

Seit > 5 Jahren nicht aktualisiert, Leitlinie wird zur Zeit überarbeitet

Evidenztabellen zur S3-Leitlinie Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen

Version 1.0, November 2016

AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL

Evidenztabellen

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1. Informationen zum Dokument

Dieses Dokument ergänzt den Leitlinienreport zur S3-Leitlinie Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen (Konsultationsfassung, Juni 2016), AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL. Es enthält die Evidenztabellen der systematisch recherchierten und bewerteten Studien der S3-Leitlinie.

1.1. Autoren

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1.2. Herausgeber

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften e.V. (AWMF), Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft e.V. (DKG) und Deutschen Krebshilfe (DKH).

1.3. Federführende Fachgesellschaft(en) der Leitlinie

DKG/ASORS

Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft (DKG) vertreten durch die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Supportive Maßnahmen in der Onkologie, Rehabilitation und Sozialmedizin



DGHO

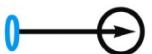
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und medizinische Onkologie



DEGRO

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Radioonkologie

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR RADIATIONSTHERAPIE E. V.



1.4. Finanzierung der Leitlinie

Diese Leitlinie wurde von der Deutschen Krebshilfe im Rahmen des Leitlinienprogramms Onkologie gefördert.

1.5. Kontakt

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1.6. Zitierweise

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen, Evidenztabellen 1.0, 2016, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL , <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am TT.MM.JJJJ)

1.7. Weitere Dokumente zur Leitlinie

Die Leitlinie liegt als Lang- und Kurzversion vor. Außerdem wird es eine Patientenleitlinie (Laienversion der Leitlinie) geben. Das methodische Vorgehen bei der Erstellung der Leitlinie ist in einem Leitlinienreport beschrieben, der durch diese Evidenztabellen ergänzt wird.

Alle Dokumente zur Leitlinie sind über die folgenden Seiten zugänglich:

- AWMF (<http://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/aktuelle-leitlinien.html>)
- Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie <http://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/OL/leitlinien.html>
- Guidelines International Network (www.g-i-n.net)

Hinweise zur methodischen Bewertung der Studien

1.7.1. Evidenzbewertung nach Oxford

Zur Klassifikation des Verzerrungsrisikos der identifizierten Studien wurden in dieser Leitlinie vorwiegend das in Tabelle 1 aufgeführte System des Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine in der Version von 2009 verwendet. Dieses System sieht die Klassifikation der Studien für verschiedene klinische Fragestellungen (Nutzen von Therapie, prognostische Aussagekraft, diagnostische Wertigkeit) vor.

Tabelle 1: Schema der Evidenzgraduierung nach Oxford (Version März 2009)

Level	Therapy / Prevention, Aetiology / Harm	Prognosis	Diagnosis	Differential diagnosis / symptom prevalence study	Economic and decisionanalyses
1a	SR (with homogeneity of RCTs)	SR (with homogeneity) of inception cohort studies; CDR validated in different populations	SR (with homogeneity) of Level 1 diagnostic studies; CDR" with 1b studies from different clinical centres	SR (with homogeneity) of prospective cohort studies	SR (with homogeneity) of Level 1 economic studies
1b	Individual RCT (with narrow Confidence Interval)	Individual inception cohort study with > 80% follow-up; CDR validated in a single population	Validating cohort study with good reference standards; or CDR tested within one clinical centre	Prospective cohort study with good follow-up	Analysis based on clinically sensible costs or alternatives; systematic review(s) of the evidence; and including multi-way sensitivity analyses
1c	All or none	All or none case-series	Absolute SpPins and SnNouts	All or none case-series	Absolute better-value or worse-value analyses
2a	SR (with homogeneity) of cohort studies	SR (with homogeneity) of either retrospective cohort studies or untreated control groups in RCTs	SR (with homogeneity) of Level >2 diagnostic studies	SR (with homogeneity) of 2b and better studies	SR (with homogeneity) of Level >2 economic Studies
2b	Individual cohort study (including low quality RCT; e.g., <80% follow-up)	Retrospective cohort study or follow-up of untreated control patients in an RCT; Derivation of CDR or validated on split-sample only	Exploratory cohort study with good reference standards; CDR after derivation, or validated only on splitsample or databases	Retrospective cohort study, or poor follow-up	Analysis based on clinically sensible costs or alternatives; limited review(s) of the evidence, or single studies; and including multi-way sensitivity analyses
2c	"Outcomes" Research; Ecological studies	"Outcomes" Research		Ecological studies	Audit or outcomes Research
3a	SR (with homogeneity) of casecontrol studies		SR (with homogeneity) of 3b and better studies	SR (with homogeneity) of 3b and better studies	SR (with homogeneity*) of 3b and better studies

Level	Therapy / Prevention, Aetiology / Harm	Prognosis	Diagnosis	Differential diagnosis / symptom prevalence study	Economic and decisionanalyses
3b	Individual Case-Control Study		Non-consecutive study; or without consistently applied reference standards	Non-consecutive cohort study, or very limited population	Analysis based on limited alternatives or costs, poor quality estimates of data, but including sensitivity analyses incorporating clinically sensible variations.
4	Case-series (and poor quality cohort and casecontrol studies)	Case-series (and poor quality prognostic cohort studies)	Case-control study, poor or non-independent reference standard	Case-series or superseded Reference standards	Analysis with no sensitivity analysis
5	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on economic theory or "first principles"

1.7.2.

Bewertungssystem nach GRADE

Bei Studien, die im Rahmen der externen Recherche bewertet wurden, wurde das Bewertungssystem nach GRADE angewendet. Während des Kick-Off-Meetings wurde in den Themen Anämie- ESA und Ossäre Komplikationen- medikamentöse Therapie Endpunkte für die jeweilige Fragestellung priorisiert. Die als wichtig und patientenrelevant erachteten Endpunkte gingen, nach Diskussion mit den entsprechenden Arbeitsgruppen in die Qualitätsbewertung ein. Dabei richtet sich die Gesamtqualität der Evidenz einer Fragestellung nach der Qualität des am niedrigsten bewerteten kritischen Endpunktes.

Folgende Charakteristika der Studien führen zur Abwertung des Evidenzgrades:

- Nicht-randomisiertes Studiendesign
- Hohes Verzerrungsrisiko
- Heterogenität oder Inkonsistenz der Ergebnisse
- Impräzision des geschätzten Effekt (breites Konfidenzintervall)
- Zielpopulation oder Ergebnisparameter nur indirekt erreicht

Eine Aufwertung des Evidenzgrades erfolgt bei sehr ausgeprägtem Effekt oder Dosis-Wirkungsbeziehung.

Tabelle 2: Evidenzgraduierung nach GRADE (<http://www.gradeworkinggroup.org>)

Qualität de Evidenz	Beschreibung	Symbol
Hohe Qualität	Wir sind sehr sicher, dass der wahre Effekt nahe bei dem Effektschätzer liegt.	⊕⊕⊕⊕
Moderate Qualität	Wir haben mäßig viel Vertrauen in den Effektschätzer: der wahre Effekt ist wahrscheinlich nahe bei dem Effektschätzer, aber es besteht die Möglichkeit, dass er relevant verschieden ist.	⊕⊕⊕⊖
Niedrige Qualität	Unser Vertrauen in den Effektschätzer ist begrenzt: Der wahre Effekt kann durchaus relevant verschieden vom Effektschätzer sein.	⊕⊕⊖⊖
Sehr niedrige Qualität	Wir haben nur sehr wenig Vertrauen in den Effektschätzer: Der wahre Effekt ist wahrscheinlich relevant verschieden vom Effektschätzer.	⊕⊖⊖⊖

2. Evidenztabellen der S3-Leitlinie Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen

2.1. Tumortherapie induzierte Anämie

2.1.1. Eisen - Beeinflussung der Transfusionshäufigkeit

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Kim 2007 Gyneco- logic Oncology	Monozentrisch open-label Randomisierung: enveloped procedure 2 Arme n = 75 Südkorea 27 Monate 2003 bis 2005	Cervix-Ca. Hb ≤ 12g/dl Alter (MW): 52,6 Lj. ♂: 0 Pat. ♀: 75 Pat. Radiochemo- therapie	Arm A: n = 30 5400mg Eisen- Saccharos e iv. Arm B: n = 45 kein Eisen Transfusi on bei Hb ≤ 10g/dl: 2 Einheiten: Hb: 10-	Primäre Endpunkte: a) Anzahl der Patienten mit Transfusi on Sekundäre Endpunkte: a) Anzahl der Transfusi ons-einheiten/ Pat. b) Nach welchem Radiochemo -therapie-	Arm A: 12 von 30 (40%) Arm B 29 von 45 (64%) p = 0,04	a) Arm A: 1,87 ± 2,7 Arm B: 3,58 ± 3,89, p = 0,04 b) Arm A: nach 3. Zyklus: 46,7% nach 5. Zyklus 80% Arm B: nach 3. Zyklus: 64% nach 5.	Arm A: Keine Neben- wirkungen durch Eisengabe Arm A: nach 3. Zyklus: 46,7% nach 5. Zyklus 80% Arm B: nach 3. Zyklus: 64% nach 5.	Unterstützt durch: ,the Brain Korea (BK) 21 Project for Medical Sciences, Yonsei Universit y; a grant of the Korean Health 21 R&D Project,	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 1b (-) Arm A: Transfusionen bis Hb > 10g/dl vor Beginn der Therapie Zeitpunkt der Eisen-Infusion nicht genau beschrieben keine absoluten Zahlen zum out- come-Hb

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin t	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			8,1g/dl 3 Einheiten: Hb: 8,0- 6,5g/dl 4 Einheiten: Hb: 6,4- 5,0g/dl	Zyklus wird Nadir-Hb- Wert erreicht		Zyklus: 11%		Ministry of Health and Welfare, Rep. Of Korea beteiligt an der Vorbereit ung: H.K: Park Choongw ae Pharma. Corp.	Fazit der Autoren: iv.-Eisen reduziert das Transfusions- volumen bei anämischen Pat. mit Cervix-Ca. bei Radiochemo- therapie
Dang- suwan 2010 Gyneco- logic Oncology	Monozentrisch, open-label „random tabel“ 2 Arme n = 44 Thailand 12 Monate 2008 bis 2009	Endometriu m-Ca., Ovarial-Ca., Z.n. Primär- operation ECOG PS score: 0-2 Hb ≤10g/dl Alter (MW): 51,3 Lj. ♂: 0 Pat. ♀: 44 Pat. Carboplatin oder in Eisensulf	Arm A: n=22 200mg Eisen- Saccharos e iv. (keine Angabe des Intervalls) Arm B: n=22 3x200mg /d Eisensulf	Primäre Endpunkte: Anzahl der Patienten mit Transfusion en Sekundäre Endpunkte: a) Hb-Werte b) Hb- Anstieg c) Hkt-Werte d) Hkt- Anstieg	Arm A: Ja: 5 (22,7%) Nein 17 (77,3%) Arm B: Ja: 14 (63,6%) Nein: 8 (36,4%) p = 0,001	a) g/dl: Arm A: 10,0 ± 0,8 Arm B: 9,5 ± 0,9 p = 0,001 b) g/dl: Arm A: 0,9 (- 0,9 - 2,6) Arm B: 0,4 (- 2,1 - 3,0) p = 0,005 c) %:	Keine Angaben mit absoluten oder relativen Werten „ mild nausea and vomiting. Headache, muscle pain, constipation, abdominal bloating and pain at injection site“ kein signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den	,The authors declare that there is no conflicts of interest.“ keine weiteren Angaben	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 2b (-) Kleine Population keine genaueren Angaben zu Arm A: Wie oft/ wann erfolgte Eisen- Gabe? Fazit der Autoren: iv.-Eisen ist eine alternative

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Kombination mit Paclitaxel oder mit Docetaxel	at p.o. Transfusion: 1 Einheit: Hb = 9-9,9 g/dl 2 Einheiten: Hb = 8-8,9 g/dl weitere Einheit pro 1 g/dl abgefallenes Hämaglobin	e) Anzahl der Transfusions-einheiten/Pat. f) QoL-Änderung (FACT-An; thailändische Version)		Arm A: 30,5 ± 2,4 Arm B: 28,4 ± 2,7 $p = 0,001$	zwei Armen		Behandlung für anämische gynäkologische Krebspatientinnen die Platinum-Chemotherapie erhalten. Es steigert effektiv den Hb-Wert und senkt die Transfusionsnotwendigkeit ohne schwere Nebenwirkungen
Athibovonsuk 2013 Gynecologic Oncology	Monozentrisch open-label Randomisierung: 1:1 2 Arme n = 64 Thailand 31 Monate	Endometrium-Ca. Ovarial-Ca. ECOG PS Score 0 - 2 Alter: 20 -70 ♂: 0 Pat. ♀: 64 Pat.	Arm A: n = 32 200mg Eisen-Saccharose iv. nach jedem Zyklus	Primäre Endpunkte: Anzahl der Patienten mit Transfusionen Sekundäre	Arm A: 9 (28,1%) Anzahl der Patienten mit Transfusionen p = 0,02	a) Median-Wert Arm A: 0 Arm B: 0,5 $p = 0,15$ b) Median-Wert Arm A: 0 Arm B: 0,5	Übelkeit: Arm A: 12 (37,5%) Arm B: 17 (56,3%) $p = 0,13$ Erbrechen: Arm A: 11 (34,4%) Arm B: 6 (18,6%) $p = 0,13$,The authors declare, that there is no conflicts of	<u>Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009)</u> 2b (-) Hb- und Hkt-Veränderung nicht in absoluten Zahlen

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	2011 bis 2013	Carboplatin oder Carboplatin mit Paclitaxel	der CTX Arm B: n = 32 200mg Eisenfum arat p.o. 3x/d Transfusi on: 1 Einheit Hb = 9 - 9,9g/dl 2 Einheiten: Hb = 8- 8,9 g/dl eine weitere Einheit pro 1 g/dl abgefalle nes Hämoglo bin	Endpunkte: a) Anzahl der Trans fusions- einheiten/ Pat. b) Anzahl Zyklen, in denen Transfusion en notwendig waren c) Hb- und Hkt- Werte		p = 0,04 c) „ ...mean hemoglobin and hematocrit levels throughout the 6 cycles of chemotherapy were lower in the oral group, there was no significant difference.“ → keine Angabe von absoluten oder relativen Werten	Blähungen: Arm A: 0 (0%) Arm B: 5 (15,6%) p = 0,05 Obstipation: Arm A: 1 (3,1%) Arm B: 13 (40,6%) p = <0,001 Muskelschmerz: Arm A: 0 (0%) Arm B: 1 (3,1%) p = 1,00	interest“ keine weiteren Angaben	angegeben, nur als Diagramm Kleine Population <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> Durch iv.-Eisen bei gynäkologischen Krebspatientinnen mit Platin- Chemotherapie kann die Prävalenz für Transfusionen effektiv gesenkt werden

2.1.2. nur Eisen

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Abdel- Razeq 2013 Dovepress	Monozentrisch open-label keine Randomisierung 1 Arm n = 25 Jordanien 16 Wochen/Pat. kein Durchführungs- zeitraum angegeben	nicht- myeloide Krebs- erkrankung ECOG PS 0-2 Hb: ≤11,0 g/dl Alter (MW): 55,8 Lj. ♂: 8 Pat. ♀: 17 Pat.	200mg Eisen- Saccharos e 1x/ Woche für insgesam t 12 Wochen	Primärer Endpunkt: Hb-Werte : 14 Pat. mit allen 12 Infusionen : Hb-Level um 2,1g/dl gestiegen Sekundärer Endpunkt: Keine Daten	Hb-Werte : 14 Pat. mit allen 12 Infusionen : Hb-Level um 2,1g/dl gestiegen TSAT: bei keinem Patient höher als 50%	Keine Daten	Nicht aufgetreten	,The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work“ Keine weiteren Angaben	<u>Klassifikation</u> <u>nach Oxford</u> (März 2009) 4 einarmig keine Kontrollgruppe keine Randomisierung kleine Population keine Verblindung <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> iv.-Eisen allein ist sicher und möglicherweise effektiv für die Steigerung der Hb-Werte bei Krebs-patienten in Therapie. Es bedarf weiterer Studien.
Hedenus 2014 Med Oncol	Multizentrisch open-label randomisiert (computer- generated list) 2 Arme	lymphoide maligne Erkrank- ungen Anämie: Hb = 8,5 - < 50kg	Arm A: n = 8 Eisen- carboxy- maltose: a)	Primärer Endpunkt: Hb-Anstieg Sekundärer Endpunkt: a)	Arm A: 2,1g/dl (0,2-3,5g/dl) Arm B: 0,9g/dl (0,3-2,2g/dl)	a) g/dl: Arm A: 11,8 (9,4 - 13,1 g/dl) in Woche 6 stabil bis	Arm A: 12 TEAEs in 5 Patienten Arm B: 2 TEAEs in 1 Patienten	Vorbereit ung und Durchfüh rung der Studie gespons	<u>Klassifikation</u> <u>nach Oxford</u> (März 2009) 2b (-) Kleine Population keine Angaben,

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	n = 19 Schweden, Russland, Österreich, Deutschland 8 Wochen/Pat. kein Durchführungs- zeitraum angegeben	10,5 g/dl funktioneller Eisenmangel Alter (MW): 70,2 Lj. ♂: 12 Pat. ♀: 7 Pat. Bereits durch- geföhrte antineo- plastische Therapie für ≥ 8 Wo. oder 2 Zyklen	KG: 2x 500mg (Tag 1 und Woche 2 im Zyklus) n = 3 > 50kg KG: 1000mg (Tag 1 im Zyklus) n = 5 Arm B: n = 11 kein Eisen	erreichter Hb- Mittelwert b) Hb - Anstieg auf 11g/dl c) Anzahl der erreichten Hb- Anstiegen d) Zeit bis zum Hb - Anstieg f) Änderung der hämato- logischen Variablen	p = 0,021	Woche 8 Arm B: ≤ 11 in gesamter Studienzeit b): Arm A: 87,5 (7/8) Arm B: 55,6 (5/9) c): Arm A: 8/8 (100) Arm B: 6/9 (66,7) p = 0,954 d): Wochen: Arm A: 2,3 (0,6-7,3) Arm B: 4,4 (1,0 – 8,1) f) TSAT: Arm A: 28% (19-38%) ab Woche 2, stabil bis Ende Arm B: < 20%, gesamte Studienzeit	keine der TEAEs wurde mir der Studie in Verbindung gebracht. Keine Hypersensitivität	ert durch Vifor (Internati onal) AG.	ob iv.-Gabe in jedem Zyklus Fazit der Autoren: iv.-Eisen korrigiert die Anämie und funktionellen Eisenmangel bei Krebspatienten während der anti- neoplastischen Therapien

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Ferritinanstieg : p = < 0,001 ab Woche 8 zugunsten der iv. Eisensubstituti on Hepcidin- 25, IL-6: kein signifikanter Unterschied				

2.1.3. Eisen und ESA: Abstracts

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Agrawal 2005 Blood	Zur Bewertung einer ASH/ASCO- based-guideline zur EPO-therapie Prospektive Beobachtungs- studie: n = 37 Retrospektive- Beobachtungs- studie: Von Patienten die ESA erhalten haben n = 17 Großbritannien 6 Monate	CLL, Myelom, NHL, kein diff. B-Zell- Lymphom Hb ≤ 10 g/dl	Alle: 30000 U ESA sc. 1x/Wo. Arm A: n = 12 Nur ESA Arm B: n = 25 ESA + 200mg Eisen- Saccharose iv. 1x/Woche für 3 Wochen Steigerung auf 60000 U in Woche 4 wenn keine Reaktion Stop der ESA- Therapie wenn	Primäre Endpunkte: prospektiv: prospektiv: g/dl Arm A: R: n = 8 Hb- Mittelwert in Woche NR: n = 4 0/4/8/12 8,9/8,3/-/- retrospektiv: Arm B: R: n = 23 Hb- Mittelwert von allen Unter- suchungen allgem. NR: n = 2 8,9/8,6/ 7,6/- Aussagen Sekundäre Endpunkte: Trans- fusionen / Pat.	prospektiv: Einheiten pro Patient Arm A: R: n = 8 1,1 NR: n = 4 6,0 Arm B: R: n = 23 0,8 NR: n = 2 4,5	Keine Angaben	Keine Angaben	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 2b (-) Abstract unübersichtliche Daten einzelne Arme ungenau definiert <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> Die wenigen vorliegenden Daten lassen eine Verbesserung der ESA-Ansprechrate durch iv. Eisensubstitution vermuten. Jedoch bedarf es weiterer Studien und Bestätigungen	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Interven- tion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanze- rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			nach 8 Wo. keine Reaktion Einteilung: Non-Responde r (NR): Hb-Erhöhung $\leq 1\text{g/dl}$ Responde r (R): MiR: $1-2\text{g/dl}$ MaR: $\geq 2\text{g/dl}$						
Bellet 2007 Journal of clinical oncology (Abstract)	Multizentrisch open-label randomisiert 4 Arme n = 375 USA Zeitraum: keine Angaben	Chemo- therapie- induzierte Anämie Vor Studien- beginn: 8 wöchige Therapie mit ESA	Stage1: 8 Wochen Behandlu ng mit ESA Stage 2: weiter ESA + ggf. 3x 500mg Eisen- Saccharos e iv. für 12 Wochen	Primäre Endpunkte: Hb-Werte Sekundäre Endpunkte: Labor- parameter Lebens- qualität	„Iron & ESA resulted in greater mean max Hb-levels and greater number of pts. Who achieved Hb increase = 2,0 and > 3,0g/dl“	Statistisch signifikante Ver-besserung von: Fatigue Eisen-Werten Ohne Datenangabe	SAE aber nicht lebensbedrohlich: Dreimalig aufgetreten, keine näheren Angaben	Luitpold Pharma- ceuticals	<u>Klassifikation</u> <u>nach Oxford</u> <u>(März 2009)</u> 2b (-) Abstract Keine Angaben über die Größe der einzelnen Behandlungsgruppen <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> iv.-Eisen steigert Hb-Werte, Eisenlevels, bei Krebspatienten

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			Arm A1: ESA- Nonrespo nder + Eisen iv. Arm A2: ESA- Nonrespo nder Kein Eisen Arm B1: ESA- Responde r + Eisen iv. Arm B2: ESA- Responde r Kein Eisen						mit gleichzeitiger EPO-gabe. Eisen wird bis 500mg gut toleriert.

