

## (FAC)

=Abstract=

### The Effects of FAC Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Locally Advanced and Bulky Cervical Cancer

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The goals of any new cervical cancer chemotherapy should include; a decrease in toxicity, better distant and local control of the disease, prolongation of survival, improvement in the quality of life and palliation of symptoms.

The goal of FAC (5-Fluorouracil, Interferon alpha-2a, Carboplatin) neoadjuvant chemotherapy is for better surgical therapeutic results in locally advanced and bulky lesions with preoperative chemotherapy.

This new trend in management of cervical cancer may provide the benefits as follows; reduction of the tumor size, a decrease in numbers of involved lymph nodes, control of microscopically metastatic lesions, improvement of the effects of radiation therapy and providing the chance of operability by lowering the clinical stage than initial prechemotherapy stage.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of FAC neoadjuvant chemotherapy on reducing the size of tumors in cervical cancer. 17 patients in stage b2, a, b carcinoma of cervix were treated with FAC regimen; Interferon -2a 6 MIU given subcutaneously on day 1 6, 5-Fluorouracil 750 mg/m<sup>2</sup> given intravenously on day 2 6 and Carboplatin 350 mg/m<sup>2</sup> given intravenously on 2nd day.

The overall response rate was 58.5%, including 2 complete responses(11.7%) and 8 partial responses(47.1%). Neoadjuvant chemotherapy reduced the mean cervical lesion area from 23.1 + 9.97 cm<sup>2</sup> to 8.65 + 5.95 cm<sup>2</sup> in response group. The toxicity was acceptable in this group and the frequent toxicity was myelosuppression.

Although limitation of this study are the lack of randomization and the small sample size, FAC neoadjuvant chemotherapy is a potentially useful modality in the management of patients with locally advanced bulky cervical cancer.

Keywords: FAC, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Bulky Cervical Cancer.

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가 가 가 가 가  
I), 가 가 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
22 44%  
2 3 가 가  
가 가 가 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
Kim 5) 가 가 4  
cm 가  
Kim 36) FIGO  
Ib, II 54 VBP(vinblastine, bleomycin,  
cisplatin) 1 5  
81%,  
20%, 2 94%  
가  
가  
(NACT; Neoadjuvant chemotherapy) 가 108 109  
.234) (neoadjuvant chemotherapy) 가

(FAC) -

VBP

가

가

가

FAC (5-fl-  
uorouracil, interferon-  
-2a, carboplatin)

5-FU 2 6  
750 mg 5% DW 1  
20 gtt 5 Interferon- 2a 6 MIU  
6  
Carboplatin 2 350mg  
5% DW 500mg  
30  
(Table 2).

Table 2. FAC Regimen

Regimen	Dosage	Administration date
Interferon -2a	6 MIU SC	1st - 6th day(6 days)
Carboplatin	350 mg/m2 IV	2nd day
5-Fluorouracil	750 mg/m2	2nd - 6th day(5 days)

1.  
1996 3 1997 8

FIGO  
(International Federation of Gynecology Obstetrics)

가 Ib2 IIb

4 cm 17

2.

performance status(Zubrod scale) (Table 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of Patients

Characteristics of Patients	
No. of patients	17
Age(years)	
Median	47
Range	28 67
Performance status(Zubrod Scale)	
0 , 1	10
2	6
3	1

(7 ) , BUN/  
Creatine, GOT/GPT,  
3  
, 4 5  
CT MRI  
(WHO)  
(complete response; CR),  
50%  
(partial response; PR), 50%  
(stable disease; SD), 25%  
가가 가  
(progressive disease; PD)  
performance status Zubrod scale  
GOG (Gynecologic  
oncology Group criteria)  
47 (28 67 ) ,  
(squamous cell carcinoma) 14

8 (Adenocarcinoma) 1, (Adenosquamous cell carcinoma) 2, FIGO Ib2 7 (41%), IIa 8 (47%), IIb 2 (12%), 4 (Table 3, 4).

Table 3. FIGO stage of Patients

Stage	No. of patients	%
b2	7	41
a	8	47
b	2	12

Table 4. Pathologic Diagnosis

Pathology	No. of patients
Squamous cell carcinoma	14
Large cell, keratinizing	8
Large cell, non-keratinizing	6
Adenocarcinoma	1
Adenosquamous cell carcinoma	2

Performance status 0 1 10, 2가 6, 3 1 . 17 가 2 (11.7%), 8 (47.1%) 10 (58.8%) 6 (35.3%) 1 (5.9%) (Table 5). Ib2 7 5 IIa 8 3, IIb 2 2 가 (Table 6). 10 23.1 ± 9.97(cm<sup>2</sup>) 8.65 ± 5.95(cm<sup>2</sup>) 가 (Table 7, 8).

Table 5. Responses of Chemotherapy

Response	No. of patient	(%)
CR	2	11.7
PR	8	47.1
SD	6	35.3
PR	1	5.9

Table 6. Responses of Each Clinical Stage

Stage	No. of patients	Response			
		CR	PR	SD	PD
b2	7	2	3	2	0
a	8	0	3	4	1
b	2	0	2	0	0

FAC 51 course 45 가 2 Grade 4 Interferon 45 가 (Table 9).

