Neoadjuvant chemotherapy in gynecologic oncology practices in Germany: a real life documentation

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Background

In patients with advanced, primarily inoperable breast cancer neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) can be an effective and potentially curative method of treatment. Because our registry is based on real life observations by a large group of German gynaecologists, the results are relevant for clinical practice and and as reference for clinical trials.

Objectives

From January 2004 to November 2013, a total of 21,598 breast cancer patients in 102 practices were documented in the BNGO practices and therefore were assessed in this system.

In this retrospective study we analyzed the details of breast cancer patients who were treated with neo-adjuvant chemotherapy.

Methods

First January 2004 to November 2013, a total of 21,598 breast cancer patients in 102 practices were recorded in the BNGO data registry. We documented the treatment of 1,859 patients (1,301 women, 558 men) within the BNGO group. A second objective is the voluntary documentation of treatment quality within the BNGO practices in Germany: a real life documentation system (ODM QuaSi®GYN). All practices participate in this registry on a voluntary basis.

Results

Most treatment schedules contained an anthracycline and/or a taxane. Most frequently used chemotherapy regimens are summarized in Table 1. Mitoxantrone (M) and Docetaxel (T) were the most frequently used regimens. The majority of patients received chemotherapy in combination with an anthracycline.

Conclusions

Most treatment schedules contained an anthracycline and/or a taxane. The majority of patients received chemotherapy in combination with an anthracycline. This study shows the feasibility and the practicability of a real-life documentation system in gynecological oncology.

Table 1. Most frequently used chemotherapy regimens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regimen</th>
<th>n pts.</th>
<th>CR (%)</th>
<th>PR (%)</th>
<th>SD (%)</th>
<th>PD (%)</th>
<th>n.e. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC/Pacl. (q3w)</td>
<td>10,393</td>
<td>16,96 %</td>
<td>16,96 %</td>
<td>23,91 %</td>
<td>23,91 %</td>
<td>23,91 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacl. weekly</td>
<td>2,057</td>
<td>21,00 %</td>
<td>21,00 %</td>
<td>21,00 %</td>
<td>21,00 %</td>
<td>21,00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEC-Doc (q3w)</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>18,18 %</td>
<td>18,18 %</td>
<td>15,15 %</td>
<td>15,15 %</td>
<td>15,15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC-Pacl. (q3w)</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>14,04 %</td>
<td>68,42 %</td>
<td>8,77 %</td>
<td>5,26 %</td>
<td>3,51 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>AC-Doc (q3w)</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>15,38 %</td>
<td>38,46 %</td>
<td>15,38 %</td>
<td>7,69 %</td>
<td>23,08 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC-Doc (q3w)</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>12,19 %</td>
<td>57,50 %</td>
<td>15,63 %</td>
<td>8,44 %</td>
<td>6,25 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survival

All patients since 2004 who were evaluable at the respective time point have been included in the analysis.

Graph 1. Kaplan-Meier analysis: Breast cancer-specific survival in years 0-10

Conclusions

Between January 2004 and November 2013, 32,890 breast cancer patients who received chemotherapy were documented in the BNGO registry. The results of this observational study with a large cohort of patients support the findings of previous trials. The results of our study also provide information about the use of chemotherapy for breast cancer in general practice. Most treatment schedules contained an anthracycline and/or a taxane. This study shows the feasibility and the practicability of a real-life documentation system in gynecological oncology.