2.1.4. Eisen und ESA (kein RCT)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Lalle 2005 Journal of Experi- mental & Clinical Cancer Research	Beobachtungsstud ie monozentrisch, open-label, keine Randomisierung 1 Arm n = 20 Italien 11 Monate 2002 Kein Zeitraum/Pat. angegeben	Solide Tumore Symptome der milde, moderaten, akuten Anämie (NCI- Grading) Keine ESA- Gaben in den letzten 3 Monaten Alter (MW): 64 Lj. ♂: 12 Pat. ♀: 8 Pat. Chemo - & Radio- therapie, Radiochemo- therapie	Während der CTX für 1 Woche: 4000U Epoetin sc. 1x/Wo+ 62,4mg Eisen- gluconat iv. 1x/d für 7 Tage	Primäre Endpunkte: Hb - Anstieg Sekundäre Endpunkte: a) Anzahl & Höhe des Hb-Anstiegs b) Anzahl der Transfusion en	0,73mg/dl	a) 9 (45%) ≤ 1g/l Median: 0,4g/l (0,1 – 0,8g/l) 9 (45%) ≥ 1g/l Median: 2 (1,1 – 3,2) 2 zeigten keine Steigerung b) 1 (5%)	Nicht aufgetreten	Keine Angaben	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 4 Studiendesign Kleine Population <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> Ferritin ist kein geeigneter Index des Eisenstatus während der ESA- Therapie.
Steinmetz 2012 Annals of Oncology	Prospektive Beobachtungsstud ien nicht interventionell multizentrisch, keine	Aktive maligne Erkrankung Absoluter oder funktionelle	Eisen- carboxy- maltose je nach institutio- neller	Primäre Endpunkte: Hb-Anstieg Sekundäre Endpunkte: a) Hb-	Effektiv- Population: g/dl unzensiert: n=364 MW: 1,4 ± 1.7	Effektiv- Population: a) ab Wo 5: Hb-Werte stabil bei 11- 12g/dl	Unerwünschte Arzneimittel- wirkung: 14 Patienten (2,3%): Übelkeit, Diarrhoe 1 Patient: milde	„sponso ring“ und Entwicklu ng des Studiend esign	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 2b (+) Studiendesign <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u>

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoi	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	Randomisierung n = 639 Deutschland 23 Monate 2008 bis 2010 Effektiv- Population: Median: 11 Wochen	Eisenmangel Safety- Population: mind. eine iv. Eisendosis im Studien- zeitraum, n = 619 Alter(MW): 66 Lj. ♂: 272 Pat. ♀: 392 Pat. Effektiv- Population: Pat. mit Werte- Messung zw. 7 Tage vor und 3 Tage nach erster Eisengabe n = 420 Alter(MW): 67Lj. ♂: 190 Pat. ♀: 230 Pat. CTX: 74,5% davon 17%	Praxis Outcome- daten für Pat. mit Trans- fusionen wurden zensiert	Werte b) Ferritin- Anstieg c) TSAT- Steigerung d) Anzahl der Patienten mit Transfusion en e) Eisendosis im Studien- zeitraum pro Patient	zensiert: n = 279 nur Eisen: n = 233 MW: 1,3 ± 1, Eisen + ESA: n = 46 MW: 1,7 ± 1,5 Für alle Gruppen: p < 0.0001	(unabhängig von ESA-Gabe EOS: 64% Hb ≥ 11g/dl, 38% Hb ≥ 12g/dl b) MW: ng/mg ± SD unzensiert: n = 193 581 ± 1077 zensiert: nur Eisen: n = 125 481 ± 675 Eisen + ESA: n = 25 1105 ± 2344 c) MW: % ± SD unzensiert: n = 128, 11,0 ± 26,9 zensiert: nur Eisen: n = 74, 14,0 ± 20,2 Eisen + ESA: n = 20,- 1,0 ± 26,3 d) n = 119, (28,3% der Effektiv- Population): ≥ 1 Transfusion	allergische Reaktion (rückläufig am selben Tag) Mögliche Reaktion: Tod eines 66-jährigen unter 3.line- Chemotherapie, pulmonalen Metastasen, erhielt 2. Eisengabe (1. Gabe 6 Tage vorher)	durch Vifor Pharma, Deutschl and; Finanzier ung des „medical writing support“ und der „Oxford Open Access licens“ durch Vifor Pharma Ltd; Interpret ation der Daten, „Review“ und Einreiche ng zur Veröffent lichung unabhän gig	Bestätigung der Aussage vieler klinischer Studien, dass iv. Eisen ohne zusätzliches ESA zu einer Steigerung des Hb-Wertes und den Transfusions- bedarf reduziert

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		first-line- Therapie im Beobacht- ungszeit- raum				(4 Wo vor & im Studienzeitrau m), Anteil der Patienten mit erster Transfusion nach Beginn Eisen- Therapie: Wo 1: 13,8%, nach Wo 4: 9,1% e) mg: nur Eisen:1000 (600-1400) Eisen+ESA: 1000 (700- 1500)		durch die Autoren	

2.1.5. Eisen und ESA: iv. vs. kein Eisen (RCTS)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Hedenus 2007 Leukemia	Multizentrisch open-label Randomisierung 1:1 Stratifizierung nach Tumor-Typ (MM, NHL, CLL) 2 Arme n = 67 Schweden 16 Wochen/Pat. 24 Monate 2003 bis 2005	Lympho- proliferative Tumore, anfärbbares Eisen im Knochenmar k-aspirat Hb = 9 -11 g/dl ECOG PS- score 0 - 2 Alter (Median): 76 Lj. ♂: 25 Pat. ♀: 42 Pat. Keine Chemo- therapie	Alle: Epoetin beta 30.000 U 1x/Woch e sc. für 16 Wochen (wenn bis 5. Woche kein Hb- Anstieg ≥ 1g/dl: Verdoppl ung der ESA-Dosis Hb ≥ 14g/dl: Aussetze n der ESA-Gabe bis Hb ≤13g/dl, dann ESA-gabe mit 75% der letzten	Primäre Endpunkte: Hb-Anstieg Sekundäre Endpunkte: a) Anteil der Patienten mit hämato- logisches Ansprechen ≥ 2,0 g/dl b) Zeit bis a) c) TSAT- Mittelwert in Studienzeit	ITT- Population: Hb- Mittelwert am Ende der Studie: a) Arm A: 2,76 g/dl Arm B: 1,56g/dl Unterschied: 0,99 g/dl (95%CI: 1,61-0,37) p = 0,0012	a) Arm A: 93% Arm B: 53% P = 0,0012 b) PP- Population: Arm A: 6 Wochen Arm B: 12 Wochen c) Arm A: 30% Arm B: 20%	Safety-Population: 44 Patienten mit 107 un- erwünschten Ereignissen Kein signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Studienarmen	Keine Angaben	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 1b Keine Chemo- therapie Fazit der Autoren: iv.-Eisen zur Verbesserung der ESA-Wirkung bei krebsinduzierten Anämie hat eine wichtige Bedeutung

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			Dosis Arm A: n = 33 100mg Eisen- Saccharos e iv. 1x/Wo. (Wo. 0-6) 1x/ jede 2.Wo (Wo. 8- 14) Arm B: n = 34 kein Eisen Keine Eisengab e ab Serum- Ferritin > 1000µg/l Weitere Eisengab e ab Serum- Ferritin 500µg/l						

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin t	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Pedra- zzoli 2008 Journal of Clinical Oncology Italien	Multizentrisch, open-label, randomisiert 2 Arme n = 149 16 Wochen/Pat. 27 Monate 2004 bis 2006	Brust-, Kolorektal- Lungentumo r gynäko- logischer Tumor 12 weitere Wochen CTX Hb ≤ 11g/dl ECOG PS- score ≤ 2 Alter: nicht angegeben ♂: 45 Pat. ♀: 105 Pat.	Alle für 12 Wochen Darpoeti n 150µg 1x/Wo Arm A: n = 73 125mg Eisengluc onat iv. 1x/ Wo. in den ersten 6 Wochen Arm B: n = 76 kein Eisen	Primäre Endpunkte: Anzahl der Patienten mit hämato- logischem Ansprechen Sekundäre Endpunkte: 50%- 72,7% a)Zeit bis zum hämato- logischen Ansprechen (Median) b) Anzahl Patienten mit Transfusion en c) Hb-AUC (5-12 Wo)	Arm A: 76,7% (95% KI: 65,4% 85,8%) 61,8& (95% KI: 50%- 72,7%) p = 0,0495	a) Tage Arm A: 36 (95% KI: 29- 42) Arm B: 46 (95% KI: 33- 55) b) Patientenzahl Arm A: 2 (1,46%) Arm B: 5 (3,5%) c) p = 0,25 Arm A: ITT- Population: Hb-Anstieg: 0,2 g Tag/dl (95% CI: 0,095-0,305)	Nicht aufgetreten	Unterstützt durch Dompé Biotec. S.S. Teilw. Unterstützt durch Oncologica Ca' Granda ONLUS Fondazio ne	<u>Klassifikation</u> <u>nach Oxford</u> (März 2009) 1b <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> iv.-Eisengabe führt zu signifikanten Senkung der Behandlungsfehle r bei Darbepoetin- gabe ohne zusätzliche Toxizität
Auerbach 2010 American Journal of Hemato- logy	Phase-2 Studie Multizentrisch, doppelblind für ESA, open-label für Eisen, randomisiert 4 Arme n = 238	nicht- myeloide Tumorerkrankungen Hb ≤ 10 g/dl 8 Wochen weitere Chemotherapy	Für 12 Wochen: Arm A1: n = 62/44, 300 µg Darbepoe tin alfa	Primärer Endpunkte Hb-Anstieg auf mind. 11g/dl Sekundäre Endpunkte a) Anteil der Kaplan-Meier-	Keine absoluten Daten: kein signifikanter Evidenz- unterschied (p = 0,53) a) Anteil der Kaplan-Meier-	a) p = 0,83 K.-M.- Proportionen: Arm A1+B1: 63% (95% KI:53%73%) Arm A2+B2: 82% (95% KI: 70%85%)	Ähnliche Anzahl von kardio- vaskulären und Thrombembolien in beiden Studienarmen.	Unterstützung durch Mitarbeiter von Amgen Inc.	<u>Klassifikation</u> <u>nach Oxford</u> (März 2009) 1b Pat. in Arm A1/B1 durften orales Eisen zu sich nehmen Fazit der

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin t	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	USA, Rumänien, Russland 15 Wochen/Pat. 12 Monate 2006 bis 2007	therapie ECOG PS score 0-2 kein absoluter Eisen- mangel Alter (MW): 63,1Lj. ♂:80 ♀:158	alle 3 Wo Arm A2: n = 56/38, 300 µg Darbepoe tin alfa +400µg Eisen- Dextran iv. alle 3 Wo Arm B1: n = 60/44, 500 µg Darbepoe tin alfa alle 3 Wo Arm B2: n = 60/48, 500 µg Darbepoe tin alfa +400µg Eisen- Dextran iv. alle 3 Wo mögliche ESA-	Patienten mit hämatolo- gischer Antwort Patienten mit Transfusione n c) klinisch signifikante Verbesserung im FACT-F- score d) Serrum- ferritin e) TSAT	Proportionen: a) Arm A1+B2: 72% (95% KI: 62%-82%) b) Anteil der Patienten mit Transfusione n c) Klinisch signifikante Verbesserung im FACT-F- score d) Serum- ferritin e) TSAT	KI:74%-90%) b) p > 0,40 K.- M.- Proportionen: a) Arm A2+B2: 82% (95% KI: 73%-90%) b) KI:31%-49%) c) Arm A2+B2: 36% (95% KI:27%-44%) c) K.-M.- Proportionen: a) Arm A1+B1: 66% (95% KI: 57%-75%) b) Arm A2+B2: 100% (95% KI:100%-100%) c) ng/ml: Arm A1+B1: 48,8 (95%KI: -48,7- 148,29) d) Arm A2+B2: 538,9(95%KI: 434,5-643,3) e) %: Arm A1+B1:- 0,4 (95%KI: -4,3 - 3,5) f) Arm A2+B2: 6,7			Autoren: iv.-Eisen verstärkt den Hb- Anstieg bei Darbepoetingabe 300µg/500µg

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			Dosis- reduktion /Therapie -pause bei Hb ≥12g/dl o. schnelle m Hb- Anstieg Pat. in Arm A1/B1 durften orales Eisen zu sich nehmen			(95%KI: 2,2 – 11,2)			

2.1.6. Eisen und ESA: iv. vs. orales Eisen (RCTs)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Bastit 2008 <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i>	Multizentrisch, open-label, randomisiert 2 Arme n = 396 Frankreich, Belgien, Ungarn, Deutschland, Schweiz, Großbritannien 16 Wochen/Patient kein Durchführungs- zeitraum angegeben	Nicht- myeloide Tumor- erkrankunge n, Hb ≤ 11 g/dl, ECOG PS score 0-2 kein absoluter Eisenmangel Alter (MW): 61,0 Lj. ♂: 156 Pat. ♀: 240 Pat. Diverse Anti- metaboliten, platinhaltig	Alle: Darbepoe tin alfa 500µg alle 3 Wo für 16 Arm A: n = 200 200mg als Eisen- gluconat iv. oder isen- Saccharos e iv. Arm B: kein Eisen (durften auch orales Eisen zu sich nehmen; nicht näher beschrieb	<u>Primärer Endpunkt:</u> Median: Arm A: 50 (95%KI: 43-63) Anzahl der Patienten mit hämato- logischem Ansprechen p = 0,011	a) Tage: K.-M.- Median: Arm A: 86% (95% KI: 79%-92%) Arm B: 73% (95% KI: 66%-80%)	Arm A: 78% (n = 158) Arm B: 83% (n = 160) b) K.-M.- Median: Arm A: 9% (95%KI: 5%-14%) Arm B: 20%, (95%KI: 14%- 26%), p = 0,005 c): Arm A: 94, (95%KI: 90-98) Arm B: 85, (95%KI: 80- 91), p = 0,029 d) FACT-F- score: Arm A: 2,40, (95% KI: 0,84- 3,95) Arm B: 2,17, (95% KI: 0,65- 3,95)	Unterstützung durch die Amge GmbH	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 1b <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> iv.-Eisen verbessert das Management der Anämie	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoi	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			en) Grenzwer t für Eisen- gabe: Serum- ferritin: ≥ 1000 ng/ml	mit Hb ≥11g/dl d) QoL- Steigerung (FACT-F) e) Zeit bis QoL- Steigerung (FACT-F)		3,69) → keine Signifikanz e) K.-M- Median: Arm A: 63 d, (95%KI: 46- 65d) Arm B: 96 d, (95%KI: 65- 110d)	<u>iv.-Eisen-bedingt:</u> Arm A: <u>Hypotension:</u> n = 3 <u>abdominelle</u> <u>Schmerzen:</u> n = 3 <u>Übelkeit:</u> n = 3 Emesis: n = 3 <u>Synkopen:</u> n = 1 <u>Tachy-</u> <u>arrhythmien:</u> n = 1 periphere Ödeme: n = 1 <u>Schmerzen der</u> <u>Extremitäten:</u> n = 1		
Macciò 2010 Oncologist	Multizentrisch, open-label, Randomisierung: 1:1 2 Arme, n=148 Italien 12 Wochen/Pat. 8 Monate, 2009	Solide Tumore ECOG PS score: <2 Hb < 10g/dl first-line Chemo- therapie in Studienzeit Alter (MW):	Alle: rHuEPO- beta 30.000IE s.c. 1x/Wo für 12 Wo. O.bis Hb ≥ 12g/dl	Primäre Endpunkte: Hb-Anstieg (0,84-2,49 95% KI) Sekundäre Endpunkte: a) Zeit bis zum hämatolo- gischen Ansprechen	g/dl Arm A: 1,6 (40,1-64,9 95%KI) Arm B: 1,8 (1,29-2,34 95% KI) p = 0,743	a) Tage: Arm A: 52,5 (47,7-68,9 95% KI) Arm B: 58,3 (Grad 1) p = 0,497 b) µmol/l: Arm A: 278,2 (Grad 1)	Ereignisse wurde eher der Chemo- therapie zugeschrieben Übelkeit/ Emesis Arm A: 38,1% Arm B: 35,21% Allg. Schwäche (Grad 1)	Unterstützt durch die „Associa zione Sarda per la ricerca nell'Onco logia Ginecolo	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 1b <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> iv.-Eisen und Lactoferrin oral sind therapeutisch äquivalent

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		68Lj. ♂: 89 ♀: 59	Arm A: n=73 125mg Eisen- gluconat iv. 1x/Wo Arm B: n=75 200mg Lactoferrin p.o. 1x/d	b) Ferritin- Anstieg c) Serum- Eisen Anstieg d) CRP- Anstieg e) Anstieg des ESR (Erythro- zyten-sedi- mentations- rate)* f) Hb-AUC (0-12 Woche)	(-60,3-616,7 95%KI) Arm B : -82,5 (-281,1-116,1 95% KI) p = 0,041 c) µg/l: Arm A: -9,7 (-34,1-14,8 95%KI) Arm B: 13,6 (-7,8-34,995% KI) p = 0,131 d) mg/l: Arm A: 0,69 (-3,5-4,9 95% KI) Arm B: -1,3 (-2,1- -0,48 95% KI) p = 0,183 e) mm: Arm A: -26 (- 58-6,4 95%KI)Arm B: - 14 (-28 - 0,15 95%CI) p-Wert: 0,389 f) keine	Arm 1: 41,3% Arm 2: 42,6% Diarrhoe (Grad 2) Arm A: 22,2% Arm B: 21,3% Leukopenie (Grad 2): Arm A: 20,4% Arm B: 19% Keine Grad 3 oder 4 Ereignisse Keine kardio- vaskulären Ereignisse oder Thromb-embolien	gica- ONLUS“		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Einzeldaten dokumentiert → signifikant in Arm B höher als in Arm A: p = 0,005; 95% KI 0,28-1,52			