Table 7. Effects on Tumor Surface Area after Chemotherapy

	Response Group	Non-Response Group
No. of patients	10	7
Prechemotherapy surface area(cm2)	23.1 ± 9.97	27.2 ± 10.52
Postchemotherapy surface area(cm2)	8.65 ± 5.95	22.6 ± 13.10

Table 8. The effects of chemotherapy on cervical surface area

Case	Age	Performance	Stage	Response	Prechemo. size(cm2)	Postchemo. size(cm2)
1	28	0	a	PR	25	12
2	35	0	b2	CR	12	0
3	38	0	b2	PR	16	6
4	41	2	a	PD	42	48
5	41	0	b2	SD	16	12
6	44	0	b2	CD	16	0
7	45	1	a	PD	25	12
8	45	2	a	SD	36	30
9	47	2	b	PD	36	12
10	49	1	b2	PD	20	9
11	52	2	a	SD	35	30
12	52	1	a	PD	39	17.5
13	54	1	b2	PD	12	4
14	57	2	a	SD	25	20
15	58	1	b2	SD	16	12
16	65	2	b	PD	30	14
17	67	3	a	SD	20	16

Table 9. The Toxicity of Chemotherapy

Toxicity	Grade( of FAC courses)				
	0	1	2	3	4
Leukopenia	6/51	19/51	20/51	4/51	2/51
Anemia	12/51	25/51	11/51	3/51	0
thrombocytopenia	34/51	9/51	8/51	0	0
Fever/Chill	6/51	40/51	5/51	0	0
Vomiting	26/51	15/51	8/51	2/51	0
Alopecia	22/51	15/51	14/51	-	-

Delgado 7) FIGO  
 Ib 3 cm  
 5 67% 3 cm 86%  
 , Ballon 8)  
 6 cm  
 5 IIIb (43%)  
 48%) Gauthier 9)  
 가 3 cm  
 1.5 cm 5 31%

가

가

가

derate activity

가

mo-

active agents

가

20 35%,

5 9

3 6

.14) 가

(cytotoxic agent)

(comp-

lete response plus partial response) 15 35%  
 .10)  
 1980

5-FU 가  
 , S-phase specificity가  
 5-FU

cisplatin .16,17,18) 5-FU  
 가 ,11,12) Friedlander 12) , , ,

VBP(vinblastine, bleomycin, cisplatin) , 5-FU

67% ,  
 9 가  
 . Kirsten 13)

32 66%  
 19% 45%,  
 가 ,

interferon (cervical intraepithe-  
 lial neoplasia: CIN)  
 ,19,20,21,22) (invasive cervical can-  
 cer) (early stage) human leukocyte interferon  
 23,24,25,26) IFN-  
 가 .27) Yugoslavia  
 Ikic human leukocyte interferon 15

13  
 4 (31%) (microinvasive disease) 3  
 2 (66.7%) 가  
 ,23) Kırğılıç J human leukocyte interferon  
 32 I  
 52% "regression"  
 (activity)  
 ,24) Vasilyev 25)  
 125 - 65 ,  
 (microinvasive disease) 27 , Ib(invasive  
 stage Ib) 33 - , 125 36  
 (29%) (histologic remission)  
 29 , (micro-  
 tnvasive disease) 7 , Ib  
 Kasamatsa 27)

analog carboplatin cisplatin 2 platinum  
 (ne- (neurotoxi-  
 phrotoxicity)가 (city)  
 carboplatin 가  
 5-FU  
 cisplatin  
 88%  
 . 5-FU cisplatinum  
 가 가 14,15)

interferon  
 (activity)  
 recombinant IFN- 3 million units/day  
 .  
 5-FU interferon  
 28,29,30)  
 31,32,33,34)가 . thy-  
 midine phosphorylase inter-

(FAC) -

feron 5-FU fluorodeoxyuridy-  
late(FdUMP) (anabolism) ,  
.35) 가  
retinoic acid IFN-  
가  
angiogenesis (multimodality treatment)  
(Growth factor expression)  
viral transformation apoptosis(programmed cell death) 가 4 cm  
molecular mechanism .36,37,38,39)  
receptor gene expression .36,40) FAC regimen 6 4 5  
80% ,14) Lippman  
4) interferon -2a 6MU/day isotretinoin 1mg/kg/day 1) 가 4cm 가  
28 7 Ib2 IIb 17 2 (11.7%),  
(25%) 68% 8 (47.1%) 10 (58.8%)  
Lippman 4)  
4 50% 2) 10 가 23.1 ± 9.97  
(cm<sup>2</sup>) 8.65 ± 5.95  
retinoic acid (cm<sup>2</sup>) 가  
3)  
13-cRA 5  
2 minor response ,26) reti-  
noic acid (dysplasia)  
50% complete response rate 가 4cm 가  
.43,44) 가  
5  
가  
(drug resistant clones) FAC  
가 가

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