

Brand Name: Xeloda

Generic: capecitabine

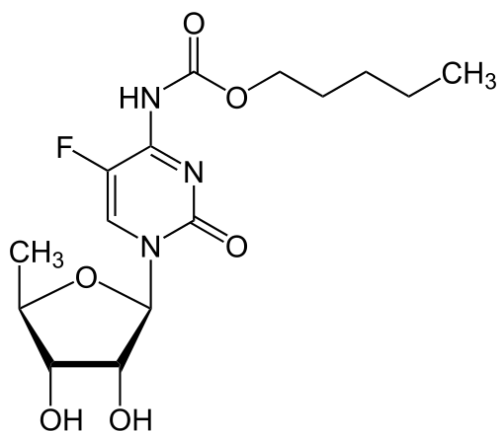
Type: small molecule

Year Accepted/Phase: 1998

Mechanism:

Capecitabine is converted to 5-FU in the body, where it interferes with the synthesis of DNA and RNA in cancer cells, leading to cell death.

Chemical Structure:



Indication:

Xeloda is indicated for the treatment of metastatic breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and gastric cancer.

Clinical trials:

Phase III Trials for Breast Cancer

Pubmed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15681523/>

Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of capecitabine compared to standard chemotherapy regimens in patients with metastatic breast cancer.

Dates: Conducted in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Results: The Phase III trials demonstrated that capecitabine was as effective as standard chemotherapy regimens in terms of response rates and overall survival, with a more favorable side effect profile.

Impact: These trials led to the approval of capecitabine for the treatment of metastatic breast cancer.

Phase III Trials for Colorectal Cancer

Pubmed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17194911/>

Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of capecitabine compared to 5-FU/leucovorin (the Mayo Clinic regimen) in patients with advanced colorectal cancer.

Dates: Conducted in the early 2000s.

Results: The Phase III trials showed that capecitabine was as effective as the Mayo Clinic regimen in terms of response rates and overall survival, with a more convenient oral dosing schedule.

Impact: These trials supported the approval of capecitabine for the treatment of colorectal cancer.

Phase III Trials for Gastric Cancer

Pubmed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17522863/>

Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of capecitabine plus cisplatin compared to 5-FU/leucovorin plus cisplatin in patients with advanced gastric cancer.

Dates: Conducted in the mid-2000s.

Results: The Phase III trials demonstrated that capecitabine plus cisplatin was non-inferior to 5-FU/leucovorin plus cisplatin in terms of overall survival and progression-free survival, with a more favorable safety profile.

Impact: These trials supported the approval of capecitabine for the treatment of gastric cancer.