

A randomised controlled trial of chemotherapy agent “A” as a treatment for advanced gastrointestinal cancer

PRESENTER:
Group 6: Tilman Rönneburg, Hanzhao Zhang, Sonja Kosek, Cathrine Hultman

BACKGROUND
The prognosis of advanced GI cancer is poor. Chemotherapy agent “A” has emerged in recent years as a useful treatment for other late stage cancers. This study aims to investigate the effect of chemotherapy agent “A” on survival and quality of life in advanced GI cancer.

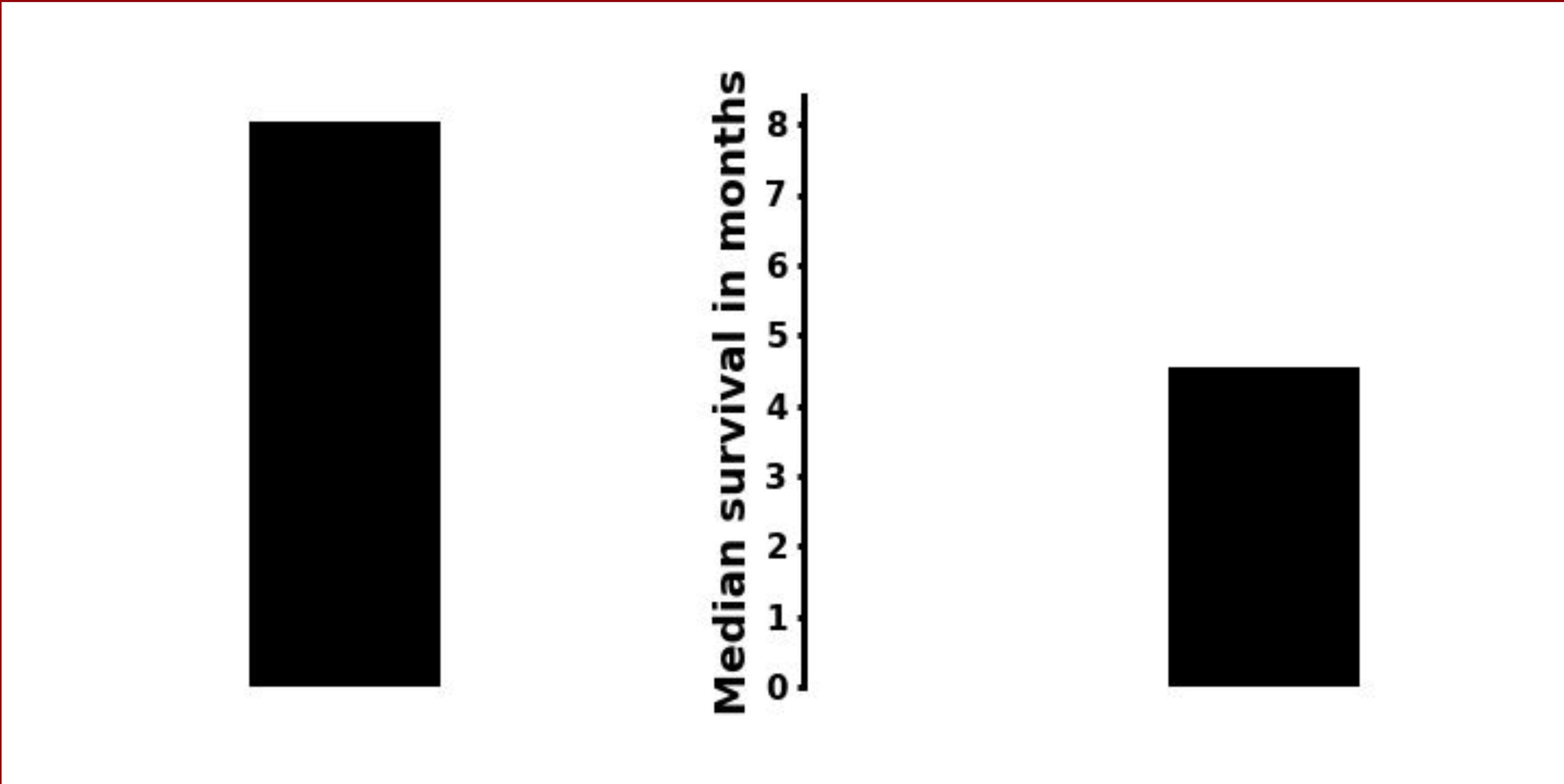
- METHODS**
- Advanced GI cancer patients randomised into control group and treatment group.
 - Treatment group: Chemotherapy agent “A” in addition to palliative care (n=34).
Control group: Palliative care only (n=32)
 - Survival was measured in months starting from inclusion in the trial. Quality of life measured on EORTC QLQ-C30 scale at inclusion and at 3 month follow-up
 - The change in quality of life scores were compared between groups using Mann-Whitney U test.

