

Clinical trials of maintenance chemotherapy for advanced breast cancer (metastatic) in all type of patients

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1 continuous vs intermittent

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
continuous vs intermittent			
Coates , 1987 n=NA follow-up:	continuous chemotherapy, administered until disease progression was evident versus intermittent therapy, whereby treatment was stopped after three cycles and then repeated for three more cycles only when there was evidence of disease progression	-	

References

Coates, 1987:

Coates A, Gebski V, Bishop JF, Jeal PN, Woods RL, Snyder R, Tattersall MH, Byrne M, Harvey V, Gill G Improving the quality of life during chemotherapy for advanced breast cancer. A comparison of intermittent and continuous treatment strategies. N Engl J Med 1987;317:1490-5 [[3683485](#)] [10.1056/NEJM198712103172402](#)

2 long

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
long vs short			
Ejlertsen , 1993 n=NA follow-up:	cyclophosphamide, epirubicin and 5-fluorouracil (CEF) once every 3 weeks for a maximum of 18 months versus identical chemotherapy for a maximum of 6 months	-	
French Epirubicin Study Group , 2000 n=NA follow-up:	11 cycles of fluorouracil 500 mg/m(2), epirubicin 75 mg/m(2), and cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m(2) (FEC 75) every 21 days; versus four cycles of FEC 100 then restart the same regimen at disease progression in case of prior response or stabilization	-	

References

Ejlertsen, 1993:

Ejlertsen B, Pfeiffer P, Pedersen D, Mouridsen HT, Rose C, Overgaard M, Sandberg E, Kristensen B Decreased efficacy of cyclophosphamide, epirubicin and 5-fluorouracil in metastatic breast cancer when reducing treatment duration from 18 to 6 months. Eur J Cancer 1993;29A:527-31 [[8435205](#)]

French Epirubicin Study Group, 2000:

Epirubicin-based chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer patients: role of dose-intensity and duration of treatment. J Clin Oncol 2000;18:3115-24 [[10963640](#)]

3 maintenance CT

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
maintenance vs control			
Harris , 1990 n=NA follow-up:	continue until disease progression versus stop chemotherapy	patients with advanced recurrent breast cancer treated with four courses of mitozantrone 14 mg/m ² intravenously every 3 weeks (9 weeks)	
Muss , 1991 n=NA follow-up:	continued treatment with cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, and fluorouracil (maintenance therapy) versus no further treatment	women with metastatic breast cancer with six courses of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and fluorouracil given every three weeks	
Gregory , 1997 n=NA follow-up:	-	-	
Falkson , 1998 n=NA follow-up:	maintenance therapy: cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, fluorouracil, prednisone, tamoxifen, and halotestin [CMF(P)TH] versus observation	-	
Nooij , 2003 n=NA follow-up:	-	non-progressing metastatic breast cancer patients after induction chemotherapy (CMF)	
Gennari , 2006 n=NA follow-up:	-	-	
Alba , 2010 n=NA follow-up:	-	Patients without disease progression following first-line induction chemotherapy consisting of three cycles of doxorubicin (75 mg/m ²) followed by three cycles of docetaxel (100 mg/m ²) both every 21 days	

References

Harris, 1990:

Harris AL, Cantwell BM, Carmichael J, Wilson R, Farndon J, Dawes P, Ghani S, Evans RG Comparison of short-term and continuous chemotherapy (mitozantrone) for advanced

breast cancer. *Lancet* 1990;335:186-90 [[1967666](#)]

Muss, 1991:

Muss HB, Case LD, Richards F 2nd, White DR, Cooper MR, Cruz JM, Powell BL, Spurr CL, Capizzi RL Interrupted versus continuous chemotherapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer. The Piedmont Oncology Association. *N Engl J Med* 1991;325:1342-8 [[1922236](#)] [10.1056/NEJM199111073251904](#)

Gregory, 1997:

Gregory RK, Powles TJ, Chang JC, Ashley S A randomised trial of six versus twelve courses of chemotherapy in metastatic carcinoma of the breast. *Eur J Cancer* 1997;33:2194-7 [[9470805](#)]

Falkson, 1998:

Falkson G, Gelman RS, Pandya KJ, Osborne CK, Tormey D, Cummings FJ, Sledge GW, Abeloff MD Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group randomized trials of observation versus maintenance therapy for patients with metastatic breast cancer in complete remission following induction treatment. *J Clin Oncol* 1998;16:1669-76 [[9586877](#)]

Nooij, 2003:

Nooij MA, de Haes JC, Beex LV, Wildiers J, Klijn J, Becquart D, Jassem J, Engelsman E, Duchateau L Continuing chemotherapy or not after the induction treatment in advanced breast cancer patients. clinical outcomes and oncologists' preferences. *Eur J Cancer* 2003;39:614-21 [[12628840](#)]

Gennari, 2006:

Gennari A, Amadori D, De Lena M, Nanni O, Bruzzi P, Lorusso V, Manzione L, Conte PF Lack of benefit of maintenance paclitaxel in first-line chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24:3912-8 [[16921042](#)] [10.1200/JCO.2006.06.1812](#)

Alba, 2010:

Alba E, Ruiz-Borrego M, Margel M, Rodriguez-Lescure A, Sanchez-Rovira P, Ruiz A, Mel-Lorenzo JR, Ramos-Vzquez M, Ribelles N, Calvo E, Casado A, Mrquez A, Vicente D, Garca-Senz JA, Martn M Maintenance treatment with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin versus observation following induction chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer: GEICAM 2001-01 study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2010;122:169-76 [[20361253](#)] [10.1007/s10549-010-0860-9](#)

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4 About TrialResults-center.org

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The TrialResults-center database provides a unique view of the treatment efficacy based on all data provided directly from clinical trial results, offering a valuable alternative to personal bibliographic search, published meta-analysis, etc. Furthermore, it would allow comparing easily the various concurrent therapeutic for the same clinical condition.

Rigorous meta-analysis method is used to populate TrialResults-center: widespread search of published and non published trials, study selection using pre-specified criteria, data extraction using standard form.

TrialResults-center is continually updated on a weekly basis. We continually search all new results (whatever their publication channel) and these news results are immediately added to the database with a maximum of 1 week.

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