2.1.7. Eisen und ESA: iv. vs. orales vs. kein Eisen/orales Placebo

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Auerbach 2004 Journal of clinical oncology n= 157 USA	Multizentrisch, open-label, randomisiert 4 Arme ausgenommen Pat. in Arm C + D kein Durchführungs- zeitraum angegeben	Chemo- therapie- induzierte Anämie ECOG PS- score ≤ 2 Hb = ≤ 105 g/L Alter: MW: 65,5 J. ♂: 92 Pat. ♀: 65 Pat. 325mg Eisensulf at p.o. 2x/d Arm C: n = 37 Eisen- Dextran Bolus iv. (mehrma ls) Arm D: n = 41 Eisen- Dextran als „Total- Dose-	Alle: rHuEPO 40.000 U sc. 1x/Wo Arm A: n = 36 Kein Eisen Arm B: n = 43 325mg Unterschied- liche Tumor- arten	Primäre Endpunkte: Hb-Anstieg g/dL Sekundäre Endpunkte: a) hämatologisches Ansprechen b) Zeit bis a) c) Quality of live (LASA) - Energie- levels - Aktivität - Gesamt- QoL	Hb-Anstieg Arm A: 0,9 Arm B: 1,5 Arm C: 2,5 Arm D: 2,5 (Durchschnit tswerte) p < 0,05 p = 0,21 p = 0,53	a) höher in Arm C+D p < 0,01 b) Wochen Arm A: 25% 4,2 +/- 1,6 Arm B: 36% 5,2 +/- 0,9 Arm C: 68% 9,7 +/- 3,3 Arm D: 68% 5,0 +/- 1,0 % = Responders c) keine Daten; nur p-Werte: Korrelation von Hb- Steigerung und QoL: Energielevels: r = 0,32 p < 0,0001 Aktivität: r = 0,30 p < 0,0002 Gesamt-QoL: r = 0,31	Arm B: 1 (2%) Übelkeit Arm C: 3 (8%) 1 verzögerte Arthralgie/ Myalgie (Grad 2) 1 Fatigue 1 Kurzatmigkeit 3 (7%): 2 verzögerte Arthralgien/ Myalgien (Grad 1) 1 Hypersensitive Reaktion	Finanzier ung durch Watson Pharma- ceuticals	Klassifikation nach Oxford (März 2009) 1b <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> iv.-Eisengabe verstärkt die Ansprache auf eine ESA-Therapie <u>Formel zur Berechnung der Eisendosis (Arm C+D):</u> Dosis (ml) = 0,0442(Ziel Hb- Wert - gemessener Hb- Wert) · LBW + (0,26 x LBW) LBW = Lean Body Weight (Körpergewicht minus Speicherfett) Ziel Hb-Wert (14mg/dl)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			Infusion“ (einmalig) iv. Arm C+D: Bolus- Dosis bzw. Gesamt- Dosis jeweils vor Gabe berechne t (S. Formel unter method. Bemerku ngen)			p < 0,0001			
Henry 2007 The Oncologist	Multizentrisch, open-label, Randomisierung: 1:1:1 3 Arme n = 129 USA 12 Wochen/Pat. kein Durchführungs- zeitraum angegeben	Nicht- myeloide Tumorerkrankungen Hb: ≤11g/dl ECOG PS - score: 0-2 Alter: (MW) 65 Lj. ♂: 40 Pat. ♀: 89 Pat.	Alle für 12 Wo: Epoetin alfa 40.000U sc.1x/Wo Wenn nach 4 Wo kein Hb- Anstieg ≥1g/dl:	Primäre Endpunkte: a) Hb- Anstieg 40.000U sc.1x/Wo der Patienten mit hämatologischem Ansprechen Sekundäre Endpunkte Sicherheit	a) Arm A: 2,9 g/dl (95%CI: 2,1- 2,7g/dl) b) Anzahl der Patienten mit hämatologischem Ansprechen Sekundäre Endpunkte Sicherheit	a) mg/dl ± SD: Arm A: 2,7 ± 32,3 vs. Arm B: p = 0,0092) 28,6 (vs. Arm C: p = 0,0044) 44,4 b) ng/ml ± SD: Arm A: 343,7 ± 289,6 vs. Arm B: p = 0,0044 13,9 ± 28,6	Milde und moderate unerwünschte Ereignisse Vergleichbar wie bei Anämie von Patienten mit chron. Nieren- erkrankungen Weniger als bei Eisen-Dextran Sicherheit von	Unterstützt durch Watson Laboratorien Inc	<u>Klassifikation</u> <u>nach Oxford</u> (März 2009) 1b <u>Fazit der Autoren:</u> Empfehlung der ESA-Therapie mit zusätzlichen iv.- Eisengaben.

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoi	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		auch Platin- haltige CTX	60.000U Wenn innerhalb 2 Wo Hb- Anstieg ≥ 1,3g/dl: Dosis- reduktion auf 25% der ESA- Dosis Wenn Hb ≥13g/dl: Stopp der ESA- Therapie Weiter bei Hb ≤12g/dl, mit 75% der letzten ESA-Dosis Arm A: n = 41, 125mg Eisen- gluconat iv. 1x/Wo Arm B: n	a) Transferrin- erhöhung b) Ferritin- erhöhung c) Eisen d) Gesamt- Eisen- Bindungs- kapazität e) Transferrin- sättigung	0,7695) Arm C: 1,5 g/dl (95%CI: 1,1-1,9) b) Arm A: 73%, (vs. Arm B: p = 0,0099), (vs. Arm C: p = 0,0029) e) Arm B: 45% (vs. Arm C: p = 0,6687) Arm C: 41%	305,0 * Arm C: 95, 8 ± 239,6 * *p < 0,0001 vs. Arm A c) µg/dl ± SD Arm A: - 3,5 ± 85,2 Arm C: -5,5 ± 70,2 Arm B: -43,9 ± 96,2 d) mg/dl ± SD Arm A: 0,1 ± 40,8 Arm B: -5,4 ± 37,4 Arm C: 21,0 ± 44,5* * p < 0,01 vs. Arm A & B e) % ± SD Arm A: -1,8% ± 30,5% Arm B: -2,7% ± 24,3% Arm C: -13,7% ± 29,7%	Dosen > 250mg ist nicht gewährleistet		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin t	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		= 44, 325mg Eisensulf at 3x/ tägl. p.o. Arm C: n = 44 kein Eisen							
Steensma 2011 Journal of Clinical Oncology	Multizentrisch, doppel-blind für orales Eisen und Placebo, randomisiert 3 Arme n = 502 n = 420 aus- gewertet USA 16 Wochen/Pat. kein Durchführungs- zeitraum angegeben	>90% solide Tumore Hb ≤ 11g/dl Zubrod performance Score: > 2 CTX Alter: (MW) 63Lj ♂: 182 ♀: 320	Alle: Darbepoe tin alfa 500µg alle 3 Wochen, bis Hb > 11g/dl dann 300µg alle 3 Wo als Erhaltung sdosis; Stopp bei Hb > 13 g/dl Weiter bei Hb ≤ 12 g/dl mit 75%	Primärer Endpunkt: Anzahl der Patienten mit 76,5%) hämato- logischem Ansprechen KI: 59,1% - Sekundärer Endpunkt: a) Anzahl der Patienten mit Trans- fusionen b) Gesamt- ESA-Dosis c) QoL- Skalen: SDS, BFI, FACT-An LASA	Arm A: 69% (95% KI: 61,9% - 76,5%) Arm B: 66,9%, (95% KI: 59,1% - 74,0%) Arm C: 65%, (95% KI: 57,2% - 72,3%) p = 0,75	a) Arm A: 144 (88%) Arm B: 142 (87%) Arm C: 142 (87%) b) µg Arm A: 1,515µg Arm B: 1,625 µg Arm C: 1,525 µg p = 0,55 c) kein signifikanter Unterschied	Grad 3- oder 4- Ereignis: Arm A: 81 Patienten 49%, (95% KI: 42% - 57%) Arm B: 67 Patienten 41%, (95% KI: 34% - 49%) Arm C: 72 Patienten: 44% (95% KI: 36% - 52%) p = 0,92	Unterstützt durch Public Health service und Amgen Inc.	Klassifikation nach <u>Oxford (März 2009)</u> 1b Fazit der Autoren: Kein zusätzlicher Benefit von iv.- Eisen, im Vergleich zu oralem Eisen oder oralem Placebo.

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoin	Secondary Endpoint	Unerwünschte Wirkungen	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			der letzten ESA-Dosis Arm A: n = 164 187,5 mg Eisen- gluconat iv. alle 3 Wo Arm B: n = 163, 325mg Eisensufa t p.o., 1x/d Arm C: n = 163, orales Placebo						

2.1.8. Anämie - Biosimilars

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Weigang- Köhler 2009 Onkologie	RCT Multicentre study Double-blind 2 arms n=114 19 study centres in Germany and Romania 11/2004 to 08/2005	Inclusion criteria Adult patients (m/f) Confirmed diagnosis of solid tumour Receiving cyclic palliative (not curative) CT with a cycle duration of 1-4 weeks (for at least 12 weeks) With CIA (Hb ≤ 100 g/l) Exclusion criteria Patients with primary haematologi cal disorders, thrombotic	HX575 n = 74 150 IU/kg BW s.c. 3 * per week for 12 weeks Dose increases and reduction s: A dose increase to 300 IU/kg BW 3 x week required if Hb increased < 10 g/l or the reticulocy te count increased	Active control (C): epoetin alfa, Eprex, Erypo n = 40 150 IU/kg BW s.c. 3 * per week until the end of treatment Dose increase s and reductio ns: Same as interven tion arm approx. 150 IU/kg or 300 IU/kg by actual study week Frequency of pts receiving at least 1	Primary Hb response rate in HX575 group in weeks 5-12 ² Secondary Change in Hb concentrat ions from baseline Dose increase s and reductio ns: Same as interven tion arm approx. 150 IU/kg or 300 IU/kg by actual study week Frequency of pts receiving at least 1	Quality of life (FACT-AN 188-point scale): Baseline scores: HX575 106.1 vs C 111.8 End of study score: HX575 115.3 vs C - 118.2 OS / Deaths: HX575: 24% (18/60) C: 30% (12/34) P = 0.7082 Not drug related On-study mortality n/a Haematologic al response: HX575: 62% (37/60)	Overall incidence of AE: HX575: 90% (67 /74) C: 87% (35/40) P = 0.9050 Thrombotic vascular events: HX575: 4% (3/74) C: 12% (5/40) P = 0.1635 SAE: HX575: 46% (34/74) C: 45% (18/40) P = 0.9527	Study financed by Hexal AG A Vetter and U Thyroff- Friesinger are employees of Hexal AG	1- Withdrawals of pts: HX575: 33/74, 44,6% C: 23/40, 57,5% Lost to follow up: HX575: 14/74, 19% C: 6/40, 15% Small sample size

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		events in the last 6 months, pure red cell aplasia, transfusions of white blood cells or packed RBCs 2 weeks prior to randomization ESA therapy within 8 weeks before screening	by < 40,000/ μ l after 4 weeks, or if Hb increased by < 20 g/l after 8 weeks of treatment Hb level was > 120 g/l at any time during the study, study medication suspended until Hb level < 110 g/l and then restarted at 75% of the		RBC/ whole blood transfusion by actual study week No. of RBC/ whole blood transfusions per pt QoL (FACT-An) Adverse events	C: 44% (15/34) P = 0.3599 CI threshold of 30% met Mean change in Hb level from baseline until EOT (range g/l): Hb baseline: HX575: 90 g/l (range 53-106) C: 90 g/l (range 75-102) Mean Hb level change: HX575: 19 g/l (range -16-59) C: 19 g/l (range -4-43) No. of RBC/ whole blood transfusions per patient HX575: 32% (19/60)			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			previous dose Doses were reduced by 25% if Hb level > 20 g/l within 4 weeks, in absence of RBC transfusions within the last 2 weeks			C: 38% (13/34) $P = 0.6561$			

2.1.9. Anämie – C.E.R.A.

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Gascon 2010 <i>Annals of Oncology</i>	RCT Multicentre study 4 arms n=153 71 study centres in Europe, Asia and Australia 08/2006 to 03/2007	Inclusion criteria Adult patients (m/f) ≥ 18 years Stage IIIB or IV NSCLC Anaemia: Hb level of ≤ 11 g/dl at screening First-line CT (without planned thoracic radiotherapy)	C.E.R.A. (n=114) Darbep oetin A1: n=38; 6.3 µg/kg s.c., q3w A2: n=38; 9 µg/kg s.c., q3w A3: n=38; 12 µg/kg s.c., q3w Hb >13.0 g/dl on dosing day, CERA stopped and resumed at 50% of previous dose when Hb was ≤ 12 g/dl on the next scheduled administrat ion or if Hb had increased by >1.5 g/dl	Darbep oetin alfa Mean Hb change n/a from baseline during weeks 5- 13 q3w or 2.25 µg/kg qw; s.c.	Primary Endpoint Change in FACT-F (13 items) Mean Hb change from baseline during weeks 5- 13 n/a Secondary Percentage of days within the target Hb therapeutic range (11- 13 g/dl) per patient during the post- baseline period Percentage of patients with Hb rise from baseline ≥ 1 g/dl	Overall frequency of AE: A1: 97% A2: 89% A3: 100% A4: 97% Thrombotic vascular events: n/a OS / deaths: A1: 1/38 A2: 4/38 A3: 3/38 A4: 5/39 On-study mortality n/a Hb response n/a Mean Hb change from baseline until end of study: A1: 0.03 g/l A2: 0.5 g/l A3: -0.02 g/l A4: 0.26 g/l Participants receiving RBC	Roche Inc. was involved in planning, design and conduct of the study PG, RP, L DM received honoraria Amgen and Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. E LD is employee of La Roche Inc.	1-/2b open label trial did not reach planned sample size number deceased patients not ITT preliminary closed due to deaths in treatment arms	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			at any time during a 3- week dosing period, dose had to be reduced by 25% or 50% (investigato r discretion) of previous dose Hb increased by <1 g/dl between two scheduled dose administrat ions and Hb had remained ≤ 11 g/dl, dose had to be increased by 50% of previous dose		achieved by the first day of week 4 in the absence of RBC transfusion during the 4-week period Time to reaching the target Hb range (11-13 g/dl) during the post- baseline period Mean Hb values after reaching the Hb target 11- 13 g/dl during the post-	transfusions n/a			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					baseline period Incidence of premature withdrawal Adverse events				
Hirsh 2007 Trials	RCT Multicentre study 6 arms n=218 61 study centres in North- and central America, Europe, Asia and Australia 08/2006 to 03/2007	Inclusion criteria Adult patients (m/f) ≥ 18 years with Stage IIIB or IV NSCLC Hb level of ≤ 11 g/dl at screening receiving first or second line chemothera py at screening, which continued for at least 9	C.E.R.A. (n= 218) A1: n=36; 0.7 µg/kg qw, s.c. for 12 weeks A2: n=37; 1.4 µg/kg qw, s.c. for 12 weeks A3: n=36; 2.1 µg/kg qw, s.c. for 12 weeks A4: n=37; 2.1	N.N.	Primary endpoint Average Hb level between baseline and EOT (Last Hb measurem ent before a dose reduction or transfusion , or the value at week 13, whichever came first) Secondary Hb response	Change in FACT-F (13 items) n/a between baseline and EOT (Last Hb measurem ent before a dose reduction or transfusion , or the value at week 13, whichever came first) Hb response A1: 8% A2: 22% A3: 34%	Overall frequency of AE: A1: 89% A2: 97% A3: 94% A4: 94% A5: 95% A6: 97% Thrombotic vascular events A1: 0 A2: 2 A3: 1 A4: 0 A5: 2 A6: 0	The study funded by Hoffmann- La Roche Inc. V. Hirsch, J. Glaspy, P. Mainwaring , C. Manegold, R. Ramlau received honoraria from Hoffm ann-La Roche Inc. J.E. Eid: employee of Hoffmann- La Roche Inc.	1-/2b open label additional not pre- defined, analyses: average change in Hb level was assessed from baseline during week 5 to the end of study (week 13 or last assessment) In the event of blood transfusion, the last Hb value in the preceding 2 days was carried forward for the next 28 days Responder categorisation

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		weeks during the study	µg/kg q3w, s.c. for 12 weeks A5: n=37; 4.2 µg/kg q3w, s.c. for 12 weeks A6: n=35; 6.3 µg/kg q3w, s.c. for 12 weeks No dose increases allowed If Hb level increased by > 2 g/dl within 2 weeks Hb > 12 g/dl and ≤ 13 g/dl, dose reduction by 50% Treatment withheld: Hb level >		(increase in Hb of ≥ 2 g/dl from baseline on two consecutiv e measurem ents within a 10-day interval at any time during the study, with no blood transfusion in the previous 28 days) Hematopoi etic response (Hb response or achieveme nt of Hb ≥ 12 g/dL at any time	A4: 12% A5: 24% A6: 26% Average Hb changes from baseline during weeks 5–13: A1: -0.24 g/dl, n=31 A2: 0.02 g/dl, n=35 A3: 0.40 g/dl, n=34 A4: -0.16 g/dl, n=31 A5: 0.19 g/dl, n=36 A6: 0.66 g/dl, n=33 Requirement for any blood transfusions A1: 36% A2: 32% A3: 40% A4: 38% A5: 19% A6: 15%		possesses shares	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			13g/dl until ≤ 12 g/dl. Then 50% of previous dose. Clinical interventio n if Hb level > 14 g/dl		during the study, with no blood transfusion in the previous 28 days) Changes in Hb, hematocrit , and reticulocyt e counts were assessed over time Requireme nt for any blood transfusion s Adverse events				
Österborg 2007 British Journal of Haematolo gy	RCT Multicentre study 3 arms n=93 32 study centres in Europe and Canada	Inclusion criteria Patients (m/f) ≥ 18 years with aggressive	C.E.R.A. (n=93) 3 arms (A1, A2, A3): A1: n=31; 2.1	N.N.	Primary: Mean Hb change from baseline to the end of initial	Change in FACT-F (13 items) n/a Change in FACT-An (20 items)	Overall frequency of AE: A1: 94% A2: 90% A3: 94% Thrombotic vascular events:	Study sponsored by Hoffmann La Roche Inc. A.Ö.	1-/1b - open label additional not pre- defined analyses

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	08/2003 to 05/2004	(intermediate or high-grade) B-cell NHL receiving combination CT scheduled to be administered throughout the 12-week study period Hb level ≤ 100 g/l at screening	µg/kg, s.c., q3w for 4 doses A2: n=30; 4.2 µg/kg, s.c., q3w for 4 doses A3: n=32; 6.3 µg/kg, s.c., q3w for 4 doses first dose given the same day as CT, but prior to CT No dose increases of CERA allowed Pts whose Hb value increased by > 20		treatment (EOIT) Secondary: Hb response ² Haematopoietic response ³ Adverse events	n/a OS: 6 deaths in total; On-study mortality Deaths not related to study medication Hb response: A1: 29% (9/31) A2: 37% (11/30) A3: 42% (13/31) Change in haemoglobin level from baseline until end of study A1: 0.8 g/l A2: 1.1 g/l A3: -0.1 g/l Participants receiving RBC transfusions A1: 42% (13/31) A2: 43% (13/30) A3: 48% (15/31)	A1: 6% (2/31) A2: 10% (3/30) A3: 10% (3/31)	received unrestricted research grants from Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			g/l within 2 weeks of treatment anytime on study had their dose reduced by 50% In pts whose Hb value increased to \geq 120 g/l but was \leq 130 g/l during study dose was reduced by 50% Withheld if a pts' Hb value increased to >130 g/l, and resumed						

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			at 50% of starting dose once Hb concentration decreased to <120 g/l. Clinical intervention if Hb value exceeded 150 g/l						

2.1.10. Anämie – ESA

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
Meta-analysis of the following eight RCTs: Beguin 2013 ¹ Biggs 1995 ² Glossmann 2003 ³ Jaspers 2014 ⁴ Klaesson 1994 ⁵ Link 1994 ⁶ Steegmann 1992 ⁷ Systematic search: 01/1985 to 08/2014	Multicentric worldwide Meta-analysis with 7 RCTs, n= 543 patients Blinding: 4 trials unblinded ^{1,3,4,7} 3 double-blinded ^{2,5,6} Trials were conducted between 1990 and 2008 (5 between 1990 and 1993; 2 between 2003 and 2008)	Inclusion criteria Haematological malignancies all types, all stages Autologous or allogeneic transplantation Haematopoietic or bone marrow transplantation (only for allogeneic transplantation)	6 trials ESA: epoetin alpha, epoetin beta Placebo or no treatment darbepoe tin 291 patients received ESA ESA	296 patients in control arm or no treatment n/a	Primary outcomes Haematological response (increase in Hb level of 2 g/dl or more, or an increase in haematocrit of 6% points or more; measured as change in Hb level from baseline until end of study) Overall survival On-study mortality Participant s receiving Malignancies	Reported as prioritized Autologous SCT ^{1,3} Change in FACT-F (13 items) in Hb level of 2 g/dl or more, or an increase in haematocrit of 6% points or more; measured as change in Hb level from baseline until end of study) Overall survival On-study mortality Participant s receiving Malignancies	Reported as prioritized Autologous SCT ^{1,3} Thrombotic events 2 trials; 74 pts ¹ RR 0.29 (95% CI 0.04 to 2.11) trend to ESA EORTC QLQ C30 (Fatigue) ³ Change in fatigue level from begin of study until high-dose CT: RR 1.05 (95% CI 0.07 to 16.39) no evidence of difference	Reported as prioritized Autologous SCT ^{1,3} Thrombotic events 2 trials; 153 pts ^{4,7} RR 1.05 (95% CI 0.07 to 16.39) no evidence of difference	Grant sponsor Amgen Belgium ¹ EPO and fund for the data collection by Janssen Cilag ² Supported in part by F. Hoffmann-La Roche ³ Neoreconorm was kindly provided by Roche ⁴ Supported by grants from Childrens' Cancer Foundation, the Swedish	Meta-analysis of the following eight RCTs: Beguin 2013 ¹ Biggs 1995 ² Glossmann 2003 ³ Jaspers 2014 ⁴ Klaesson 1994 ⁵ Link 1994 ⁶ Steegmann 1992 ⁷ Systematic search: 01/1985 to 08/2014