- RESULTS**
- Chemotherapy agent “A” prolonged life span of patients with advanced GI cancer; median 8 vs. 4.5 months, $p<0.01$.
 - There was no significant difference in the change of quality of life as measured in global health scores ($p=0.139$).
 - The treatment group had slightly higher scores for diarrhoea, pain and appetite loss and nausea than the control group but these differences were not significant ($p=0.320$, $p=0.202$, $p=0.814$, $p=0.858$, respectively).

CONCLUSION
Chemotherapy agent "A" prolonged survival time for advanced GI cancer patients, while not affecting their quality of life significantly.

Chemotherapy agent “A” prolongs the lives of patients with advanced GI cancer without significantly affecting their quality of life

Survival time



Global health score

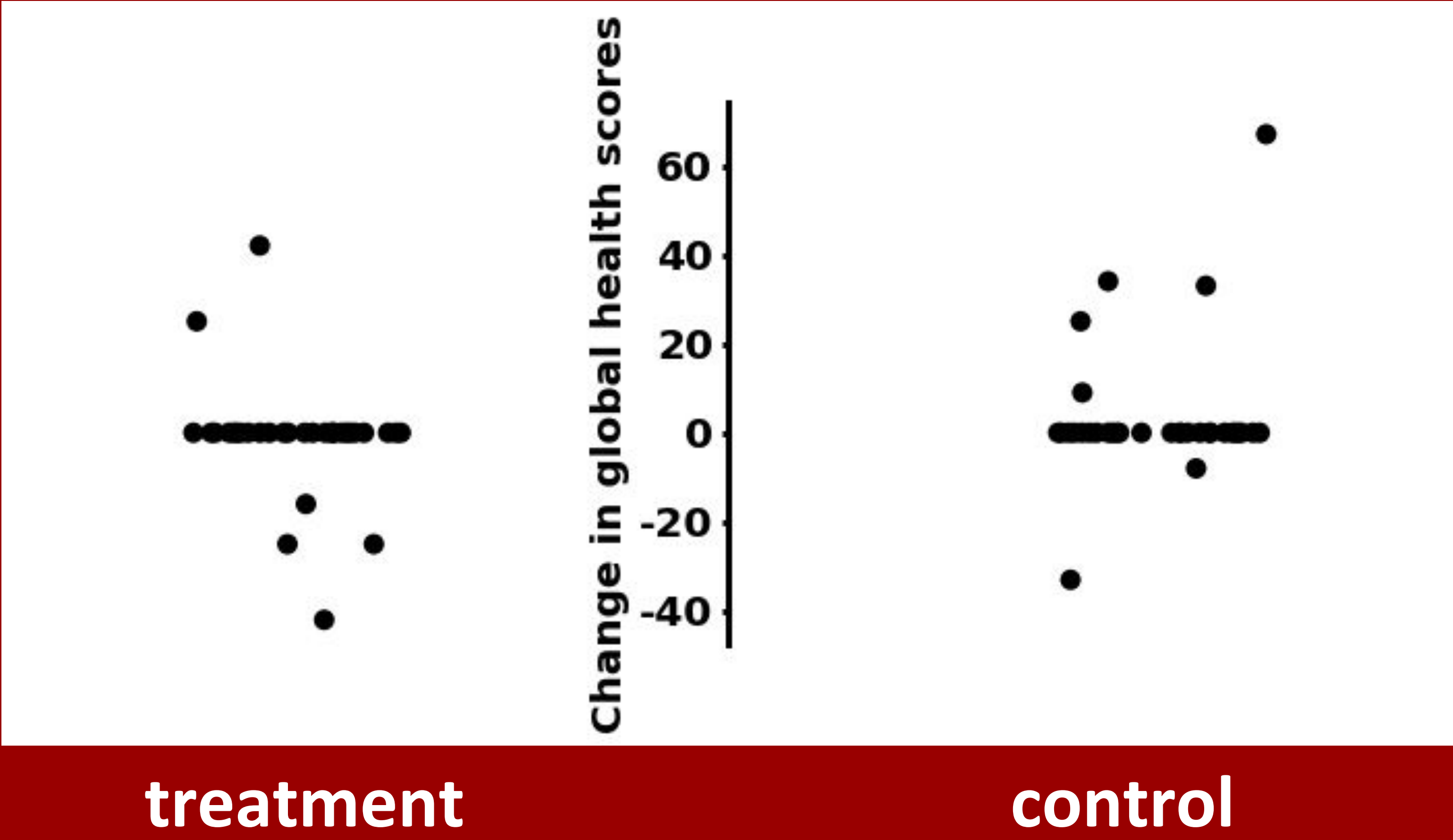
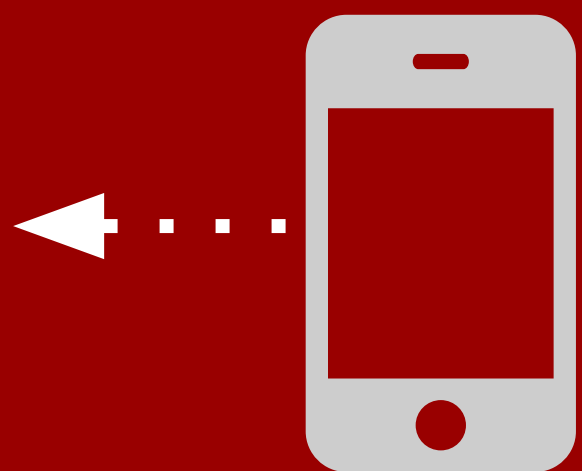
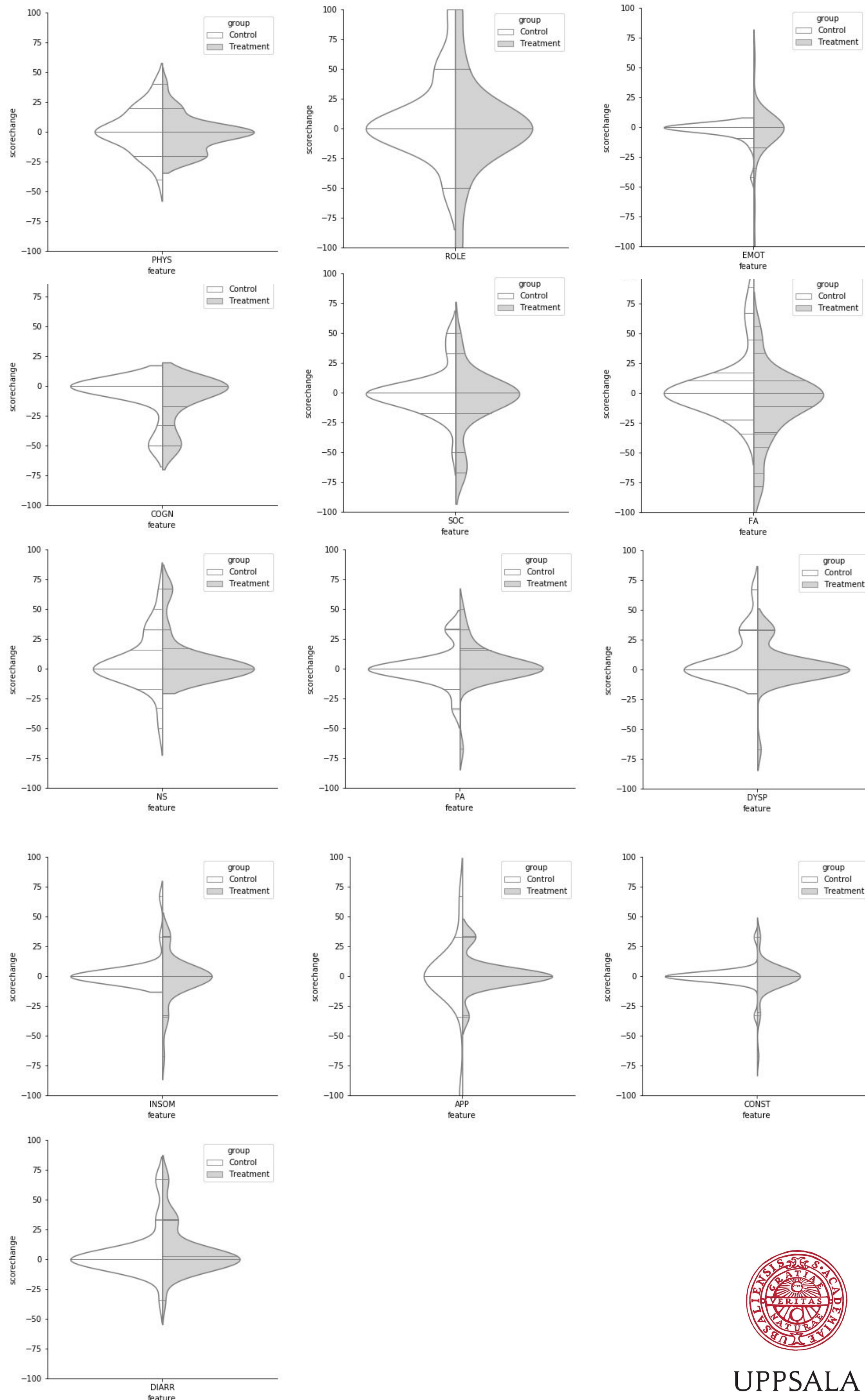


