included one of the three combinations: CMF; modified Cooper regimen (CMFVP); 31 patients (19%), anthracycline-based regimens (FAC and FEC); 16 patients (10%) and 118 patients (71%).

Results: The objective response rate in the entire group was 58%; 75% in patients who developed grade 2-3 leukopenia during induction chemotherapy, and 52% in those who had no or grade 1 leukopenia (p<0.01, multivariate analysis). No other patient- or treatment-related factor including age, performance status, T stage, N stage, supraclavicular lymph node involvement, inflammatory carcinoma or chemotherapy regimen correlated with response to chemotherapy. There was no correlation between treatment-induced leukopenia and overall survival.

Conclusions: These findings suggest a relationship between chemotherapy-induced leukopenia and tumour response in patients with locally advanced breast cancer. The prognostic impact of leukopenia is negligible.

174. Efficacy of various chemotherapy schemes in treatment of advanced medullary thyroid cancer

Roumiantsev P.O., Isaev P.A., Ilyin A.A., Medvedev V.S.

Medical Radiological Research Center RAMS, Obninsk, Russia

Aim. To evaluate an efficacy of various chemotherapeutical combination in treatment of advanced medullary thyroid cancer (MTC).

Materials and methods. From 2001 to 2002 year 7 patients with advanced MTC were treated with chemotherapy. Mean age was 42 years (range 22 -62). Mean follow-up mean period was 16 months. Scheme ZDF, 3 patients, included Zavedos 5 mg/m2 i/v 1 - 3 day; Decarbazine mg/m2 i/v 1-3 day; 5-Flourouracil 250 mg/m2 i/v permanent infusion during 3 days. Scheme HC, 3 patients, Holoxan 2.5 mg/m2 i/v 1 ? 5 days and Cisplatinum 100 mg/m2 i/v ? 1st day. Scheme VG, 1 patient, daily infusions of Vinorelbine 30 mg/m2 on 1st day and Gemzar 1500 mg/m2 on 8th. Schemes repeated every 3, three courses. Effectiveness was assessed correspondingly to WHO criteria (Geneva, 1979).

Results. All six patients who underwent ZDF and HC combinations displayed positive response. Partial regression registered in two patients for each combination and stabilization in another one. Mean positive effect duration was 6 months in ZDF group and 12 months in HC group. In single patient who underwent VG combination was registered tumor progression. Tumor markers dynamics (TCT, CEA) during treatment did not reflect tumor response. All chemotherapy combinations were associated with nausea and vomiting which successfully treated with antiemetic drugs. ZDF scheme always was associated with dermatitis and phlebitis, and stomatitis in one case. HC scheme caused neutropenia and trombocytopenia in all patients.

Conclusions. Positive response was observed in all six cases following usage of ZDF and HC combinations. Partial response registered in two of three cases in each group and stabilization in others. Both combinations should be recommended for palliative treatment of MTC patients. HC combination was slightly more effective as well as more toxic. Taking into consideration a high rate of inoperable cases and unfourable behavior of MTC it is essential to continue evaluation and search of new effective schemes of chemotherapy.

175. Trastuzumab – lek budzący nadzieję chorych na raka piersi – opis przypadku 59-letniej chorej leczonej Trastuzumabem przez 28 miesięcy

Szczepańska M., Ząbowski J.

Wielkopolskie Centrum Onkologii, Oddział Chemioterapii

Cel pracy - ukazanie działania trastuzumabu – przeciwiała monoklonalnego anty-HER, w kolejnym rzucie leczenia zaawansowanego raka piersi, na przykła-