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Haematologi cal malignancie s Therapy regimen 2 trials ASCT ^{1,3} 1 trial alloSCT from HLA- identical sibling donors ² 4 trials alloSCT: alloHSCT ⁴ alloBMT ^{5,6,7} Erythropoieti n: 6 trials EPO (epoetin alfa, epoetin beta) 1 trial darbepoetin ¹ Age 7 trials adult population 0 trials			RBC transfusion s Number of RBC units transfused per patient Secondary outcomes Tumour response Change in quality of life Adverse events	n/a On-study mortality n/a Haematologic al response 2 trials; 72 pts ¹ RR 2.17 (95% CI 1.36 to 3.47) in favour of ESA Change in haemoglobin level from baseline until end of study n/a Participants receiving RBC transfusions 3 trials; 116 pts ^{1,3} RR 0.83 (95% CI 0.60 to 1.15) trend to ESA Number of RBC units transfused		Medical Research Council, the Swedish Cancer Society and Gunnar, Arvid Elisabeth Nilssons Stifteelse ⁵ Not reported ^{6,7}	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
		children Hb level distribution (Mean) 10.3 g/dl to 10.5 g/dl (at baseline) ¹ 9.8 g/dl to 10.5 g/dl (one week before BMT) ⁵ 8.8 g/dl to 11.1 g/dl (at EPO initiation) ⁴ 12.4 g/dl to 12.7 g/dl (at baseline) ³ 3 RCTs: not reported ^{2,6,7}				per patient 3 trials; 140 pts ^{1,3} MD -3.12 (95% CI -5.72 to -0.52) in favour of ESA Complete tumour response n/a Allogeneic SCT ^{2,4,5,6,7} Change in FACT-F (13 items) n/a EORTC QLQ C30 (Fatigue) n/a Change in FACT-An (20 items) n/a OS 1 trial; 119 pts ⁴ RR 0.55 (95% CI 0.22 to 1.37) trend to ESA				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						On-study mortality 1 trial; 50 pts ⁵ RR 1.50 (95% CI 0.27 to 8.22) trend to control Haematologic al response 2 trials; 136 pts ^{2,5} RR 3.70 (95% CI 2.02 to 6.79) in favour of ESA Change in haemoglobin level from baseline until end of study n/a Participants receiving RBC transfusions 1 trial; 119 pts ⁴ RR 0.54 (95% CI 0.39 to 0.76) in favour of ESA					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						Number of RBC units transfused per patient 4 trials; 470 pts ^{2,4,5,6} MD -1.40 (95% CI -2.56 to -0.23) in favour of ESA Complete tumour response n/a				
Tonia 2012 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews Update search CHMG 2014 Update search on 08/2014 Data of 3	Multicentric worldwide Blinding: 46 trials with placebo and 46 trials without placebo in the control group SR with 92 RCTs, n=21,301 pts Search: 01/1985 to 08/2014 Anaemic pts or at risk for anaemia from chemotherapy, radiotherapy, a combination	Inclusion criteria Malignant diseases (all types, all stages, any previous therapy) Anaemic pts or at risk for anaemia from chemotherapy, radiotherapy, a combination	Overall 76 trials ESA: epoetin alpha, epoetin beta, epoetin theta 16 trials darbepoe tin Specific per arm ESAs ESAs and	Placebo or no treatment Observation and RBC transfusions as necessary (alone or with darbepoe tin or placebo) Identical therapy	Primary outcomes Haematological response (increase in Hb level of 2 g/dl or more, or an increase in haematocrit of 6% points or more; measured)	Reported as prioritized Change in FACT-F (13 items) 18 trials; 4,965 pts; MD 2.08 (95% CI 1.43 to 2.72; P<0.00001) Subgroup analyses CT: 37 trials; 10,878 pts; RR 1.51 (95% CI 1.29 to 1.76; P<0.00001) Subgroup analyses CT: 14 trials; 3,515 pts; MD 2.79 (95% CI CT + Hb < 10 g/dL:	Reported as prioritized Thrombotic events 61 trials; 16,731 pts; RR 1.56 (95% CI 1.38 to 1.78; P<0.00001) Subgroup analyses CT: 37 trials; 10,878 pts; RR 1.51 (95% CI 1.29 to 1.76; P<0.00001) Subgroup analyses CT: 14 trials; 3,515 pts; MD 2.79 (95% CI CT + Hb < 10 g/dL:	No funding provided for this Cochrane Review	Tonia 2012 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews Update search CHMG 2014 Update search on 08/2014 Data of 3 RCTs (Machtay 2012, Moebus 2013, Debus 2014) was updated and one new RCT (Nitz 2014) was included	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
RCTs (Machtay 2012, Moebus 2013, Debus 2014) was updated and one new RCT (Nitz 2014) was included	therapy, or the underlying malignant disease All ages and both genders Exclusion criteria Other causes of anaemia More than 80% diagnosed with leukaemia Trials with < 10 pts <u>Characteristi</u> <u>cs of</u> <u>included</u> <u>trials</u> Malignancies 60 trials: solid tumours 12 trials: HM 2 trials: MDS 18 trials: solid	RBC transfusi on as necessary ESAs plus conventio nal-dose cancer therapy (non- myeloabl ative CT and/or RT) ESAs and RBC transfusi on as necessary plus conventio nal-dose cancer therapy	alone or with placebo Observa tion and RBC transfus ions as necessa ry plus identical therapy (alone or with placebo)	as change in Hb level from baseline until end of study) RBC transfus ions as necessa ry plus identical therapy (alone or with placebo)	2.03 to 3.55; P<0.00001) CT + Hb < 10 g/dL: 7 trials; 1,779 pts; MD 2.58 (95% 1.51 to 3.64; P<0.00001) Participant s receiving RBC transfusion s Overall 	15 trials; 3,003 pts; RR 1.53 (95 % 1.02 to 2.31; P=0.04) R-CT: 8 trials; 2296 pts; RR 2.11 (95% CI 1.49 to 2.98; P<0.0001) RT: 4 trials; 1,287 pts; RR 2.03 (95% CI 1.02 to 4.07; P=0.05) Hypertension 37 trials; 7,228 pts; RR 1.30 (95% CI 1.08 to 1.56; P=0.006) Subgroup analyses CT: 33 trials; 5,522 pts; RR 1.71 (95% CI 1.29 to 2.26; P=0.0002) CT + Hb < 10 g/dL: 16 trials; 2,564 pts; RR 2.05 (95 % 1.32 to 3.18; P=0.001)			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
		tumours and MDS Therapy regimen 64 trials concomitant chemothera py 7 trials RT 8 trials RT+CT 9 no concomitant anticancer therapy 1 trial unclear 3 trials defined chemothera py as "other" Age 91 trials adult population 1 trial children Hb level 30 trials with Hb level				P<0.00001) CT + Hb < 10 g/dL: 1 trial, 290 pts; MD 6.60 (95% CI 3.92 to 9.28; P<0.0001) R-CT: 1 trial; 469 pts; MD 1.10 (95% CI - 3.26 to 5.46; P=0.62) RT: 0 trials OS 81 trials; 20,173 pts; Peto OR 1.06 (95% CI 1.00 to 1.11; P=0.04) <u>Subgroup analyses</u> CT: 55 trials; 13,800 pts; Peto OR 1.04 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.11; P=0.24) CT + Hb < 10				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
		< 10 g/dl at baseline 38 trials with Hb level 10 to 12 g/dl at baseline 19 trials with Hb level > 12 g/dl at baseline 5 trials unclear				g/dL: 25 trials; 4,615 pts; Peto OR 0.99 (95% CI 0.89 to 1.10; P=0.84) R-CT: 9 trials; 2,363 pts; Peto OR 0.95 (95% CI 0.82 to 1.11; P=0.56) RT: 6 trials; 1,746 pts; Peto OR 1.12 (95% CI 0.97 to 1.30; P=0.12) On-study mortality 73 trials; 17,134 pts; Peto OR 1.17 (95% CI 1.06 to 1.29; P=0.002) <u>Subgroup analyses</u> CT: 52 trials;					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						12,058 pts; Peto OR 1.10 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.24; P=0.11) CT + Hb < 10 g/dL: 25 trials; 4,615 pts; Peto OR 0.93 (95% CI 0.77 to 1.13; P=0.48) R-CT: 7 trials; 2,021 pts; Peto OR 1.53 (95% CI 0.90 to 2.60; P=0.12) RT: 4 trials; 847 pts; Peto OR 1.51 (95% CI 0.75 to 3.06; P=0.25) Haematologic al response 46 trials; 6,413 pts; RR 3.39 (95% CI 3.10 to 3.71;					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						P<0.00001) <u>Subgroup analyses</u> CT: 38 trials; 5,562 pts; RR 3.32 (95% CI 3.02 to 3.64; P<0.00001) Hb < 10 / CT: 30 trials; 3,679 pts; RR 2.99 (95% CI 2.68 to 3.33; P<0.00001) R-CT: 0 trials RT: 0 trials Change in haemoglobin level from baseline until end of study 75 trials; 11,609 pts MD 1.57 (95% CI 1.51 to 1.62; P<0.00001) <u>Subgroup analyses</u> CT: 58 trials;					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						8,956 pts; MD 1.46 (95% CI 1.39 to 1.52; P<0.00001) Hb < 10 / CT: 36 trials; 4,094 pts; MD 1.61 (95% CI 1.50 to 1.71; P<0.00001) R-CT: 3 trials; 278 pts; MD 2.45 (95% CI 2.25 to 2.65; P<0.00001) RT: 5 trials; 696 pts; MD 2.32 (95% CI 2.01 to 2.63; P<0.00001) Participants receiving RBC transfusions 89 trials; 16,482 pts; RR 0.64 (95% CI 0.62 to 0.67; P<0.00001) <u>Subgroup</u>				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						<u>analyses</u> CT: 71 trials; 13,409 pts; RR 0.64 (95% CI 0.61 to 0.67; P<0.00001) CT + Hb < 10 g/dL: 36 trials; 4,514 pts; RR 0.67 (95% CI 0.62 to 0.72; P<0.00001) R-CT: 7 trials; 1,078 pts; RR 0.43 (95% CI 0.34 to 0.53; P<0.00001) RT: 0 trials Number of RBC units transfused per patient 26 trials; 5,100 pts; MD -0.93 (95% CI -1.11 to -)					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						0.76; P<0.00001) <u>Subgroup analyses</u> CT: 23 trials; 4,376 pts; MD -0.98 (95% CI -1.18 to - 0.78; P<0.00001) CT + Hb < 10 g/dL: 15 trials; 1,775 pts; MD -1.01 (95% CI -1.34 to - 0.67; P<0.00001) R-CT: 1 trial; 385 pts; MD - 0.80 (95% CI - 1.15 to -0.45; P<0.00001) RT: 0 trials Complete tumour response 20 trials; 5,397 pts; RR 1.01 (95%					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						CI 0.97 to 1.05; P=0.70) <u>Subgroup analyses</u> HB < 10 / CT: 8 trials; 1,042 pts; RR 1.81 (95% CI 1.20 to 2.73; P=0.005)			

2.1.11. Evidenzprofil für folgende Schlüsselfragen

Gibt es Kriterien unabhängig vom Hb-Wert (10 g/dl; 6,21 mmol/l), die den Einsatz von ESA für die genannten Endpunkte rechtfertigen oder verbieten?

Sind ESA klinisch für die genannten Endpunkte sinnvoll?

Quality assessment							Summary of findings					
							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	
No. of trials (No. pts)	Study design	Limitations / RoB	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk	Relative effect (95% CI)	Absolute risk difference		
Quality of Life - Change in FACT-Fatigue (13 items) FACT-F 13 sub-scale												
13 items questionnaire designed to measure fatigue and general QoL in patients with cancer. Rating score: 0 = not at all, 1 = a little bit, 2 = somewhat, 3 = quite a bit, 4 = very much												
18 (4,965)	RCT	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	Serious imprecision ¹	Detected ²	The mean change in FACT-F ranged across control groups from -3.55 to 5.	The mean change in FACT-F in the intervention groups was 2.08 higher (1.43 to 2.72 higher).		Not clinically significant.	low ⊕⊕⊖⊖	
Quality of Life - Change in FACT-Anaemia (20 items) FACT-An 20												
20 items questionnaire designed to measure anaemia-related and general QoL in cancer patients 5 domains. Rating score: 0 = not at all, 1 = a little bit, 2 =												

somewhat, 3 = quite a bit, 4 = very much											
7 (1,554)	RCT	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	Serious imprecision ³	Detected ⁴	The mean change in FACT-F ranged across control groups from -10.1 to 2.6.	The mean change in FACT-An in the intervention group was 5.55 higher (4.06 to 7.05 higher).		The effects of ESAs on anaemia appear beneficial, the differences between groups reached statistical and clinical significances ·	low ⊕⊕⊖⊖
Mortality (OS in evidence table and text of the review)											
81 (20,173)	RCT	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Undetected	Study population 308 per 1000 320 per 1000 (308 to 330) Low risk population 50 per 1000^a 53 per 1000 (50 to 55) Moderate risk population 147 per 1000^a 154 per 1000 (147 to 161)	Peto OR 1.06 (1.00 to 1.11)	Based on the moderate risk population, 7 more deaths per 1000 patients (from 0 to 14 more) occur with ESA. ⁵	high ⊕⊕⊕⊕	

								High risk population			
								450 per 1000^a 464 per 1000 (450 to 476)			
On-study mortality Death occurring up to 30 days after active study protocol											
72 (15,935)	RCT	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Undetected		Study population	Peto OR 1.17 (1.06 to 1.29)	Based on the moderate risk population, 9 more deaths per 1000 patients (from 3 more to 15 more) with ESA. ⁶	high ⊕⊕⊕⊕
								98 per 1000 112 per 1000 (103 to 122)			
								Low risk population			
								18 per 1000^b 21 per 1000 (19 to 23)			
								Moderate risk population			
								54 per 1000^b 63 per 1000 (57 to 69)			
								High risk			
								190 per 1000^b 215 per 1000 (199 to 232)			
Haematological response											
46 (6,413)	RCT	No serious limitations	Serious inconsistency ⁷	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Detected ⁸		Study population	RR 3.39 (3.10 to 3.71)	Based on the moderate risk population, 456 more	low ⊕⊕⊖⊖
								161 per 1000 544 per 1000 (498 to 596)			

								Low risk population			
								60 per 1000^c 203 per 1000 (186 to 223)			
								Moderate risk population			
								191 per 1000^c 647 per 1000 (592 to 709)			
								High risk population			
								310 per 1000^c 1000 per 1000 1000 (961 to 1000)			
Change in haemoglobin level from baseline until end of study											
75 (11,609)	RCT	No serious limitations	Serious inconsistency ¹⁰	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Detected ¹¹	The mean change in Hb level ranged across control groups from -5.1 to 1.76.	Patients receiving ESAs had a statistically significant improved Hb value MD 1.57 (1.51 to 1.62).		Use of ESA results on average in an increase of Hb level of 1.57 g/dl from baseline to end of treatment (1.51 to 1.62 g/dl).	low ⊕⊕⊖⊖
Participants receiving red blood cell transfusions											
89 (16,482)	RCT	No serious	Serious	No serious	No serious	Detected ¹³	Study population	RR 0.64	Based on the	moderat	

		limitations	inconsistency ¹²	indirectness	imprecision		389 per 1000 (241 to 261)	249 per 1000 (241 to 261)	(0.62 to 0.67)	moderate risk population, 142 RBC transfusions fewer per 1000 patients (from 130 fewer to 150 fewer) with ESA. ¹⁴	e⊕⊕⊕⊖
Low risk population											
308 per 1000^d 197 per 1000 (191 to 206)											
Moderate risk population											
395 per 1000^d 253 per 1000 (245 to 206)											
High risk population											
723 per 1000^d 463 per 1000 (448 to 484)											
Number of red blood cell units transfused per patient											
26 (5,100)	RCT	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Detected ¹⁵	The mean number of red blood cell units transfused per patient ranged across control groups from - 0.4 to 9.3. MD -0.93	Patients receiving ESAs received on average 0.93 units of RBC transfusions less per patient than the control group MD -0.93		ESA reduce the number of RBC units transfused per patient modestly, but not statistically significant.	moderate⊕⊕⊕⊖

								(-1.11 to -0.76).			
Thrombotic events											
61 (16,731)	RCT	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Detected ¹⁶	Study population	RR 1.56 (1.38 to 1.78)	Based on the moderate risk population, 22 more per thrombotic events per 1000 patients (from 15 more to 31 more) with ESA. ¹⁷	moderate⊕⊕⊕⊖	

2.2. Tumortherapie induzierte Nausea und Emesis

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
Aapro ¹ , 2014 <i>Annals of Oncology</i>	phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, parallel group study two arms N=1449 177 enrolling sites in 15 countries April 2011 - November 2012	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f	N=724 Day 1: NEPA (netu 300 mg + palo 0.50 mg), dexa (20 mg)	N=725 Day 1: palo (0.50 mg), dexa (20 mg)	Primary endpoint: complete response (CR: no emesis, no rescue medication) during the delayed (25- 120 h) phase in cycle 1 secondary endpoint: CR during the acute (0- 24 h) and overall (0- 120 h) phases; complete protection (CR + no significant nausea), no	CR: delayed (25- 120h): 76.9% vs. 69.5% P = 0.001	CR: overall (0-120h): 74.3% vs. 66.6% P=0.001 CR: acute (0-24h): 88.4% vs. 85.0% P=0.047 No emesis: overall: 79.8% vs. 72.1% P<0.001 No emesis: acute: 90.9% vs. 87.3% P=0.025 No emesis: delayed: 81.8% vs. 75.6% P=0.004 No significant nausea: overall: 74.6% vs. 69.1% P=0.020 No significant nausea:	Helsinn Healthca re, SA	1a/1 ⁺

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
					emesis and no significant nausea (VAS score of <25 mm) during the acute, delayed and overall phases		<u>acute:</u> 87.3% vs. 87.9% P=0.747 <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 76.9% vs. 71.3% P= 0.014 <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>overall:</u> 63.8% vs. 57.9% P=0.020 <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>acute:</u> 82.3% vs. 81.1% P= 0.528 <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 67.3% vs. 60.3% P=0.005 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> NEPA plus a single dose of DEX was superior to PALO plus DEX in preventing CINV following moderately emetogenic chemotherapy in acute, delayed and overall phases of observation. As a fixed-dose antiemetic drug combination, NEPA along with a		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
							single dose of DEX on day 1 offers guideline-based prophylaxis with a convenient, single-day treatment.		
Aapro ² 2010 Annals of Oncology	multicenter (17 sites), non-inferiority, double-blind, randomised control study, two arms, N=300 Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain	Breast cancer patient, ≥ 18 years, Female, MEC regimen	N=151 <u>Day 1:</u> (P+D-d1) palo (0,25mg) + dexa (8 mg i.v.) <u>Days 2,3:</u> dexa (4 mg p.o. b.i.)	N=149 <u>Day 1:</u> (P+D-d1-3); palo (0,25mg) dexa (8 mg i.v.) <u>Days 2, 3:</u> Placebo	Primary Endpoint OCR rate (no emesis, no rescue medication) during the overall period (d 1-5) Secondary Endpoint CR rates in acute (d 1) and delayed (days 2-5) periods and daily; complete control (CC) (no emesis, no rescue medication, with maximum)	<u>CR: Overall phase (0-120h):</u> 53.6% (95% CI 45.4% to 61.8%) P+D-d1 arm vs. 53.7% (95% CI 45.3% to 61.9%) P+D-d1-3 arm <u>CR</u> : <u>Delayed phase (24-120h):</u> 62,3% P+D-d1 vs. 65,8% P+D-d1-3; 95% CI of difference (-14,7; +7,7); <u>No emesis:</u> <u>Overall:</u> 72.5% vs. 71.5% <u>No emesis:</u> <u>acute phase:</u> 80.1% vs. 79.2% <u>No emesis:</u> <u>Delayed phase:</u> 78.8% vs. 85.2% <u>No nausea:</u> Considering the overall period, the	Helsinn Healthca re SA, Switzerland	1a/1 ⁺	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie rung	Evidenzst ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun g: Angabe von Gründen
					grade of mild nausea (defined as VAS <25 mm)) in overall, acute, delayed and daily period(no emesis, no nausea (defined as VAS <5mm))		percentage of patients with no nausea in the two groups was similar ($P = 0.212$). Likewise, there were no statistically significant differences with no nausea in the acute or delayed phases or at any other time intervals. <u>Use of anti-emetic drugs:</u> <u>Acute Phase:</u> 32 patients (21.2%) in the P+D-d1 vs. 34 patients (22.8%) in the P+D- d1-3 used rescue medication <u>Delayed phase:</u> 31.8% P+D-d1 vs 28.9% P+D-d1-3 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> no significant reduction in antiemetic control during the 5- day period or an impact on patient functioning		
Albany ³ 2012 Journal of Clinical Oncology	Multicenter (5 cancer centers), randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled phase III cross-over study, Two arms	Testicular cancer, germ cell tumor, median age: 33 yrs (range, 16 to 62 yrs) m/f standard 5-	N= 32 Day 3: APR (125 mg PO) Days 4-7: APR (80 mg PO)	N=28 placebo with the initial course and crossover to the opposite treatment with the second	Primary endpoint: CR: no emesis and no rescue therapy Secondary Endpoint: Emetic	Overall: (1-8 day) CR: overall number of patients with CR for days 1 through 8 was 25 (42%) on the	<u>CR:</u> <u>Acute (.1-5 days)</u> 28 (47%) of 60 patients achieved a CR on the aprepitant cycle vs 9 (15%) of 60 patients CR on the placebo cycle ($P <0.001$) <u>CR:</u> <u>Delayed phase: (6-8 day)</u> 38 (63%) of the patients on the	Merck	1b/1 ⁺ Small sample size, 71 screened, 69 randomly assigned