Table 1: QoL change between treatment and control group

Global Health Status/QoL	p-value	r
Global Health Status/QoL	0,170	0,139
Functional Scales		
Physical functioning (PHYS)	0,316	-0,133
Role functioning (ROLE)	0,363	-0,108
Emotional functioning (EMOT)	0,888	0,014
Cognitive functioning (COGN)	0,141	-0,161
Social functioning (SOC)	0,402	-0,101
Symptom Scales		
Fatigue (FA)	0,051	-0,247
Nausea (NS)	0,858	0,021
Pain (PA)	0,202	0,140
Dyspnoea (DYSP)	0,182	-0,139
Insomnia (INSOM)	0,537	-0,057
Appetite loss (APP)	0,814	0,025
Constipation (CONST)	0,714	-0,029
Diarrhoea (DIARR)	0,320	0,104

Figure 1. Distribution of QoL scores between the control and the treatment group



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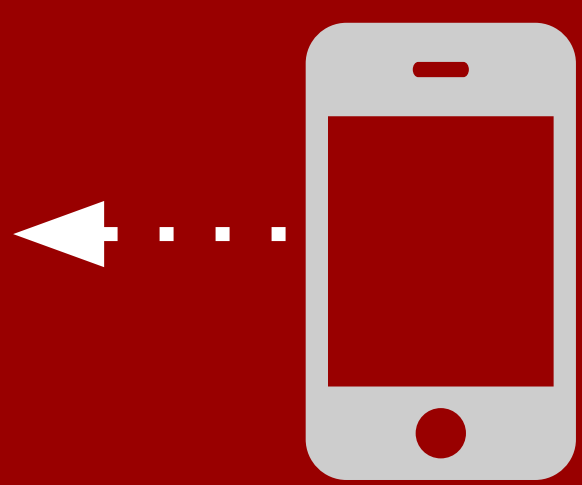
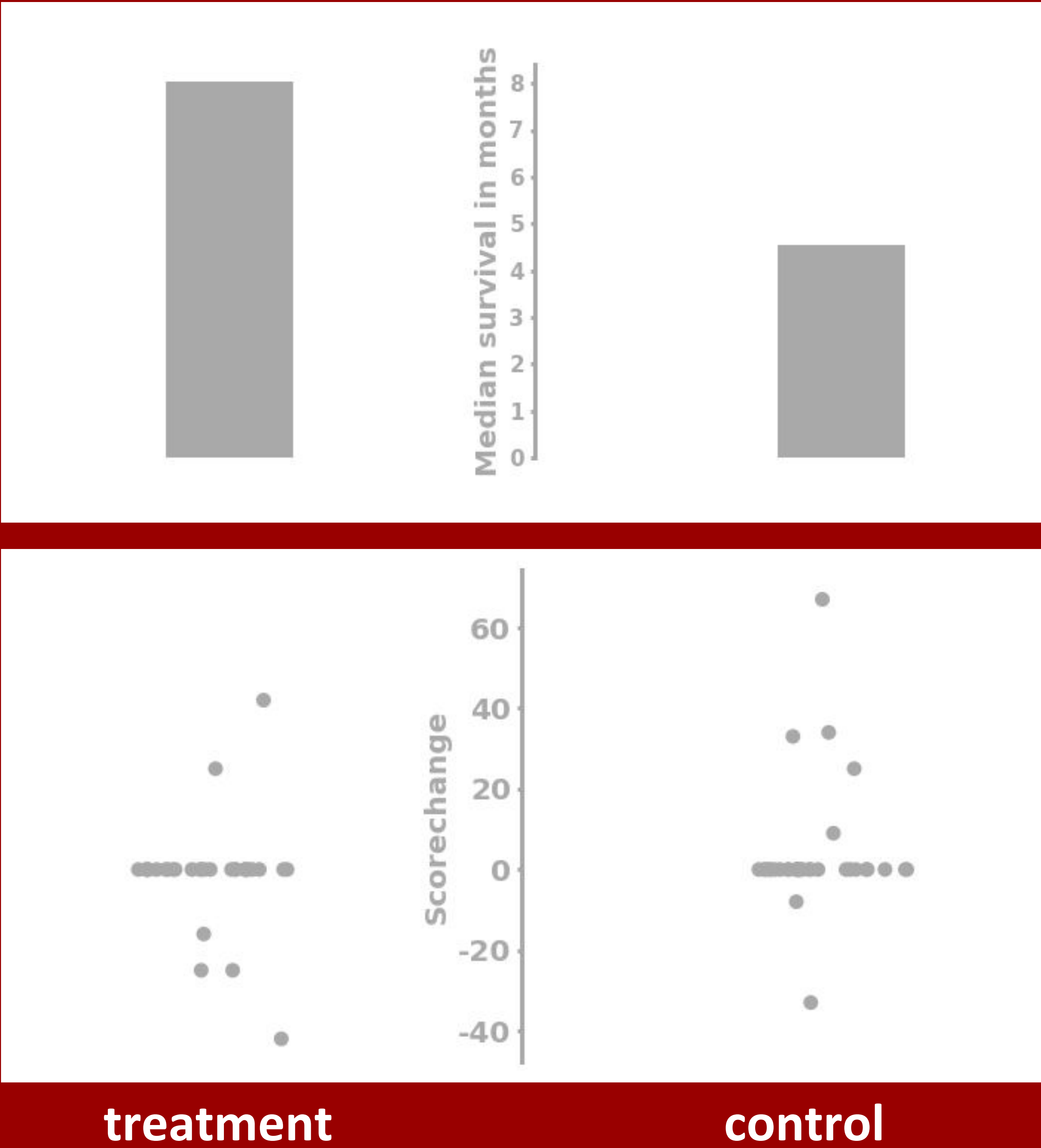
RESULTS

- Chemotherapy agent “A” prolonged life span of patients with advanced GI cancer; median 8 vs. 4.5 months, $p < 0.01$.
- The quality of life was not significantly affected by chemotherapy agent “A”.

