Carboplatin and paclitaxel in advanced or metastatic endometrial cancer.

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Source

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Abstract

OBJECTIVES:

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the activity and toxicity of carboplatin and paclitaxel combination in advanced or recurrent endometrial carcinoma.

METHODS:

Forty-seven eligible patients with measurable advanced or recurrent endometrial carcinoma were treated with carboplatin [area under the curve (AUC) 5] and paclitaxel 175 mg/m(2) every 3 weeks for 6-9 cycles or until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

RESULTS:

There were 10 complete responses (CRs) (21%) and 19 partial responses (PRs) (41%) for an overall response rate (RR) of 62% (29 patients) (95% confidence interval [CI], 47-76%). The median progression-free survival (PFS) was 15 months (95% CI, 7.3-22.7 months) and the median overall survival (OS) was 25 months (95% CI, 19.0-31.0 months). No difference was found in RR and OS in patients with primary advanced disease and those with recurrent tumors. Similarly, no difference was found in PFS and OS for patients with serous/clear tumors and those with endometrioid tumors. Toxicity was generally mild except for myelotoxicity. Neutropenia grade 3/4 was recorded in 36% of patients and 6% experienced febrile neutropenia. One patient each developed grade 4 thrombocytopenia and anemia. Grade 3 sensory neuropathy was recorded in 6% of patients.

CONCLUSION:

The combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel appears to have activity in advanced or recurrent endometrial carcinoma with an acceptable toxicity profile.