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
	N= 69 41 patients enrolled at Indiana University, 28 at Hoosier Oncology Group (HOG) USA Dec 2007 to Nov. 2010	day cisplatin-based chemotherapy regimen, 57 patients were chemotherapy naive. 62 patients received bleomycin, etoposide, cisplatin (BEP) chemotherapy		course	episodes (acute and delayed), nausea measurement based on a visual analog scale (VAS), and patient-stated preference after the second study cycle	aprepitant cycle compared with 8 (13%) on the placebo cycle ($P<0,001$)	aprepitant cycle had a CR vs 21 (35%) placebo cycle achieved CR ($P<001$) <u>Rescue medication</u> <u>Acute phase:</u> 33 (55%) on aprepitant arm no rescue medication vs. 23 (38%) on placebo arm <u>Delayed phase:</u> 72% no rescue medication vs. 52% on placebo cycle ($P= 0.0143$) 80% no emetic episodes on days 1 through 5 on the APR cycle vs. 52% on the placebo cycle ($P <0,001$) 92% in the APR cycle vs. 78% in the placebo cycle experienced no emetic episodes during days 6 through 8 ($P=0,0047$). no toxicity with aprepitant compared with placebo. There was no statistical difference in VAS for nausea, but it was numerically superior with aprepitant. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> significant improvement in CR rate, Patient preference strongly		

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							favored the aprepitant cycle		
Aridome ⁴ , 2016 Molecular and Clinical Oncology	multicenter, phase II, open-label, randomized, parallel comparative study two arms N=113 Japan September 2011- August 2013	Colorectal cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f	N=59 Day 1: onda 4 mg or grani 3 mg or grani 3 mg or palo 0.75 mg or aza 10 mg, dexa (6.6 mg i.v.), APR (125 mg PO) Days 2-3: dexa (4 mg PO), APR (80 mg PO)	N=54 Day 1: onda 4 mg or grani 3 mg or grani 3 mg or palo 0.75 mg or aza 10 mg, dexa (9.9 mg i.v.) Days 2-3: dexa (8 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: proportions of patients who achieved CR (defined as no emetic episodes during the overall phase (0-120 h post-chemotherapy), the acute phase (0-24 h post-chemotherapy), and the delayed phase (24-120 h	CR: overall (0-120h): 79.6% vs. 79.7% CR: acute (0-24h): 94.4% vs. 94.9% CR: delayed (24-120h): 79.6% vs. 79.7%	No emesis: acute: 98.3% vs. 94.4 No emesis: delayed: 86.4% vs. 81.5% No nausea: acute: 89.8% vs. 96.3% No nausea: delayed: 64.4% vs. 68.5% No significant nausea: acute: 98.3% vs. 100.0 No significant nausea: delayed: 91.3% vs. 88.9 <u>Complete protection:</u> acute: 93.2% vs. 94.4 <u>Complete protection:</u> delayed: 78.0% vs. 79.6% There were no statistically significant differences between the	No declaration	1b/1+ No placebo used

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
					post-chemo- therapy) of the first planned chemo- therapy cycle Secondary endpoints: Complete protection (CP, defined as no emesis, no rescue therapy, and no more than moderate nausea), and the proportion of patients without emetic episodes or nausea, and with no more than		treatment groups for any endpoints. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> In summary, aprepitant in combination with 5-HT3-RA and reduced-dose corticosteroids was well tolerated and effective in preventing CINV associated with moderately emetogenic antitumor agents in Japanese patients with colorectal cancer.		

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					moderate nausea during the overall, acute and delayed phases, and time to treatment failure (i.e., time to first emetic episode or time to administra- tion of rescue therapy, whichever occurred first).				
Arpornwi- rat ⁵ , 2009 Cancer	randomized, double-blind, dose-ranging, placebo- controlled, phase II trial N=723 99 centers in 24	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f MEC (cyclophosp- hamide, FOLFIRI, carboplatin,	5 different groups; all got standard regimen: <u>Day</u> 1: onda (16 mg PO as 8 mg bid PO), dexta	<u>Group 1:</u> N=121 Standard regimen and <u>Day</u> s 1-3: placebo for CAS	Primary endpoints: rates of complete response (CR) (no vomiting, retching,	<u>CR:</u> overall (0- 120h): 80.8% group 2, 78.5% group 3, 84.2%	<u>CR:</u> acute (0-24h): 91.7% group 2, 89.3% group 3, 91.7% group 4, 90% group 5, 93.4% group 6 vs. 89.3% control P=0.6850 <u>CR:</u> delayed (24-120h):	GlaxoSmi- thKline	1a/1 ⁺

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
	countries		<p>(8 mg i.v.) <u>Days</u> 2-3: onda (16 mg PO) <u>Group 2:</u> N=120 <u>Days</u> 1-3: CAS (50 mg) <u>Group 3:</u> N=121 <u>Days</u> 1-3: CAS (100 mg) <u>Group 4:</u> N=120 <u>Days</u> 1-3: CAS (150 mg) <u>Group 5:</u> N=120 <u>Day</u> 1: CAS (150 mg) <u>Days</u> 2-3: placebo for CAS <u>Group 6:</u> N=121 <u>Day</u> 1: CAS (150 mg), onda (16 mg </p>	rescue therapy, or premature discontinuation) and significant nausea (SN) (≥ 25 mm on a VSA) over the first 120 hours after Cycle 1 of MEC Secondary endpoints: CR rates and SN rates during the acute phase (0-24 hours) and the delayed phase (24-120 hours), and the rates of complete protection	group 4, 79.2% group 5, 83.5% group 6 vs. 69.4% control P=0.127		80.8% group 2, 78.5% group 3, 84.2% group 4, 79.2% group 5, 83.5% group 6 vs. 69.4% control P=0.0127 <u>Emesis:</u> overall: 11.7% group 2, 15.7% group 3 10.8% group 4, 15.8% group 5, 9.9% group 6 vs. 23.1% control P=0.0130 for group 2 vs. control P=0.1072 for group 3 vs. control P=0.0251 for group 4 vs. control <u>Emesis:</u> acute: 5% group 2, 6.6% group 3 5% group 4, 6.7% group 5, 4.1% group 6 vs. 5.8% control <u>Emesis:</u> delayed: 10% group 2, 12.4% group 2, 8.3% group 4, 11.7% group 5, 6.6% group 6 vs. 21.5% control P=0.0077 for group 2 vs. control P=0.0349 for group 3 vs. control P=0.0069 for group 4 vs. control <u>Nausea:</u> overall: 41.7% group 2, 51.2% group 3,		

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			in the morning) <u>Days 2-3:</u> placebo for CAS, onda (16 mg in the morning)		(CR plus maximum nausea <25 mm on the VAS), total control (CR plus maximum nausea <5 mm on the VAS), vomiting, and rescue medication use.		43.3% group 4, 50% group 5, 46.3% group 6 vs. 45.5% control <u>Nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 25% group 2, 28.1% group 3, 15.8% group 4, 25.8% group 5, 17.4% group 6 vs. 16.5% control <u>Nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 37.5% group 2, 45.5% group 3, 40% group 4, 46.7% group 5, 44.6% group 6 vs. 43% control <u>Total control:</u> <u>overall:</u> 56.7% group 2, 45.5% group 3, 53.3% group 4, 49.2% group 5, 52.1% group 6 vs. 49.6% control <u>Total control:</u> <u>acute:</u> 75% group 2, 70.2% group 3, 80.8% group 4, 72.5% group 5 81% group 6 vs. 79.3% control <u>Total control:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 56.7% group 2, 45.5% group 3, 53.3% group 4, 49.2% group 5, 52.1% group 6 vs. 49.6% control <u>Complete protection:</u>		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
							<u>overall:</u> 66.7 group 2, 62.8% group 3, 64.2% group 4, 60.8% group 5, 64.5% group 6 vs. 60.3% control <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>acute:</u> 85.8% group 2, 81.8% group 3, 86.7% group 4, 81.7% group 5, 85.1% group 6 vs. 86% control <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 66.7% group 2, 62.8% group 3, 64.2% group 4, 60.8% group 5, 64.5% group 6 vs. 60.3% control <u>Use of rescue medication:</u> <u>overall:</u> 5.8% group 2, 3.3% group 3, 5% group 4, 4.2% group 5, 5.8% group 6 vs. 7.4% control <u>Use of rescue medication:</u> <u>acute:</u> 1.7% group 2, 1. Group 3, 1.7% group 4 vs. 2.5% control <u>Use of rescue medication:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 4.2% group 2, 1.7% group 3, 3.3% group 4 vs. 5% control <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u>		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
							Casopitant plus ond/dex was more effective than ond/dex alone for the prevention of CINV.		
Barton ⁶ , 2014 Cancer	double-blind, placebo- controlled phase III trial N=413 (430 enrolled) two arms USA, 27 sites May 1, 2009- February 4, 2011	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f HEC	N=207 Gabapentin: <u>Day 1:</u> 300 mg PO <u>Days 2-3:</u> 600 mg PO <u>Days 4-5:</u> up to 900 mg PO if the patient was not having the response they desired. Standard regimen: <u>Day 1:</u> 5HT ₃ RA, dexta (20 mg) <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexta (16 mg PO), with or without 5HT ₃ RA <u>Day 4:</u>	N=206 Placebo Plus standard regimen	Primary endpoint: complete response (CR), defined as no emesis and no use of rescue medications on days 2-6, using an NV diary. Secondary endpoints: Percentage of complete responders, defined differently as 1) having no emetic episodes and 2) no more than mild nausea	<u>CR: delayed:</u> 47% vs. 41% P=0.23	<u>CR (as defined in secondary endpoints):</u> 44% vs. 39% P=0.37 <u>No emesis:</u> overall: 70% vs. 70% P=1.0 <u>Use of rescue medication:</u> overall: 45% vs. 53% <u>Mean number of emesis episodes per day:</u> overall: <0.5 vs. <0.5 <u>Mean nausea severity per day:</u> overall: ≤1.5 vs. ≤1.5 <u>Adverse events:</u> drowsiness, impaired concentration, diarrhea, fatigue, mood swings, loss of appetite The overall toxicity incidence demonstrated no significant difference between arms for the	Public Health Service grants CA- 25224, CA- 37404, CA- 35103, CA- 35272, CA- 37417, CA- 35113, CA- 63848, CA- 35195, CA- 35269, CA- 35267, CA-	1a/1 ⁺

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			dexa (8 mg PO)		(2.5 on a 0 to 10-point scale) and 3) no rescue medication use on days 2-6, as captured using the daily diary. adverse effects and tolerability		required adverse events as measured by CTCAE v.3. <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> In this study, gabapentin did not significantly improve delayed NV. Patients were satisfied with the control of their nausea and vomiting irrespective of arm. The use of a 5HT3 RA and dexametha- sone provided good control of nausea and vomiting for most patients.	35119, CA- 35415, CA- 35431, CA- 35103, CA- 63849, and CA- 35101. The study was also support- ed,in part, by grants from the National Cancer Institute (CA3194 6) to the Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
								(Monica M.Bertag- noli, MD, Chair) and to the Alliance Statistics and Data Center(D aniel J. Sargent, PhD, CA33601	
Boccia ^z 2011 Support Care Cancer	randomized, double- blind, placebo- controlled, phase III, non- inferiority study Two arms N=641 (715) Multicenter (60 centers in Europe, India, Mexico and USA),	Adult cancer patients (≥15, 16, or 18 years, dependent on local regulations) m/f multi-day MEC or HEC regimen	N=318 granisetron transdermal delivery system (GTDS) over 7 days before receiving multi-day chemo- therapy.	N=323 oral granisetron (2 mg/day, 3-5 days) before receiving multi-day chemo- therapy	Primary endpoint: CC of CINV (no vomiting/ret ching, no more than mild nausea, no rescue medication) from chemothera py initiation	number of patients in PPS who achieved CC of CINV during PEEP was 193 (65%) in the oral granis group and 171 (60%) in the GTDS group	<u>Per Protocol Set:</u> <u>Complete Control:</u> GTDS 171/248 (60%) vs. oral granisetron 193/298 (65%), difference -4.9%; (95% CI -12.9- 3.1) <u>Complete Response:</u> GTDS 176/284 (62%) vs. oral granisetron 203/298 (68%), difference -6.6%; (95% CI -14.4- 1.3) <u>Total control:</u> 158/284 (56%) vs. 177/298 (59%),	ProStraka n Group Ltd.	1b/1 ⁺ 715 enrolled, 641 were randomize d

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	Jan to Oct 2006				until 24 h after final administra- tion secondary endpoint: assessment of the safety, tolerability, and adhesive properties of the GTDS	difference in percentage CC between the groups of 5% (95% CI, -13-3)	difference -3.8, (95% CI -11.8- 4.3) <u>Full analysis set:</u> <u>Complete control:</u> 185/308 (60%) vs. 205/313 (65%), difference -5.8, (95% CI -13.5- 2.0) adverse events (TEAE) in both treatment groups was higher occurrence of constipation in GTDS than oral granisetron (7% and 3%) headache in oral granisetron than the GTDS (2.5% and 0.3%) <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> GTDS provides effective, well- tolerated control of CINV		
Celio ⁸ 2011 Support Care Cancer	Multicenter (15 centers), randomized phase III study, open-label, non- inferiority parallel-group, active- comparator trial Four arms N= 332	solid tumor adult 67.8% of patients were <65 years old 32,2% of patients were ≥65 years old m/f	N=166 (ITT cohort) N=163 (PP cohort) <u>Day</u> 1: palo (0.25 mg i.v.)and dexa (8 mg in.v.) before chemotherapy	N= 166 (ITT cohort) N=161 (PP cohort) <u>Day</u> 1: palo (0.25 mg i.v.) and dexa (8 mg i.v.) <u>Days</u> 2-3: dexa (8mg	Primary endpoint: CR (no emetic episodes, and no rescue medication use) during the overall study period	CR: overall (0- 120h): <u>ITT cohort</u> 112 (67.5%) dexa only on day 1 vs.118 (71.1%) dexa on days 2 and 3 Difference Difference	<u>ITT cohort</u> CR: <u>Acute (0-24 h):</u> 147 (88.6%) vs 140 (84.3%) Difference 4.2 (95% CI -3.1 to 11.6) <u>Delayed (24-120 h):</u> 114 (68.7%) vs 129 (77.7%) Difference -9.0 (95% CI-18.5 to 0.4) <u>PP cohort:</u>	No declarati- on	1a/1 ⁺

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	Italy October 13, 2006 to June 6, 2008,	MEC regimen		orally)	(days 1 - 5 after chemo- therapy initiation) Secondary endpoint: acute (0-24 h post-CTX), and delayed phase (24- 120 h post- chemothera- py) CR(not including overall phase), CC, no emesis; no nausea, and no use of rescue medication	-3.6% (95% CI -13.5-6.3) CR: 144 (88.3%) vs 135 (83.9%) overall: Difference 4.5 (95% CI -3 to 12) Delayed phase (24-120 h): 112 (68.7%) vs 124 (77.0%) Difference -8.3 (95% CI -17.9 to 1.3) Difference: - 3.3 (95%CI -13.4 to 6.8)	CR: 144 (88.3%) vs 135 (83.9%) overall: Difference 4.5 (95% CI -3 to 12) Delayed phase (24-120 h): 112 (68.7%) vs 124 (77.0%) Difference -8.3 (95% CI -17.9 to 1.3) No emesis overall: 134 (82.2%) vs. 135 (83.9%) Difference: -1.6 (95% CI -9.8 to 6.5) No emesis: acute: 153 (93.9%) vs. 148 (91.9%) Difference: 1.9 (95% CI -3.7 to 7.5) No emesis: delayed: 140 (85.9%) vs. 145 (90.1%) Difference: -4.2 (95% CI -11.2 to 2.9) No nausea: overall: 85 (52.1%) vs. 91 (56.5%) Difference: -4.4 (95% CI -15.2 to 6.5) No nausea:		

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							<u>acute:</u> 128 (78.5%) vs. 117 (72.7%) Difference: 5.9 (95% CI -3.5 to 15.2) <u>No nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 93 (57.1%) vs. 100 (62.1%) Difference: -5.1 (95% CI -15.7 to 5.6) <u>CC:</u> <u>overall:</u> 105 (64.4%) vs. 109 (67.7%) Difference: -3.3 (95% CI -13.6 to 7) <u>CC:</u> <u>acute:</u> 142 (87.1%) vs. 132 (82.0%) Difference: 5.1 (95% CI -2.7 to 13) <u>CC:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 108 (66.3%) vs. 122 (75.8%) Difference: -9.5 (95% CI -19.3 to 0.3) <u>No use of rescue medication:</u> <u>overall:</u> 116 (71.2%) vs. 129 (80.1%) Difference: -9 (95% CI -18.3 to 0.3)		

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							No use of rescue medication: <u>acute</u> : 148 (90.8%) vs. 144 (89.4%) Difference: 1.4 (95% CI -5.1 to 7.9) <u>No use of rescue medication:</u> <u>delayed</u> : 119 (73.0%) vs. 134 (83.2%) Difference:-10.2 (95% CI -19.2 to -1.3) 159 patients (47.9%) one or more adverse events: 82 patients (49.4%) in the 1-day regimen and 77 patients (46.4%) in the 3-day regimen <u>Conclusion of the authors</u> : Palo plus single-dose dextro provide protection against acute and delayed CINV; the major benefit of the single-day regimen occurs in patients receiving non-AC MEC regimens		
Chawla ⁹ , 2003 Cancer	multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled study three arms	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f cisplatin ≥70mg/m ²	Group 1 APR (125 /80 mg): N=134 Day 1: APR (125 mg PO),	Control group: N=127 Day 1: Standard regimen,	Primary endpoint: complete response (no emesis and no rescue	CR: overall (0- 120h): 71.0% group 1 vs. 58.8% group 2	No emesis: <u>overall</u> : 76.3% group 1 vs. 65.5% group 2 vs. 48.4% control group P<0.01 for group1/group2 vs. control group	Merck Research Labo- ratories	1a/1 ⁺

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	N=381 50 centers participated in the study (21 sites in the United States and 29 sites outside the United States).		standard regimen: onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO), placebo <u>Days 2-5:</u> APR (80 mg po), dexa (8mg PO) Group 2 APR (40/25 mg): N=120 <u>Day 1:</u> APR (40 mg PO), standard regimen <u>Days 2-5:</u> APR (25 mg PO), dexa (8 mg PO)	placebo <u>Days 2-5:</u> dexa (8 mg PO), placebo	therapy), which was analyzed using an intent-to-treat approach with data obtained after the dose adjustment. Secondary endpoints: 1) no emesis, 2) no rescue therapy, 3) no nausea (maximum VAS<5mm), 4) no significant nausea (maximum VAS< 25 mm), and 5) total control	vs.43.7% control group P<0.01 for Group 1 vs. control group; P<0.05 for group 2 vs. control group CR: acute (0-24h): 1) no emesis, 2) no rescue therapy, 3) no nausea (maximum VAS<5mm), 4) no significant nausea (maximum VAS< 25 mm), and 5) total control	No emesis: acute: 87.0% group 1 vs. 80.7% group 2 vs. 73% control group P<0.01 for group 1 vs. control group No emesis: delayed: 77.3% group 1 vs. 69.7% group 2 vs. 50.0% control group P<0.01 for group1/group 2 vs. control group No rescue: overall: 83.2% group 1 vs. 73.1% group 2 vs. 63.5% control group P<0.01 for group 1 vs. control group No rescue: acute: 93.9% group 1 vs. 87.4% group 2 vs. 93.7% CR: delayed (25-120h): 72.7% for group 1 vs. 63.9% for group 2 vs.		