CONCLUSION

Chemotherapy agent "A" significantly prolonged survival time for advanced GI cancer patients, while not affecting their quality of life significantly ($p > 0.05$) with adverse effects.

Chemotherapy agent “A” prolongs the lives of patients with advanced GI cancer without significantly affecting their quality of life



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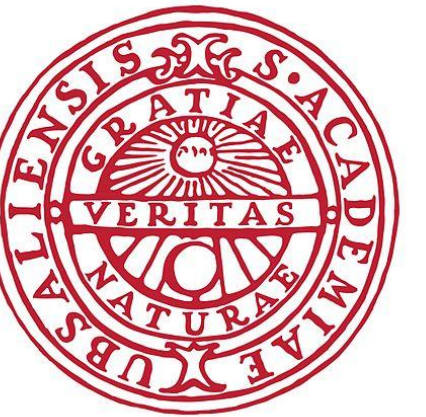
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- Extra Graphs
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- **Keep it messy!** This section is just for you.

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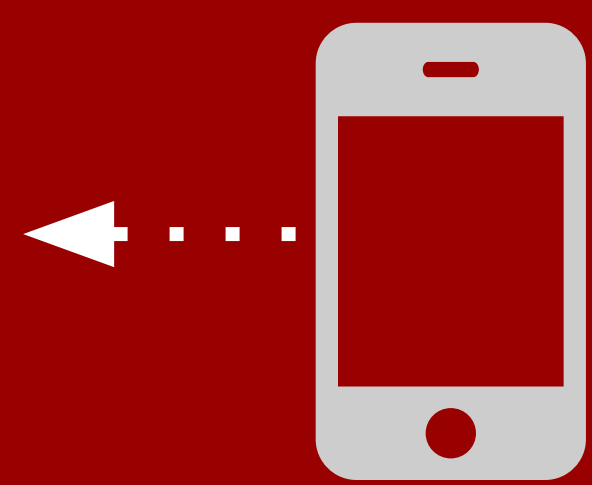
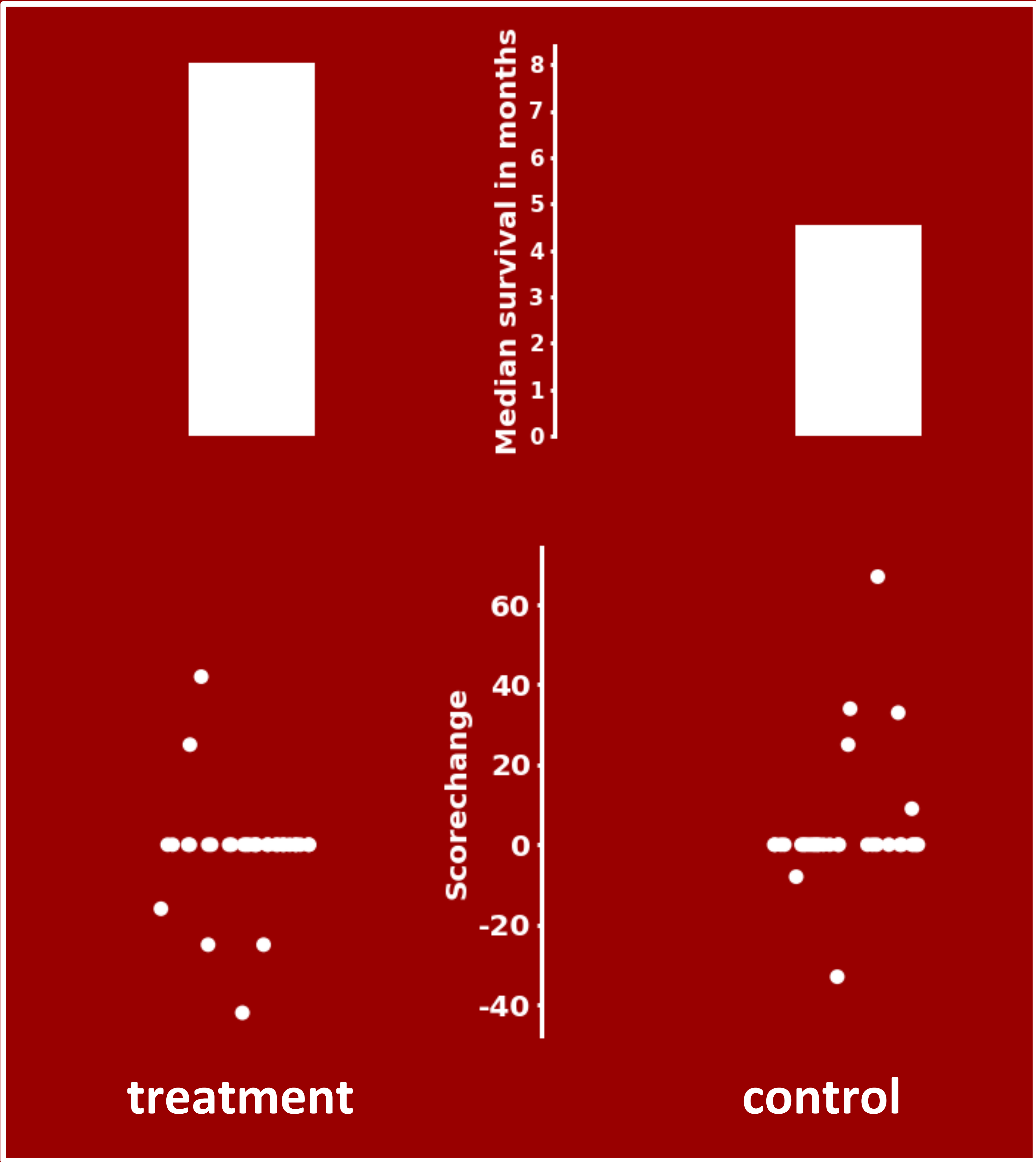
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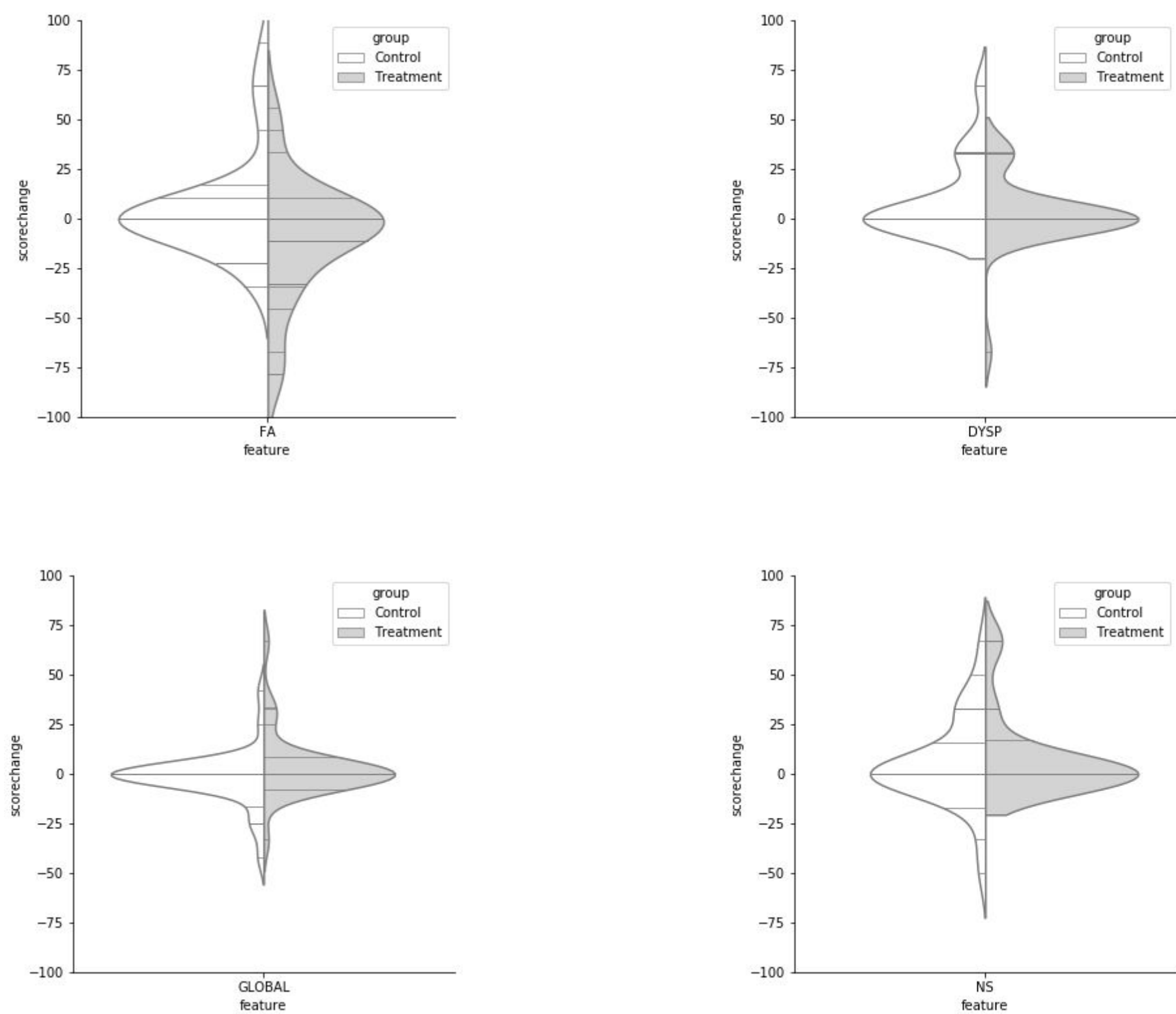
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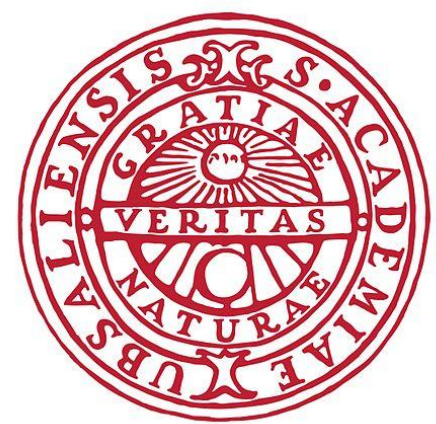


