaluated by the rates of local control, overall survival, and late toxicities.

Results: Median follow-up was 63.7 months, and the follow-up rate at 5 years was 98%. The 5-year local control and overall survival rates for all patients were 76.8% and 55.1%, respectively. The 5-year rates of major late toxicities of the rectum and bladder were 7.9% and 0%, respectively.

Conclusions: The long-term results have suggested that CCRT is safe and effective for patients with locally advanced cervical cancer in east and southeast Asia. However, further efforts are needed to improve overall survival. © 2013 Elsevier Inc.