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					(no emetic episodes, no use of rescue therapy, and maximum nausea VAS <5 mm)	45.2% control group P<0.001 for group 1 vs. control group P=0.002 for group 2 vs. control group	P<0.05 for group 2 vs. control group <u>No nausea: overall:</u> 52.7% group 1 vs. 48.7 group 2 vs. 34.1% control group P<0.01 for group 1 vs. control group P<0.05 for group 2 vs. control group <u>No nausea: acute:</u> 71.8% group 1 vs. 70.6% group 2 vs. 66.7% control group <u>No nausea: delayed:</u> 58.3% group 1 vs. 52.9% group 2 vs. 36.5% control group P<0.01 for group 1/group 2 vs. control group <u>No significant nausea: overall:</u> 81.7% group 1 vs. 68.9% group 2 vs. 58.7% control group P<0.01 for group 1 vs. control group <u>No significant nausea: acute:</u>		

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							90.8% group 1 vs. 86.6% group 2 vs. 87.3% control group <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 83.3% group 1 vs. 68.9% group 2 vs. 62.7% control group P<0.01 for group 1 vs. control group <u>CP:</u> <u>overall:</u> 64.9% group 1 vs. 53.8% group 2 vs. 39.7% control group P<0.01 for group 1 vs. control group P<0.05 for group 2 vs. control group <u>CP:</u> <u>acute:</u> 79.4% group 1 vs. 72.3% group 2 vs. 66.7% control group P<0.05 for group 1 vs. control group <u>CP:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 67.4% group 1 vs. 58.0% group 2 vs. 41.3% control group P<0.01 for group 1/group 2 vs. control group		

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							<p><u>Total control:</u> <u>overall:</u> 47.3% group 1 vs. 44.5% group 2 vs. 31.0% control group P<0.01 for group 1 vs. control group P<0.05 for group 2 vs. control group</p> <p><u>Total acute control:</u> 67.9% group 1 vs. 63.0% group 2 vs. 58.7% control group</p> <p><u>Total delayed control:</u> 51.5% group 1 vs. 51.3% group 2 vs. 32.5% control group P<0.01 for group 1/group 2 vs. control group</p> <p><u>Conclusion of the author:</u> When it was added to a standard regimen of i.v. ondansetron and oral dexamethasone in the current study, aprepitant reduced CINV and was generally well tolerated, although increases in infection were noted that were assumed to be due to elevated dexamethasone levels as a result of the</p>		

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							pharmacokinetic interaction. The aprepitant 125/80-mg regimen had the most favorable benefit:risk profile		
Cruz ¹⁰ 2012 Support Care Cancer	randomised, double-blind, placebo- controlled, pilot trial two arms N= 80 Brazil April 2009 to April 2010	Head and neck, breast cancer (91.25%) and lung cancer least 18 years old m (6.25%)/f (93.75%) Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status ≤2, HEC regimens doses of cisplatin or doxurubicin equal to or greater than 60 and 50	N= 40 Day 1: Gaba i.v., onda (8 mg IV), dexa (10 mg) and ranitidine (50 mg) Days 2-3: dexa (8 mg PO) gaba 300 mg 5 and 4 days before chemo- therapy once daily, 3 and 2 days before chemotherapy twice daily, 1 day before to 5 days after chemo-therapy thrice daily	N= 40 Placebo Day 1: onda (8 mg IV), dexa (10 mg) and ranitidine (50 mg) Days 2-3: dexa (8 mg PO) Placebo: same regimen as gaba	Primary endpoint: complete overall protection from both vomiting and nausea over the course of the entire study (day 1 through day 5) and complete protection during the delayed period Secondary endpoint: evaluate the adverse	CR: Overall: 65% vs 42.5%, P=0.044 Acute: 70% vs. 70%, P=1 Delayed: 72.5% vs. 52.5%, P=0.06	<u>No emesis</u> <u>Overall (days 1-5):</u> Gabapentin 34 (85%) vs 27 (67.5%) Placebo, P=0.06 <u>Acute (day 1):</u> 38 (95%) vs 35 (87.5%), P=0.23 <u>Delayed (days 2-5):</u> 36 (90%) vs 30 (75%), P=0.07 <u>No nausea</u> <u>Overall (days 1-5):</u> 25 (62.5%) vs 18 (45%), P=0.11 <u>Acute (day 1):</u> 28 (70%) vs 29 (72.5%), P=0.80 <u>Delayed (days 2-5):</u> 29 (72.5%) vs 21 (52.5%), P=0.06 <u>No rescue</u> <u>Overall (days 1-5):</u> 30 (75%) vs 23 (57.5%),	No declarati on	1b/1 ⁺

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		mg/m ²			events other than episodes of vomiting or nausea, and to evaluate impact of nausea and vomiting on (QoL) using the FLIE questionnaire		P=0.09 <u>Acute (day 1):</u> 34 (85%) vs 32 (80%), P=0.55 <u>Delayed (days 2-5):</u> 32 (80%) vs 26 (65%), P=0.13 <u>Complete control</u> <u>Overall (days 1-5):</u> 26 (65%) vs 17 (42.5%), P=0.04 <u>Acute (day 1):</u> 28 (70%) vs 28 (70%), P=1 <u>Delayed (days 2-5):</u> 29 (72.5%) vs 21 (52.5%), p value 0.06 No serious adverse Events, although 1 patient discontinued medication in the gaba group due to sleepiness <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Gabapentin is a low-cost strategy to improve CC of CINV, specially delayed CINV control		

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Duran ¹¹ 2010 British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology a pilot, randomized, double-blind, parallel, placebo- controlled phase II clinical trial four arms, N= 16 Spain January 2006 to December 2007 Randomization was stratified by sex and hospital	breast cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f 1-day MEC doxo or epirubicin, carboplatin, cisplatin, doxorubicin, ifosamide, irinotecan, mitox- antrone or epirubicin, cyclo- phosphamide	N=7 two active drug, CBM containing THC and CBD, oromucosal spray (2.7mg of THC and 2.5mg of CBD, at the end a total of 12.9 mg of THC and 12 mg of CBD were consumed)	N=9 placebo, Spray contains placebo (to match the appearance, smell and taste of the active formulation, no active components)	Primary endpoint: CR (no vomiting, nausea VAS score of ≤ 10mm) partial response (vomiting on average one to four times daily, nausea VAS score of ≤ 25mm during the overall observation period (0- 120 h post- CTX)) Secondary endpoints: Absence of emesis, no significant nausea (VAS)	CR: Significantly higher in the CBM group 5/7 (71.4%) vs. 2/9 (22.2%) acute: 5/7 (71.4%) vs. 6/9 (66.7%), difference of 4.8% (95% CI - 36.7%-42.1%) Partial response: 1 patient in the CBM group and 5 patients in the placebo group incidence of AEs was higher in the CBM group (86% vs. 67%) vs. placebo daily dose was 4.8 sprays in both groups One patient in the CBM group discontinued treatment after three sprays at the hospital because of anxiety, somnolence, visual hallucinations, and confusion, all of which disappeared within 3h Conclusion of the authors: Compared with placebo, CBM added to standard antiemetic therapy was well tolerated and provided better protection	Agència d'Avaluació de Tecnologia i Recerca Mèdiques (AATRM), Departament de Salut de la Generalitat de Catalunya.	1c/1- Very small sample size		

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					score <25 mm), proportion of patients with reduced frequency, duration & severity of CINV, impact of CINV on daily life and the percentage of patients and doctors satisfied with the treatment		against delayed CINV		
Giralt ¹² 2011 Annals of oncology	Randomized, double-blind pilot study three arms N=73 USA	Multiple myeloma (MM) ≥18 years, 32 to 72 yrs m(64%) / f Caucasian (75%) Karnofsky index ≥50%	N=25 cohort 1: i.v. palo (0.25 mg IV) 30 min before melphalan and HSCT on day -2 N=24 cohort 2:	N=48 infusions of saline were given as placebo in cohorts 1 and 2	Primary endpoint: CP rate : patients with no emetic episodes throughout the cumulative 7-day study	7-day -period: CP(..... no emesis): 41.7% (95% CI 22.1% to 63.4%), 41.7% (95% CI 22.1% to 63.4%) and 44.0% (95% CI	Overall nausea prevention rates were 8.3%, 29.2%, and 16.0% (p= 0.25) throughout the 7-day study for patients receiving 1-, 2-, and 3-day palo CR (emesis free without rescue medication) occurred in 8.3%, 20.8%, and 20.0% (P = 0.14). favoring multiple palo doses were significant on days -2 and	Helsinn Healthca re SA	1b/1 [*]

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		melphalan (100 mg/m ²) for 2 days (days 22, 21(-2,-1)) before HSCT (day 0) Dexa (20 mg i.v.) on days 22, 21(-2,-1) before or after the study drugs	palo (0.25 mg IV) days -2 and -1 N=25 Cohort 3: Palo (0.25 mg IV) days -2, -1, and 0		period (days 22(-2) through +4) Secondary endpoint: the proportion of patients who, over the 7-day study period, (i) required no rescue medication, (ii) achieved CR (CR; defined as no emesis and no use of rescue medication), and (iii) had no nausea	24.2% to 65.1% of patients receiving 1, 2, or 3 days of palo (P = 0.43)	+3 (both P < 0.05) Rescue antiemetics not required in 8.3%, 33.3%, and 24.0% of patients receiving 1-, 2-, and 3-day palo, (P = 0.10) Common AEs ($\geq 10\%$) were mild-to-moderate diarrhea, constipation, headache, insomnia, and flatulence, No serious AEs occurred <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> multiple doses of palo resulted in only 20% of patients being emesis free without rescue medication		
Grunberg ¹² , 2011 Journal of	randomized, double-blind, active-control, phase III study	Cancer ≥ 18 yrs. range: 19-86 yrs.	Group 1 N=1,109 Day 1: fosaprepitant		Primary endpoint: complete response	<u>CR: overall (0-120h):</u> 71.9% group 1	<u>CR: delayed (25-120h):</u> 74.3% group 1 vs. 74.2% group 2 <u>No emesis:</u>	Merck	1a/1 ⁺

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Clinical Oncology	two arms N=2,247 27 countries February 2008 - June 2009	m/f cisplatin ≥70 mg/m ²	t (FAPR) (150 mg i.v.), onda (32 mg i.v.) dexa (12 mg PO) <u>Day 2:</u> dexa (8 mg PO) <u>Days 3-4:</u> dexa (16 mg PO) Group 2: N=1,138 <u>Day 1:</u> APR (125 mg PO), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (12 mg PO) <u>Day 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO), dexa (8 mg PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (8 mg PO)		(CR; no vomiting, no rescue medication) during overall phase secondary endpoints: Complete response during delayed phase and no vomiting during overall phase	vs. 72.3% group 2	<u>overall:</u> 72.9% group 1 vs. 74.6% group 2 <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> Given with ondansetron and dexamethasone, single-dose intravenous fosaprepitant (150 mg) was noninferior to standard 3-day oral aprepitant in preventing CINV during overall and delayed phase.		
Grunberg ¹⁴	double-blind, randomised,	Cancer ≥18 yrs.	Group 1: N=265 <u>Day 1:</u>	N=265 <u>Day 1:</u>	Primary endpoint:	CR: overall.....(0-.....)	CR: acute (0-24h):	GlaxoSmithKline.	1a/1 ⁺

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2009 Lancet Oncol	controlled, clinical phase III trial Three arms N=800 (810 enrolled) 77 participating centres in 22 countries Nov 6, 2006 - Oct 9, 2007,	range: 20-84 yrs. m/f cisplatin ≥70 mg/m ²	<u>Day 1:</u> onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO), placebo <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (16 mg PO), placebo (CAS i.v.) <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (16 mg PO), placebo (CAS PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (16 mg PO) Group 2: N=269 <u>Day 1:</u> onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (12 mg PO), CAS (90 mg i.v.), placebo (CAS PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (8 mg PO) CAS (50 mg PO), placebo	<u>Day 1:</u> onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO), placebo <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (16 mg PO), placebo <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (16 mg PO)	proportion of patients achieving complete response (no vomiting, retching, or use of rescue medications) in the first 120 h after receiving HEC secondary endpoints: proportion of patients who achieved the following during the overall phase, acute phase, and delayed phase: CR (not	.120h): 85.7% group 1 vs. 79.6% group 2 vs. 66.0% control OR: 3.1 (95 % CI 1.86-5.06) P=0.004 for group 1 P=0.017 for group 2 No emesis: overall: 88.7% group 1, 82.5% group 2 vs. 67.5% control OR: 3.8 (95 % CI 2.2-6.25) group 1 2.3 (95 % CI 1.43-3.70) P<0.0001 group 1 and 2 No emesis: acute: 96.2% group 1, 94.1% group 2 vs. 88.7% control OR: 3.2 (95 % CI 1.35-7.69) group 1 2.2 (95 % CI 1.04-5.00) group 2 P=0.001 for group 1 P=0.023 for group 2 No nausea: overall: 56.8% group 1, 54.6% group 2 vs. 45.7% control OR: 1.5 (95 % CI 1.05-2.33) group 1	95.1% group 1, 94.1% group 2 vs. 88.3% control OR: 2.5 (95 % CI 1.14-5.45) group 1 2.3 (95 % CI 1.08-5.06) P=0.004 for group 1 P=0.017 for group 2 No emesis: overall: 88.7% group 1, 82.5% group 2 vs. 67.5% control OR: 3.8 (95 % CI 2.2-6.25) group 1 2.3 (95 % CI 1.43-3.70) P<0.0001 group 1 and 2 No emesis: acute: 96.2% group 1, 94.1% group 2 vs. 88.7% control OR: 3.2 (95 % CI 1.35-7.69) group 1 2.2 (95 % CI 1.04-5.00) group 2 P=0.001 for group 1 P=0.023 for group 2 No nausea: overall: 56.8% group 1, 54.6% group 2 vs. 45.7% control OR: 1.5 (95 % CI 1.05-2.33) group 1		

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			(dexa PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (8 mg PO), placebo (dexa PO)		including overall phase), no vomiting, no significant nausea (VAS <25 mm), no nausea (VAS <5 mm), complete protection (complete response and no significant nausea), and total control (CR and no nausea).		1.4 (95 % CI 0.98–2.13) group 2 P=0.011 for group 1 P=0.036 for group 2 <u>No acute nausea:</u> 83.5% group 1, 83.6% group 2 vs. 75.8% control OR: 1.6 (95% CI 0.97–2.63) group 1 1.6 (95% CI 1.00–2.70) group 2 P=0.028 for group 1 P=0.023 for group 2 <u>No significant nausea overall:</u> 77.8% group 1, 76.2% group 2 vs. 69.4% control OR: 1.6 (95% CI 0.98–2.44) group 1 1.4 (95% CI 0.91–2.22) group 2 P=0.027 for group 1 P=0.074 for group 2 <u>No significant nausea acute:</u> 93.4% group 1, 94.4% group 2 vs. 88.3 % control OR: 1.8 (95% CI 0.88–3.85) group 1 2.2 (95% CI 1.03–4.76) group 2		

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							P=0.032 for group 1 P=0.011 for group 2 <u>CP:</u> <u>overall:</u> 73.3% group 1, 69.1% group 2 vs. 60.0% control OR: 1.8 (95% CI 1.21-2.82) group 1 1.5 (95% CI 0.99-2.26) group 2 P=0.001 for group 1 P=0.026 for group 2 <u>CP:</u> <u>acute:</u> 91.0% group 1, 91.4% group 2 vs. 82.3% control OR: 2.2 (95% CI 1.18-4.03) group 1 2.3 (95% CI 1.23-4.30) group 2 P=0.003 for group 1 P=0.001 for group 2 <u>Total control:</u> <u>overall:</u> 55.3% group 1, 52.8% group 2 vs. 44.5% control OR: 1.5 (95% CI 1.04-2.29) group 1 1.4 (95% CI 0.95-2.07) group 2 P=0.013 for group 1		

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							P=0.054 for group 2 <u>Total</u> control: acute: 82.0% group 1 vs. 81.4% group 2 vs. 72.8% control OR: 1.7 (95% CI 1.05–2.76) group 1 1.6 (95% CI 1.03–2.66) group 2 P=0.012 for group 1 P= 0.016 for group 2 Outcomes for the delayed phases were identical with overall phases <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> A three-drug regimen including a single oral dose or 3-day intravenous plus oral regimen of casopitant mesylate plus dexamethasone and ondansetron significantly reduced CINV events in patients receiving HEC compared with a two-drug regimen of dexamethasone and ondansetron.		
Herrstedt ¹⁵ , 2009 Journal	randomized, double-blind, placebo-	breast cancer (96%) ≥18 yrs.	Standard regimen for all groups:	Group Control N=479	1/ Primary endpoint: proportion	CR: overall (0- 120h):	CR: acute (0-24h): 88% group 2, 89% group 3,	No informa- tion given	1a/1 ⁺

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of Clinical Oncology	controlled, parallel-group study four arms N=1917 196 centers in 32 countries	m/f (98%) AC-regimen: Cyclophosphamide i.v. (500 to 1,500mg/m ²) and doxorubicin IV (≥40mg/m ²) or cyclo- phosphamid e IV (500 to 1,500 mg/m ²) and epirubicin IV (\geq 60 mg/m ²)	Day 1: ondala (16 mg PO9, dexta (8 mg IV) Days 2-3: onda (16 mg PO) Group 2: N=479 Day 1: CAS (150 mg PO), CAS placebo IV Days 2-3: CAS placebo PO Group 3: N=480 Day 1: CAS (150 mg PO) Days 2-3: CAS (50 mg PO) Group 4: N=479 Day 1: CAS (90 mg	Day 1: CAS placebo PO, CAS placebo IV, Days 2-3: CAS placebo PO Group 2: N=479 Day 1: CAS (150 mg PO), CAS placebo IV Days 2-3: CAS placebo PO Group 3: N=480 Day 1: CAS (150 mg PO) Days 2-3: CAS (50 mg PO) Group 4: N=479 Day 1: CAS (90 mg	of patients achieving complete response (no vomiting/ret ching or rescue medications) in the first 120 hours secondary endpoints: proportion of patients achieving acute and delayed complete response, no vomiting overall (0 to 120 h), no vomiting in the acute (0 to 24 h) and delayed (24 to 120 h) phases, no	73% group 2, 73% group 3, 74% group 4 vs. 59% control P<0.0001 for all groups vs. control	86% group 4 vs. 85% control P=0.0545 for group 3 vs. control <u>CR:</u> <u>delayed (24-120h):</u> 73% group 2, 73% group 3, 74% group 4 vs. 59% control P<0.0001 for all groups vs. control <u>No emesis:</u> <u>overall:</u> 80% group 2, 81% group 3, 78% group 4 vs. 63% control P<0.0001 for all groups vs. control <u>No emesis:</u> <u>acute:</u> 91% group 2, 91% group 3, 88% group 4 vs. 86% control P=0.0428 for group 2 vs. control P=0.0131 for group 3 vs. control <u>No emesis:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 80% group 2, 81% group 3, 78% group 4 vs. 63% control P<0.0001 for all groups vs. control <u>No nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u>		

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			IV), CAS placebo PO Days 2-3: CAS (50 mg PO)		nausea (VAS<5 mm), no significant nausea (VAS <25 mm), complete protection (CR and no significant nausea), and total control (CR and no nausea).		38% group 2,33% group 3, 39% group 4 vs.35% control <u>No nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 66 group 2, 64% group 3, 67% group 4 vs.71% control <u>No nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 38% group 2,33% group 3, 39% group 4 vs.35% control <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 60% group 2,59% group 3, 61% group 4 vs.58% control <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>overall:</u> 54% group 2,52% group 3, 57% group 4vs.50% control <u>Total control:</u> <u>Overall:</u> 37% group 2,32% group 3, 38% group 4 vs.33% control <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> All casopitant regimens studied were more effective than the control regimen. Casopitant was generally well tolerated.		