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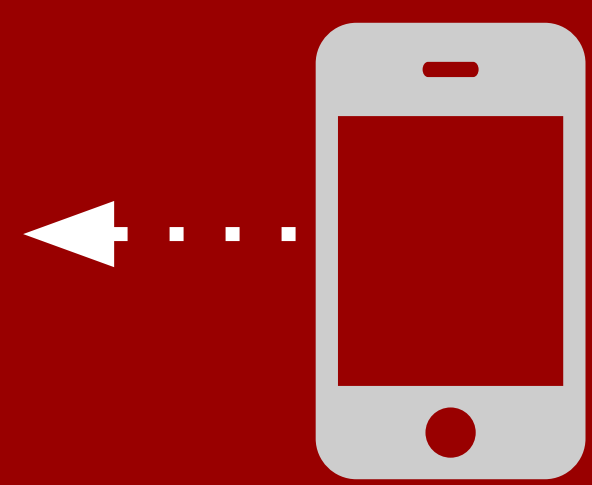
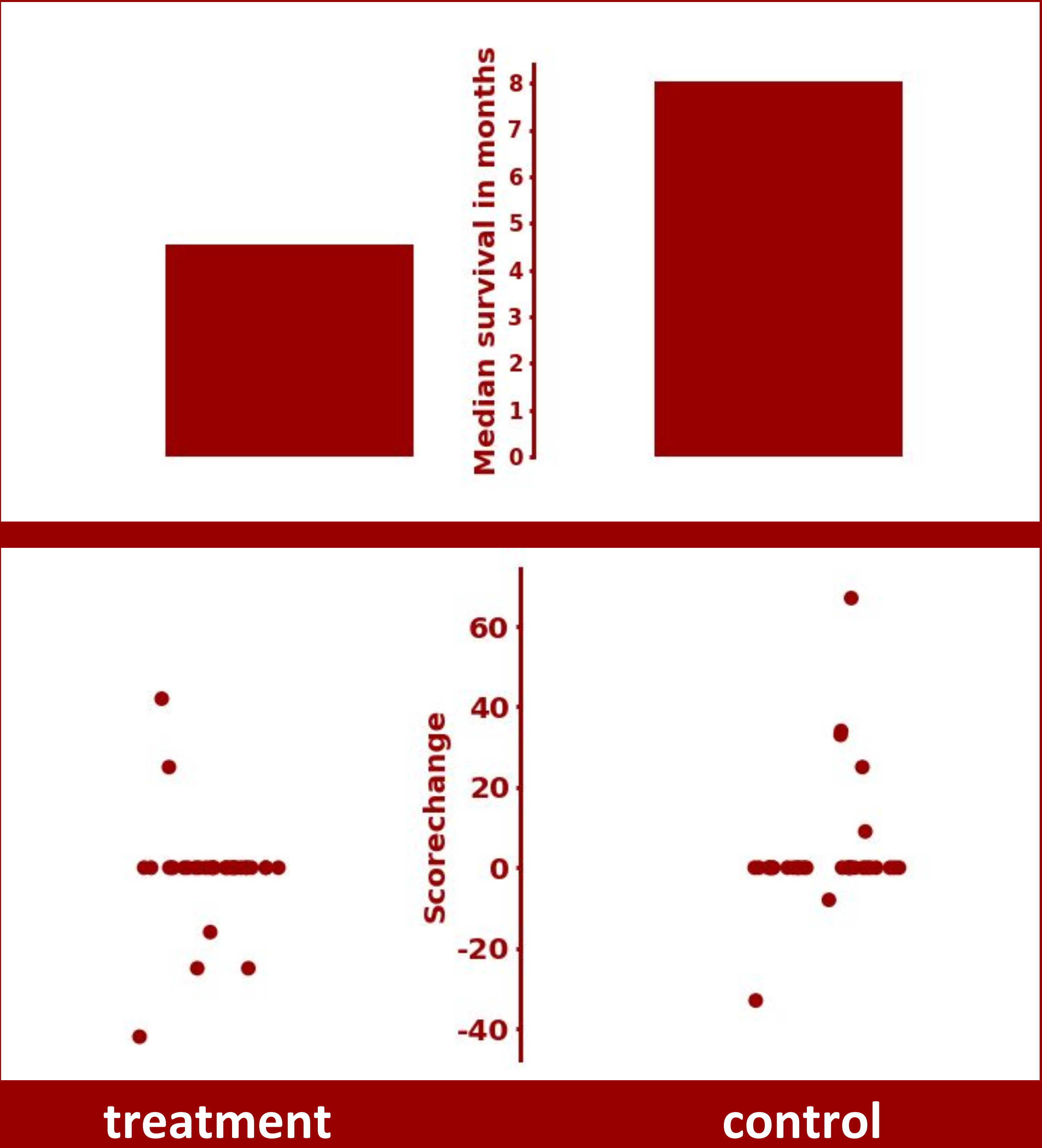
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