

**Comparison of four schedules  
of intensified neoadjuvant  
CRT containing irinotecan  
and 5-FU or capecitabine**

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# Rectal cancer: four schedules of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy containing irinotecan

		Irinotecan	patients
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) 5-FU (250 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )		240mg/m2	37
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )		240mg/m2	28
CPT11 (50 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )		<b>200mg/m2</b>	20
CPT11 (60 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )		240mg/m2	21
RT 1,8Gy 50,5+5,4Gy			



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	patients	Age	female	cUICC III	TL
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) 5-FU (250 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	37	62 (41-72)	10 (27%)	31 (84%)	6cm
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28	64 (48-75)	16 (57%)	25 (89%)	7cm
CPT11 (50 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	20	64 (40-75)	7 (35%)	15 (75%)	5cm
CPT11 (60 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	21	64 (54-73)	5 (24%)	18 (86%)	6cm
RT 1,8Gy 50,5+5,4Gy					



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	patients	Hematol.T.(III/IV)	Fever	Diarrhea (III/IV)
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) 5-FU (250 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	37	4 (10%)	3 (8%)	12 (32%)
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28	1 (4%)	3 (10%)	11 (39%)
CPT11 (50 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	20	0	0	2 (10%)
CPT11 (60 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	21	0	2 (9%)	3 (14%)
RT 1,8Gy 50,5+5,4Gy				



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	patients	pCR	pCR + MIC	ypN0
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) 5-FU (250 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	37	9 (24%)	61%	25 (68%)
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28	4 (15%)	27%	15 (58%)
CPT11 (50 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	20	0	25%	12 (60%)
CPT11 (60 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	21	7 (33%)	57%	15 (71%)
RT 1,8Gy 50,5+5,4Gy				



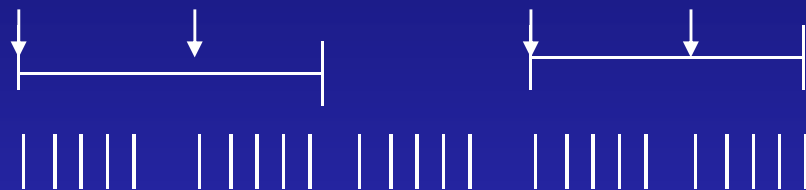
# Rectal cancer: four schedules of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy containing irinotecan

	patients	CPT11	pCR	Diarrhea III/IV
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) 5-FU (250 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	37			23/65 (35%)
CPT11 (40 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28	240mg/m <sup>2</sup>	20/86 (23%)	
CPT11 (60 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	21		p = 0,001	p = 0,008
CPT11 (50 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) Cap (1500 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	20	200mg/m <sup>2</sup>	0/20	5/41 (12%)
RT 1,8Gy 50,5+5,4Gy				

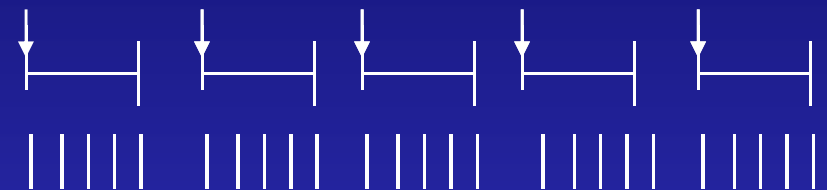


# Rectal Cancer: Chemoradiotherapy, Oxaliplatin and Diarrhea

Rödel, 2003



Duck, 2004



**Oxaliplatin**indose: 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

**Capecitabine**indose: 46200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

**Diarrhea III/IV CTC:** 12%

**pCR** 19%

250 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

41250 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

22%

6%



# **Rectal cancer: four schedules of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy containing irinotecan**

## **Conclusion**

**Intensified chemoradiotherapy with Irinotecan is safe.**

**The splitting of the application of Capecitabine with a break in the third week reduces toxicity but not efficacy.**

**In our trials a total dose of 240mg/m<sup>2</sup> Irinotecan during Chemoradiotherapy is associated with a high rate of pCR.**