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Hesketh ¹⁶ , 2016 Journal of Clinical Oncology (Carboplatin-subgroup))	global, multicenter, randomized, parallel-group, double-blind, active-controlled phase 3 study N= 401 (carboplatin-subgroup) Two arms	Cancer ≥18 yrs range:23-88 yrs. m/f	N=192 <u>Day 1:</u> gran (2 mg PO), dexa (20 mg PO), carboplatin-based regimens <u>Days 2-3:</u> gran (2 mg PO)	N=209 <u>Day 1:</u> gran (2 mg PO), dexa (20 mg PO), rolapitant (ROLA) (180 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> gran (2 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: CR in the delayed phase Secondary endpoints: CR acute phase (0 to 24 hours), and the overall at-risk period (0 to 120 hours), no emesis, no significant nausea, no nausea, complete protection, no impact on daily life, and time to first emesis or use of rescue medication	CR: delayed (25-120h); 82,3% vs. 65,6 % P<0.001	CR: overall (0-120h); 80.2% vs. 64.6% P<0.001 CR: acute (0-24h); 91.7% vs. 88.0% P=0.231 No emesis: overall; 87.5% vs. 73.7% P<0.001 No emesis: acute; 93.2% vs. 193 % P=0.733 No emesis: delayed; 88.0% vs. 74.6% P<0.001 No significant nausea: overall; 80.7% vs. 72.7% P=0.059 No significant nausea: acute; 90.6% vs. 91.4% P=0.790 No significant nausea: delayed;	TESARO, Inc., the developer of rolapitant.	1a/1*

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							82.3% vs. 74.2% P=0.050 <u>No nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 62.5% vs. 51.2% P=0.023 <u>No nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 80.7% vs. 77.0% P=0.366 <u>No nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 64.1% vs. 53.6% P=0.034 <u>CP:</u> <u>overall:</u> 74.0% vs. 59.3% P=0.002 <u>CP:</u> <u>acute:</u> 88.5% vs. 85.6% P=0.389 <u>CP:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 76.0% vs. 60.8% P=0.001 <u>No impact on daily life</u> <u>overall:</u>		

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							86.1% vs.80.4% P=0.145 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> A single oral dose of rolapitant 180 mg was superior to active control in preventing CINV symptoms in subgroups of patients receiving either carboplatin-based or non-AC and non-carboplatin-based MEC regimens. Significantly more patients experienced a CR with rolapitant than with active control in the overall and delayed phases in the carboplatin subset		
Hesketh ¹² , 2014 Annals of Oncology	phase 2, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, parallel group study 5 arms N=677 (694 randomized) 29 sites in Russia and 15 sites in	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f cisplatin- based chemo- therapy (≥50 mg/m ²)	Group 1: N=135 Day 1: NETU (100 mg PO), palo (0.50 mg PO), dexa (12 mg PO) Days 2-4: dexa (8 mg PO) Group 2:	N=136 Day 1: palo (0.50mg PO) dexa (20 mg PO), placebo Days 2-4: dexa (16 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: complete response (CR: no emesis, no rescue medication)	CR: overall (0- 120h): 87.4% group 1, 87.6% group 2	CR: acute (0-24h): 93.3% group 1, 92.7% group 2, 98.5% group 3, 94.8% group 4 vs. 89.7% control P≤0.01 for group 3 vs. control CR: delayed (25-120h): 90.4% group 1, 91.2% group 2, 90.4% group 3 88.8% group 4 vs. 80.1% control P≤0.01 for group 2 vs. control	Helsinn Healthca re, SA	1a/1 ⁺

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	Ukraine 2008		N=137 <u>Day 1:</u> NETU (200 mg PO), palo (0.50 mg PO), dexa (12 mg PO) <u>Days 2-4:</u> dexa (8 mg PO) Group 3: N=135 <u>Day 1:</u> NETU (300 mg PO), palo (0.50 mg PO), dexa (12 mg PO) <u>Days 2-4:</u> dexa (8 mg PO) Exploratory arm: Group 4: N=134 <u>Day 1:</u> APR (125 mg PO), onda		endpoints: CR rates during the acute (0-24 h) and delayed (25-120 h) phases no emesis, no significant nausea, and complete protection (CR plus no significant nausea) rates during the acute, delayed and overall phases	group 3 vs. control P≤0.05 for group 1, group 2, group 4 vs. control No significant emesis: overall; 87.4% group 1, 87.6% group 2 91.1% group 3, 87.3% group 4 vs. 76.5% control P≤0.01 for group 3 vs. control P≤0.05 for group 1, group 2, group 4 vs. control No significant emesis: acute; 93.3% group 1, 92.7% group 2, 98.5% group 3, 94.8% group 4 vs. 89.7% control No significant emesis: delayed; 90.4% group 1, 91.2% group 2, 91.9% group 3, 89.6% group 4 vs. 80.1% control P≤0.01 for group 2, group 3 vs. control P≤0.05 for group 1, group 4 vs. control No significant nausea: overall; 80.0% group 1, 86.1% group 2, 89.6% group 3, 85.8% group 4			

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			(32 mg IV, dextro (12 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO), dextro (8 mg PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dextro (8 mg PO)				vs. 79.4% control P≤0.05 for group 3 <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 94.1% group 1, 94.2% group 2, 98.5% group 3, 94.0% group 4 vs. 93.4% control <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 81.5% group 1, 89.8% group 2, 90.4% group 3, 88.1% group 4 vs. 80.9% control P≤0.01 for group 3 vs. control P≤0.05 for group 2 vs. control <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>overall:</u> 76.3% group 1, 80.3% group 2, 83.0% group 3, 78.4% group 4 vs. 69.9% control P≤0.01 for group 3 vs. control P≤0.05 for group 2 vs. control <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>acute:</u> 89.6% group 1, 88.3% group 2, 97.0% group 3, 89.6% group 4 vs. 87.5% control P≤0.01 for group 3 vs. control <u>Complete protection:</u>		

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							<p><u>delayed:</u> 80.0% group 1, 87.6% group 2, 84.4% group 3, 82.1% group 4 vs. 73.5% control $P \leq 0.01$ for group 2 vs. control $P \leq 0.05$ for group 3 vs. control</p> <p><u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Each NEPA dose provided superior prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) compared with PALO following highly emetogenic chemotherapy; however, NEPA300 was the best dose studied, with an advantage over lower doses for all efficacy endpoints. The combination of NETU and PALO was well tolerated with a similar safety profile to PALO and APR+OND.</p>		
Hesketh ¹⁸ , 2012 Support Care Cancer	multicenter, randomized, double-blind, active-controlled, two arm, parallel group study two arms N=707	colon cancer, ≥18 yrs. m/f Oxaliplatin (85-130 mg/m ²) plus in some	N=355 <u>Day 1:</u> ondala (16 mg PO), dexa (8 mg IV), CAS (90 mg IV) <u>Days 2-3:</u> OND 16 mg	N=352 <u>Day 1:</u> onda (16 mg PO), dexa (16 mg IV), placebo <u>Days 2-3:</u> onda (16 mg	Primary endpoint: complete response (no vomiting, no retching, and no use of rescue	<u>CR:</u> overall (0- 120h): 85% vs. 86% $P=0.7273$	<u>CR:</u> acute (0-24h): 97% vs. 96% $P=0.4771$ <u>CR:</u> delayed (24-120h): 86% vs. 85% $P=0.7273$	Glaxo- SmithKli- ne	1a/1 ⁺

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	89 centers (hospitals or outpatient clinics) in 11 countries	cases 5- FU/LV or capecitabine	PO	PO)	medications during 0- 120 h) Secondary endpoints: CR stratified by the acute (0-24 h) and delayed (24- 120 h) phases; vomiting (vomit or retch), significant nausea (maximum nausea score ≥25 mm on the VAS from all nausea assessments in the appropriate assessment phase), and nausea		No _____ emesis: <u>overall:</u> 90% vs. 89% P=0.6795 No _____ emesis: <u>acute:</u> 98% vs. 97% P=0.4507 No _____ emesis: <u>delayed:</u> 90% vs. 89% P=0.6795 No _____ nausea: <u>overall:</u> 55% vs. 63% P=0.0280 No _____ nausea: <u>acute:</u> 85% vs. 88% P=0.1356 No _____ nausea: <u>delayed:</u> 55% vs. 63% P=0.0280 No _____ significant nausea: <u>overall:</u> 79% vs. 81% <u>Conclusion of the author:</u>		

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					(maximum nausea score ≥5 mm on the VAS from all nausea assessments in the appropriate assessment phase);		Addition of single-dose casopitant 90 mg IV did not improve the control of CINV at any time during 120 h following initiation of oxaliplatin-based MEC. Excellent control of CINV was achieved in this study population with the combination of ondansetron and dextro-		
Hesketh ¹⁹ , 2003 Journal of Clinical Oncology	randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled trial two arms N= 520 56 centers (15 in the United States and 41 in 14 other countries)	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f cisplatin > 70 mg/m ²	N= 260 <u>Day 1:</u> APR (125 mg PO), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO), <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (16 mg PO), placebo <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (8 mg PO)	N= 260 <u>Day 1:</u> onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO), placebo <u>Days 2-4:</u> dexa (16 mg PO), placebo	Primary endpoint: Complete response (no emesis and no rescue therapy) on days 1 to 5 postcisplatin analyzed by a modified intent-to- treat approach Secondary endpoints: no emesis,	CR: overall (0- 120h): 72.7% vs. 52.3%; P<0 .001	CR: acute (0-24h): 89.2% vs.78.1%; P<0.001 CR: delayed (25-120h): 75.4% vs. 55.8%; P<0.001 No emesis: overall: 77.7% vs. 55.0% P<0.01 No emesis: acute: 90.0% vs. 79.3% P<0.01 No emesis:	Merck Research Labora- tories, White- house Station, NJ	1a/1*

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					no use of rescue therapy, complete protection (no emesis, no rescue therapy, and no significant nausea [VAS score,<25 mm]), total control (no emesis, no rescue therapy, and no nausea [VAS score, <5 mm]), the impact of CINV on daily life (as measured by a FLIE total score 108), no nausea (VAS score,<		<u>delayed:</u> 80.8% vs. 58.8% P<0.01 <u>No rescue:</u> <u>overall:</u> 80.8% vs. 70.8% P<0.01 <u>No rescue:</u> <u>acute:</u> 94.2% vs. 88.8% P<0.05 <u>No rescue:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 81.1% vs. 73.5% P<0.05 <u>CP:</u> <u>overall:</u> 63.4% vs. 49.2% P<0.01 <u>CP:</u> <u>acute:</u> 84.8% vs. 74.6% P<0.01 <u>CP:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 66.4% vs. 51.5% P<0.01 <u>Total control:</u>		

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					5 mm); and no significant nausea (VAS score,<25 mm)		<u>overall:</u> 45.5% vs. 40.0% <u>Total control:</u> <u>acute:</u> 70.7% vs. 64.2% <u>Total control:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 49.0% vs. 42.7% <u>No nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 47.5% vs. 44.2% <u>No nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 72.3% vs. 69.1% <u>No nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 51.0% vs. 47.7% <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 73.2% vs. 66.0% <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 90.6% vs. 86.5% <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 75.3% vs. 68.5% <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> Compared with standard dual		

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							therapy, addition of aprepitant was generally well tolerated and provided consistently superior protection against CINV in patients receiving highly emetogenic cisplatin-based chemotherapy.		
Hu ²⁰ , 2014 Support Care Cancer	multicenter, phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled, parallel-group clinical trial two arms N=411 China, at 16 independent centers August 2009 - April 2010	Cancer ≥18 yrs. mean: 53 yrs. m/f ≥70 mg/m ² cisplatin	N=204 <u>Day 1:</u> gran (3 mg i.v.), dexa (6 mg PO), APR (125 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO) dexa (3.75 mg PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (3.75 mg PO)	N=207 <u>Day 1:</u> gran (3 mg i.v.), dexa (10.5 mg PO), placebo <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (7.5 mg PO), placebo <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (7.5 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: complete response (CR; no emesis and no use of rescue therapy) during the overall phase Secondary endpoints: CR in the acute phase (0-24 h following chemo- therapy) and delayed	<u>CR:</u> overall phase (0-120h): 69.6 % vs. 57.0 % P=0.007	<u>CR:</u> acute (0-24h): 79.4 % vs. 79.3 %, P =0.942 <u>CR:</u> delayed (25-120h): 74.0 % vs. 59.4 %, P =0.001 <u>No</u> <u>emesis:</u> <u>overall:</u> 70.6 % vs. 57.0 %, P =0.003 <u>No</u> <u>emesis:</u> <u>acute:</u> 80.4%vs. 79.8%, P =0.882 <u>No</u> <u>emesis:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 74.0 % vs. 59.4 %, P =0.001 <u>No impact of CINV on daily life:</u>	Merck Sharp&D ohmeCor p., a subsidiar y of Merck & Co., Inc., White- house Station, NJ, USA	1a/1 ⁺

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					phase (25-120 h following chemotherapy), no vomiting (no vomiting, dry heaves, or retching) in any phase, no reported impact of CINV on daily life during overall phase (FLIE questionnaire total score > 108)		<u>Overall:</u> 70.5 % vs. 68.3%, $P = 0.589$ <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> The addition of aprepitant to standard antiemetic treatment regimens for Chinese patients undergoing HEC provided superior CINV prevention and was well tolerated.		

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Ithimakin ²¹ 2012 Support care cancer	Randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled Trial Two arms N= 162 Thailand March 2009 to March 2010.	solid malignancy aged ≥18 yrs HEC first dose of cisplatin of > 50 mg/m ² standard anti-emetic regimen which consisted of i.v. 20 mg of dexa and 8 mg of onda on day 1, days 2- 5:onda 16 mg PO, days 2-4: dexa 16 mg PO	N= 79 Metoclopramide dose of 20 mg was given orally four times per day on days 2-5.	N= 83 Placebo dose of 20 mg was given orally 4 times/day on days 2-5.	Primary endpoint: proportion of patients achieving CR (no emesis and no rescue treatment in 120-h period after receiving cisplatin) Secondary endpoints: time to first emesis, severity of nausea and vomiting, quality of life, rescue treatment, and adverse effects.	CR: Overall (0- 120h); 50 patients (60%) in the meto- clopramide group and 42 patients (53%) in the control group achieved CR (p=0.36)	<u>Nausea:</u> overall: All: 49 (59%) vs 54 (68%), P=0.22 Grade 3, 4: 5 (6%) vs. 6 (8%), P=0.69 <u>Vomiting:</u> overall: All: 33 (40%) vs 39 (49%), P=0.22 Grade 3, 4: 6 (7%) vs 6 (8%), P=0.93 <u>Nausea or vomiting:</u> overall: All: 52 (63%) vs 55 (70%), 0.35 Grade 3, 4: 9 (11%) vs. 8 (10), 0.88 <u>Rescue treatment:</u> overall: 11 (13%) vs. 20(25%);0,05 <u>Nausea:</u> delayed (25-120h): All: 47 (57%) vs 53 (67%), 0.17 Grade 3, 4: 5 (6%) vs 5 (6%), 0.94 <u>Vomiting:</u> delayed:	No declarati on	1b/1 ⁺

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							All: 31 (37%) vs 37 (47%), 0.22 Grade 3, 4: 5 (6%) vs 5 (6%), 0.94 <u>Nausea or vomiting: delayed:</u> All: 49 (59%) vs 54 (68%), 0.22 Grade 3, 4: 8 (10%) vs. 6 (7%), 0.64 <u>Rescue treatment: delayed:</u> 8 (10%) vs. 19 (24), 0.01 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> addition of metoclopramide to ondansetron plus dexa reduced the use of rescue medication, but did not affect CR rate, quality of life or adverse effects.		
Ito ²² , 2014 Lung Cancer	multicenter, randomized, open-label, parallel-group, phase-II trial two arm N=133 Japan	confirmed inoperable stage-IIIB or - IV NSCLC range, 34-84 yrs, mean age =67 yrs m/f received carboplatin- based	N=66 Aprepitant group: (A) = 37 (B)=29	N=67 Control Group: (A) =44 (B)=23	Primary endpoint: CR rate (no vomiting and no rescue therapy) in the overall phase (during the 120 h after administra	CR: Overall: (A) 80.3% (95% CI 69.2- 88.1%) aprepitant group vs 67.2% (95% CI 55.3- 77.2%) control	CR (A) Acute: 97.3% (86.1-99.5%) vs 97.7% (88.2-99.6%), OR: 1.19 (95% CI 0.05-30.90) P=0.90 <u>Delayed:</u> 86.5% (72.0-94.1%) vs. 59.1% (44.4-72.3%), OR: 0.23 (95% CI 0.07-0.65) P<0.01	No financial support was provided for this study.	1b/1+ 1 patient discontinu- ed due to an anaphylact- ic shock

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		chemo- therapy (A) Carbo- platin + peme-trexed ± beva- cizumab (B) carbo- platin + paclitaxel ± beva- cizumab			n of chemotherap y agents). Secondary endpoint: CR rate in the acute (during the first 24 h after administ- ration of chemotherap y agents) and delayed phase (from 24 h to 120 h after chemo- therapy); nausea in the overall phase, acute and delayed phase; and safety	group, difference was not significant OR:0.50; (95% CI 0.22-1.10) P=0.085; Overall: (B) 75.9% (95% CI 57.9%- 87.8%) vs. 87.0% (95% CI 67.9-95.5%), Odds ratio (95%CI) 2.12 (0.51-10.89), P= 0.31	CR: (B) <u>Acute</u> 100.0 (NE) vs. 100.0 (NE) Odds ratio (95%CI) NE, P=NE <u>Delayed:</u> 75.9% (57.9-87.8%) vs 87.0% (67.9-95.5%), OR: 2.12 (95% CI 0.51-10.89) P=0.31 <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> Carboplatin-based chemotherapy had relatively high emeticpotential, especially in carboplatin and pemetrexed combinationchemotherapy. Triple antiemetic therapy with aprepitant, a 5-HT3receptor antagonist, and dexamethasone may be an effective and feasible prophylactic treatment in patients receiving carboplatin and pemetrexed. Further studies are warranted to determine the specific patient characteristics and regimens that could gain benefit from such treatment		

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Jahn ²³ , 2015 Internatio- nal Journal of Radiation Oncology	prospective observational study N=59 Two arms Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital Halle (Saale), Germany	Cancer (head and neck, lung, esophageal, cervical cancer) ≥18 yrs. m/f external beam radiation therapy, with or without brachy- therapy and concomitant cisplatin. with either (1) cisplatin 40 mg/m ² once weekly during radiation therapy or (2) cisplatin 20-25 mg/m ² on days 1 to 5 in week 1	N=31 <u>Day</u> 1: 5HT ₃ -RA, dexa, APR (180 mg PO) <u>Days</u> 2-3: APR (80 mg PO) for single- day cisplatin/1 st cycle <u>Days</u> 2-7: APR (80 mg PO) for 5-day cisplatin regimen/2 nd cycle	N=28 <u>Day</u> 1: 5HT ₃ -RA, dexa <u>Days</u> 2-3: dexa	Primary endpoint: complete response in the overall phase, defined as no vomiting and no use of rescue therapy in this period Secondary endpoints: acute (during days of concomitant radiochemo- therapy) and delayed (day 1 until 4 days after end of cisplatin treatment) CR. Nausea was also observed for	CR: overall (0- 120h): <u>1st</u> cycle: 75.9% vs. 60.7% P=0.22 <u>2nd</u> cycle: 64.5% vs. 54.2% P=0.44	CR: acute (0-24h): <u>1st</u> cycle: 79.3% vs. 67.8% P=0.33 <u>2nd</u> cycle: 67.7% vs. 54.2% P=0.30 CR: delayed (25-120h): <u>1st</u> cycle: 79.3% vs. 71.4% P=0.49 <u>2nd</u> cycle: 71.0% vs. 73.9% P=0.81 No emesis: acute: <u>1st</u> cycle: 89.7% vs. 75.0% P=0.469 <u>2nd</u> cycle: 93.3% vs. 81.8% P=0.12 No emesis: delayed: <u>1st</u> cycle: 96.6% vs. 89.2%	No financial support was provided for this study.	1b/1 ⁺ Small sample size

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen
		and week 5 during radiation therapy. Irradiation was given as 5 fractions per week with a single dose of 1.8 to 2.0 Gy			acute and delayed phase. Overall nausea was displayed as average intensity score for the acute and delayed phases		P=0 .28 <u>2nd</u> cycle: 93.6% vs. 91.7% P=0.28 <u>Nausea score(mean and SD):</u> <u>acute:</u> <u>1st</u> cycle: 0.63 (1.76) vs. 1.68 (1.90) P=0.05 <u>2nd</u> cycle: 0.34 (098) vs. 2.08 (2.59) P<.01 <u>Nausea score (mean and SD):</u> <u>delayed:</u> <u>1st</u> cycle: 0.83 (2.09) vs. 1.64 (2.45) P=0.18 <u>2nd</u> cycle: 0.35 (1.23) vs. 1.27 (1.63) P<.01 <u>Conclusion: of the author:</u> This is the first study of an NK1- RA containing antiemetic prophylaxis regimen in patients receiving concomitant radiochemotherapy. Although the primary endpoint was not obtained, the absolute		

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							difference of 10% in efficacy was reached, which is defined as clinically meaningful for patients by international guidelines groups. Randomized phase 3 studies are necessary to further define the potential role of an NK1-RA in this setting.		
Kaushal ²⁴ , 2015 Ecancer medical science	open labeled, prospective, randomised trial Two arms N=60 Department of Radiotherapy, Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, India	Head and neck cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f Carboplatin (300 mg/m ² IV), docetaxel (60 mg/m ² IV), 5-FU (600 mg/m ² IV)	N=30 <u>Day 1:</u> palo (0,25 mg IV), dexa (12 mg IV), APR (80 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (16 mg PO), APR (80 mg PO)	N=30 <u>Day 1:</u> onda (16 mg IV + 16 mg PO), dexa (12 mg IV) <u>Days 2-3:</u> onda (16 mg PO), dexa (16 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: CR (no emetic episodes and no use of rescue medications) during the acute (0-24 hours) and delayed (24- 120 hours) phases after chemo- therapy; CR was estimated according to	<u>CR:</u> acute (0- 24h): 86.7% vs. 60% P=0.01 <u>No nausea:</u> overall: 70% vs. 43.3% P=0.04 <u>No nausea:</u> acute: 70% vs. 46.6% P=0.06 <u>No nausea:</u> delayed: 76.6% vs. 43.3% P<0.05 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Although both the schedules were tolerated well, the PDA	No decalratio n	1b-/1 small sample size, no placebo used	

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					a previous classification system and now would be classified as no emesis. Secondary endpoints: CR over the entire (0-120 hours) period, CR was estimated according to a previous classification system and now would be classified as no emesis. no nausea during the acute, delayed and overall phases		schedule (palonosetron, aprepitant, and dexamethasone) was significantly better than the OD schedule (ondansetron and dexamethasone) in controlling cancer CINV in the acute as well as delayed phases.		