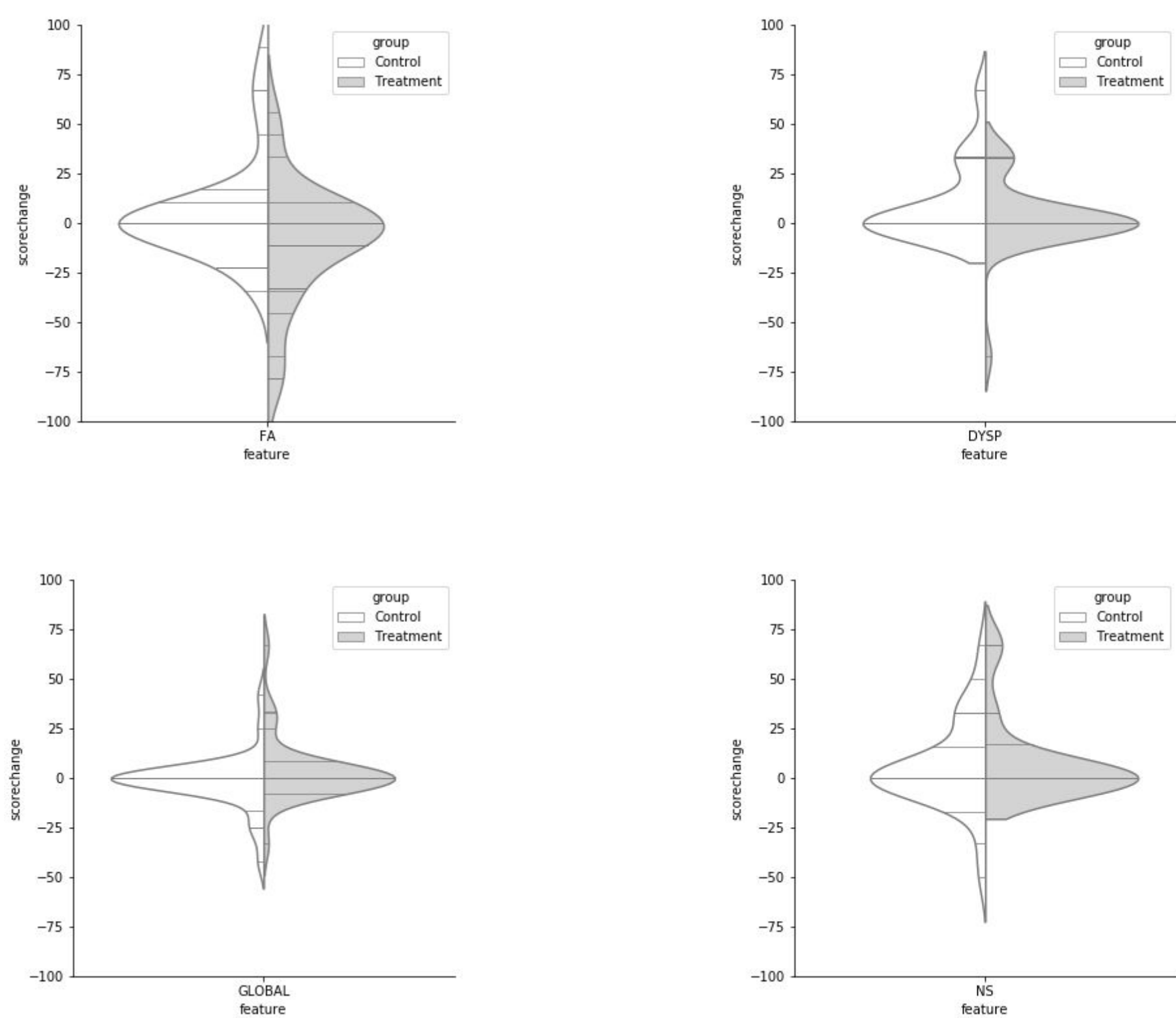
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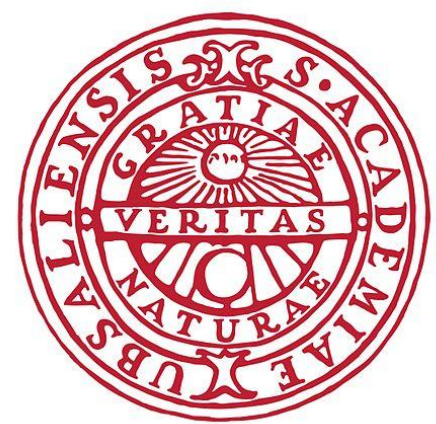


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