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Kaushal ²⁵ 2010 Singapore Medicine Journal	randomized cross-over trial Two Arms N=30 India	head and neck cancer aged 25 – 60 yrs m/f MEC regimen, i.v. carbo- platin 300 mg/m ² i.v. 5-fluoro- uracil 600 mg/m ² i.v. docetaxel 60 mg/m ²	N= 30 palo (0.25 mg IV) plus dexa (16 mg i.v.(PD))	N= 30 onda (16 mg IV) plus dexa (16 mg i.v. (OD))	Primary endpoint: frequency of acute emesis (vomiting within 24 hours of chemotherap- y), delayed emesis (vomiting commencing from 24 hours up to 5 days or more) and overall response from Day 1–5 Secondary endpoints: intensity of nausea was carefully assessed during the acute (nausea	CR: acute phase 25/30 (83.3%) PD schedule vs. 24/30 (80.0%) OD schedule delayed phase: 23/30 (76.7%) PD schedule vs. 20/30 (66.7%) OD schedule overall phase: 66.7% (20/30) PD schedule vs. 46.7% (14/30) OD schedule	<u>Nausea Control:</u> <u>Acute:</u> 22/30 (73.3%) vs. 20/30 (66.7%) <u>Delayed:</u> 19/30 (63.3%) vs. 17/30 (56.7%) <u>Overall:</u> 16/30 (53.3%) vs. 11/30 (36.7%) <u>PD schedule:</u> <u>acute phase (day 1)</u> CR: 25 (83.3%) <u>Delayed phase (2-5day)</u> CR: 23 (76.7%) <u>Overall phase:</u> CR: 20 (66.7%) <u>OD schedule:</u> <u>Acute phase:</u> CR: 24 (80.0%) <u>Delayed Phase</u> CR: 20 (66.7%) <u>Overall phase:</u> CR: 14 (46.7%) <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> PD schedule was superior to the OD schedule in controlling emesis in cancer chemotherapy, although this difference was not statistically significant	No declarati on	1b- / 1- Very small sample size no placebo was given

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					within 24 hours of chemotherapy, delayed (nausea commencing from 24 hours up to 5 days) and overall (nausea from Day 1-5) phases				
Kusagaya ²⁶ , 2015 Lung Cancer	multicenter, prospective, open-label, parallel-group, randomized controlled trial Two arms N=80	non-small-cell lung cancer ≥20 yrs. m/f Carboplatin (AUC 6)+paclitaxel or permetrexed or S-1 or bevacizumab	N=41 <u>Day 1:</u> palo (0,75 mg), dexa (8 mg), APR (125 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (8 mg), APR (80 mg PO)	N=39 <u>Day 1:</u> palo (0,75 mg), dexa (8 mg) <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (8 mg)	Primary endpoint: Complete response rate (no vomiting episode and no rescue therapy) during the 5- day post- chemo- therapy period Secondary	<u>CR:</u> overall (0- 120h); 80.5% vs. 76.9% OR: 0.81 (95% CI 0.27-2.36) P=0.79	<u>CR:</u> acute (0-24h); 100% vs. 100% <u>CR:</u> delayed (24-120h); 80.5% vs. 76.9% OR: 0.81 (95% CI 0.27-2.36) P=0.79 No information given on no nausea. <u>Safety:</u> Most adverse events received grades of 1 or 2. The incidences of patients with any adverse events were	No financial support was provided for this study.	1b/1+ Small sample size

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					endpoint: complete response rate in the acute (first 24 h after chemo- therapy administra- tion) and delayed phases (24- 120 h after chemo- therapy); nausea in the overall, acute, and delayed phases; and safety		95.1 and 94.9% in the aprepitant and control groups, respectively. The most common severe toxicities reaching grade 3 or 4 in both groups were leukopenia, neutropenia, and thrombocytopenia, which were deemed to be chemotherapy related. All adverse events were tolerated, and no irreversible toxicity was considered to be treatment related. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> According to the selection design, triple antiemetic therapy with aprepitant, palonosetron, and dexamethasone was not considered as an option for further studies.		
Maehara ²⁷ , 2015 Anticancer Research	Randomized, open-label, parallel-design phase-II study Two arms N=23	Gyne- cological malignancies ≥ 18 yrs. f Carboplatin	N=11 Day1: 5HT3-RA (3 mg IV), dexta (16 or 8 mg IV), APR (125 mg IV)	N=12 Day1: 5HT3-RA (3 mg IV), dexta (16 or 8 mg IV)	Primary endpoint: Percentage of patients with a complete	CR: overall (0- 120h): 100% vs. 41.7% P<0.05	CR: overall, cycles 2-6: Cycle 2: 100% vs. 63.6% Cycle 3: 100% vs. 62.5% Cycle 4: 100% vs. 50% Cycle 5: 100% vs. 83.3%	No decalra- ti- on	1c/1- Very small sample size

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	Fukuoka University Hospital, Japan	+ paclitaxel	PO) Days 2-3: dexa(4 or 8 mg PO), APR (80 mg PO) From the second cycle onwards all patients used APR	Days 2-3: dexa (4 or 8 mg PO)	response (CR) which was defined as no emesis and no rescue medication in the first cycle. Secondary endpoints: Percentage of patients with CR in the overall phase since second cycle, CR and no episode of nausea in acute and delayed phases in all cycles.	CR: acute (0- 24h): 100% vs. 50% P<0.05 CR: delayed (24- 120h): 100% vs. 66.7%	Cycle 6: 100% vs. 83.3% No data provided for CR and no nausea in all cycles for acute and delayed phases <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Combination of aprepitant with standard anti-emetic therapy may contribute to the prevention of CINV in TC (paclitaxel+carboplatin) therapy for GC (gynecological cancer) patients.		
Mattiuzzi ^a 2010 Cancer	Prospective, randomized controlled trial Three arm	Myelogenous Leukemia, high-risk myelodys-	N=150 Group 1: N = 47 ondansetron 8		Primary endpoint: prevention of emesis	Patients in palonosetron arms higher CR rates (no	>77% of patients in each arm were free of nausea on Day 1; however, on Days 2 through 5, the proportion of patients	Gl Pharma- ceuticals	1b/1 No placebo group 150

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	N=143 USA October 2005 to April 2008	plastic syndrome >18 yrs old m/f induction chemotherap- y or first salvage regimen with high-dose (>1.5 g/m ² up to 5 days) cytarabine- containing regimens	mg i.v. followed by 24 mg continuous infusion 30 min before high-dose cytarabine and until 12 h after high-dose cytarabine infusion ended; Group 2: N= 48 palo, 0.25 mg (i.v.) daily from Day 1 of high- dose cytarabine up to Day 5; or Group 3: N= 48 palo, 0.25 mg i.v. 30 min before high- dose cytarabine and on Days 1, 3,		episodes and no use of rescue medication during the administra- tion of chemotherap- y (assessed as CR) Secondary endpoint: Adverse events	emetic episodes plus no rescue medication), but the difference was not statistically significant <u>CR rates:</u> onda 21% vs. palo on Days 1-5:31% vs. palo on Days 1, 3, and 5, 35%; P=0.32	without nausea declined similarly in all 3 groups. On Days 6 and 7, significantly more patients receiving palonosetron on Days 1 to 5 were free of nausea (P=0.001 and P=0.0247) adverse events were constipation and headache <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> daily assessments of emesis did not show significant differences between the study arms, Patients receiving palo Days 1 to 5 had significantly less severe nausea and experienced significantly less impact of CINV on daily activities on Days 6 and 7		patients registered, 143 were evaluable

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			5.						
Morganro- th ²⁹ , 2015 Support Care Cancer	phase I, double- blind, double- dummy, parallel group study N=221	Healthy individuals ≥18 yrs. range: 18-65 yrs. m/f ECGs were recorded for 24 h pre- dosing until 48 h post- dose.	5 groups Group 1: N=n.a. placebo PO and i.v. Group 2: N=n.a. palo (0.25 mg i.v.), placebo PO Group 3: N=n.a. palo (0.75 mg i.v.), placebo PO Group 4: N=n.a. palo (2.25 mg i.v.), placebo PO Group 5: N=n.a. moxifloxacin (400 mg PO) as positive control and	Primary endpoint: placebo time- matched and baseline- subtracted individual QTc interval prolongation (Δ QTcl)	The upper bound of the one-sided 95% ANOVA of the Δ analy sis was less than 10 ms for all time points across all palonosetron treatment groups, and the moxifloxacin upper bound exceeded 10 ms at five consecutive time points.	<u>Safety:</u> Overall, palonosetron at any dose was well tolerated in all subjects; no serious events or cardiac adverse events were reported. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Palonosetron, even at supratherapeutic doses, has no effect on cardiac repolarization as measured by the QTc interval in a validated controlled clinical trial.	Helsinn Healthca re SA; 6915, Pambio- Noranco, Lugano Switzerla nd	1b/1 [*]	

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			placebo i.v.						
Navari ³⁰ , 2014 European Journal of Pharmacology	Review and analysis of different trials examining the use of olanzapine as a treatment option for CINV Phase III trials: Tan et al., 2009 randomized trial two arms N=229 Navari et al. 2011: results of the study in total presented separately Navari et al. 2013: double-blind, randomized phase III trial N=108 (276 enrolled)	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f Tan et al.: HEC or MEC Navari et al. 2013: Cancer ≥18 yrs. range:38-79 yrs. m/f HEC: HEC cisplatin (470mg/m ²) or doxorubicin, (450 mg/m ²) and cyclo- phosphamid e (4600 mg/m ²)	Tan et al.: Day 1: azax, dexa, OLN Days 2-5: OLN Navari et al. 2013: OLN (10 mg PO) for 3 days if breakthrough CINV occurred	Tan et al.: Day 1: azax, dexa Days 2-5: dexa Navari et al. 2013: MCP (30 mg PO)	Tan et al.: Primary endpoint: CR for the acute period (24 hours post- chemotherap y), delayed period (24- 120 h post- chemo- therapy), and overall period (0- 120 h post- chemo- therapy) Secondary endpoints: quality of life post-chemo- therapy, safety, and toxicity	Tan et al.: HEC patients: <u>CR:</u> overall (0- 120h): 78.5% vs. 56.5% <u>CR:</u> acute (0- 24h): 91% vs. 89% <u>CR:</u> delayed (24- 120h): 78.5% vs. 56.5% <u>MEC</u> patients: <u>CR:</u> overall: 89% vs. 76% <u>CR:</u> acute: 97% vs. 97% <u>CR:</u> delayed: 23% (12 of 52)	Tan et al.: Safety: 73% of the patients who received olanzapine reported sleepiness during the che- motherapy, but there were no level 3 or 4 toxicities. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> olanzapine improved the CR of delayed CINV and quality of life in patients receiving MEC and HEC. Olanzapine was safe with no Grade 3 or 4 toxicities. Navari et al. 2013: During the 72 h observation period, 39 of 56 (70%) patients receiving OLN had no emesis vs. 16 of 52 (31%) patients with no emesis receiving MCP P<0.01 Patients without nausea (0, scale 0-10, M.D. Anderson Symptom Inventory) during the 72 h observation period were: OLN: 68% (38 of 56) vs. MCP: 23% (12 of 52)	No declarati on	1a/ ¹⁺ Evidenz für beschriebe ne Studien oder für komplette n Text?

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	This was the first randomized phase III clinical trial on the treatment of breakthrough emesis and nausea					89% vs. 76%	P<0.01 There were no Grade 3 or 4 toxicities. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> In this study, olanzapine was significantly better than metoclopramide in the control of breakthrough emesis and nausea in patients receiving HEC.		
Navari ³¹ 2011 Journal of suppor- tive Oncology	multicentric, randomized phase III trial Two arms N=241 USA	Malignant disease ≥ 18 years m/f HEC regime, (cisplatin or doxorubicin/ cyclophosph- amide)	N= 121 OPD regime (olanzapine, palo, and dexa) <u>Day 1:</u> OLN 10 mg PO, palo 0.25 mg i.v., dexa 20 mg i.v. <u>Days 2-4:</u> OLN 10 mg PO	N= 120 APD (aprepitant, palo, dexa) <u>Day 1:</u> APR 125 mg PO, palo 0.25 mg i.v., dexa 12 mg i.v. <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR 80 mg PO <u>Days 2-4:</u> dexa 8 mg	Primary endpoint: CR overall (0- 120 h); 77% (ODP) vs. 73% (ADP)	CR: acute (0-24h): 97% vs. 87% <u>CR:</u> delayed (25-120h): 77% vs. 73% <u>No</u> nausea: acute: 87% vs. 87% <u>No</u> nausea: delayed: 69% vs. 38% <u>No</u> nausea: overall: 69% vs. 38% no grade 3 or 4 toxicity CR & control of nausea > cycle 1	No declarati on	1b/1 ⁺	

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					nausea in the acute, delayed and overall period		for both regimens. OPD was comparable to APD in control of CINV. Nausea was better controlled with OPD. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> OLN combined with a single dose of dexa and a single dose of palo was very effective at controlling acute and delayed CINV CR rates were not significantly different		
Nishimura ^{a22} , 2015 European Journal of Cancer	multicentre, open label, randomised, phase 3 trial N=370 2 arms 25 centers in Japan	colorectal cancer ≥20 years m/f oxaliplatin- based chemo- therapy	N=187 <u>Day 1:</u> 5-HT ₃ -RA IV, dexa (6,6 mg), APR (125 mg PO) or FAPR (150 mg IV) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg), dexa (4 mg PO) Days 2-3, FAPR: Dex 4 mg PO Day 2, DEX 8mg PO Day 3	N=183 <u>Day 1:</u> 5-HT ₃ -RA IV, dexa (9,9 mg) <u>Days 2-3:</u> Dexa (8 mg PO)	primary endpoint: proportion of patients with no emesis in the overall phase Secondary endpoints: complete response (no vomiting and no rescue medication use), patients with complete	No emesis: overall (0- 120h): 95.7% vs. 83.6% RR 1.1449; 95% CI, 1.07-1.23; P<0.001	No emesis: acute (0-24h): 100% vs. 96.7% RR 1.0339; 95% CI, 1.01-1.06; P = 0.013 No emesis: delayed (24-120h): 95.7% vs. 84.7%; RR 1.1301; 95% CI, 1.06-1.21; P = 0.0003 <u>CR:</u> overall: 85.0% vs. 74.3% P=0.01 <u>CR:</u> acute: 94.7% vs. 92.4%	The Supporti- ng Center for Clinical Research and Educa- tion (Osaka, Japan), a non- profit foundati- on.	1b/1 ^a No placebo used

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					protection (no vomiting, no rescue medication use and no moderate or worsened nausea), patients with no nausea and patients with mild nausea (no significant nausea)		P=0.37 <u>CR:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 85.0% vs. 75.4% P=0.02 <u>CP:</u> <u>overall:</u> 79.7% vs. 68.3% P=0.012 <u>CP:</u> <u>acute:</u> 94.1% vs. 90.2% P=0.16 <u>CP:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 79.7% vs. 69.4% P=0.023 <u>No _____ nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 65.2% vs. 59.6% P=0.26 <u>No _____ nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 93.6% vs. 90.2% P=0.23 <u>No _____ nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 66.3% vs. 61.8%		

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							<p>P=0.36</p> <p>No significant nausea: overall: 88.8% vs. 80.9%</p> <p>P=0.034</p> <p>No significant nausea: acute: 98.9% vs. 96.2%</p> <p>P=0.09</p> <p>No significant nausea: delayed: 88.8% vs. 81.4%</p> <p>P=0.047</p> <p><u>Conclusion of the authors:</u></p> <p>The aprepitant therapy was more effective than the control therapy for prevention of CINV in colorectal cancer patients receiving an oxaliplatin-based regimen.</p>		
Noor, ³³ 2012 Support Care Cancer	monocentric, randomized phase II trial Two arms N=30 USA Dec 2006 to August 2008	Metastatic melanoma 18-65 yrs (median age 53 yrs) m (60%)/f cisplatin,i.v. d 1-4;	N=15 palo 0.25 mg i.v. for CINV prophylaxis on either days 1 and 4 (schedule 1)	N=15 palo 0.25 mg i.v. for CINV prophylaxis on either days 1,3,5 (schedule 2)	Primary endpoint: Efficacy of 2 different dosing schedules of palo in controlling	<u>Nausea:</u> 57% (schedules 1) vs 39% (schedules 2) p=0,028 mean number 8,1	Evaluation of the FLIE questionnaire revealed that similar proportions of patients on schedule 1 and schedule 2 reported interference with appetite, sleep, physical activity, social life, and enjoyment of life (53% vs 64%,	Eisai Pharmaceu- ticals	1c/1 Very small sample size

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		vinbla, i.v. d 1-4; dacarba, i.v. d 1; IFN alpha-2b s.c., d 1-5; and IL-2 uninterrupted continuous infusion d 1-4; lorazepam i.v. every 8 hours Repeated every 21 d, max 6 cycles			CINV due to biochemotherapy Secondary endpoint: Qualitative differences in efficacy of control of CINV and QoL	± 1,5 episodes vs. 5,6 ± 2,3 <u>Vomiting:</u> 37% vs. 24% p=0,11 mean number 5,3 ± 1,7 episodes vs. 3,4 ± 2,3	p=0.71) <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Both dosing schedules of palo were tolerated well. Alternate day dosing of palo was more effective in controlling CINV in this patient population.		
Panahi ³⁴ 2012 Integrative Cancer Therapies	Monocentric, pilot, randomized, open-label clinical trial N=100 Iran July 2008 to November 2009	Breast cancer Range age = 35-74 Mean age = 51,83 ± 9,18 yrs TEC regimen (docetaxel, epirubicin, and cyclo-	N=50 the ginger group Days 1-4: ginger (1.5 g/d in 3 divided doses every 8 h) plus standard antiemetic regimen	N=50 control group Days 1-4: standard antiemetic regimen alone	Primary endpoint: Prevalence (number of episodes) score of nausea, vomiting, and retching Secondary endpoint:	<u>Prevalence:</u> <u>Nausea:</u> 6 h: 24.3% vs 41.5%, P=0.11 6-24h: 35,1 % ginger group vs 58,8% control	<u>Severity of Nausea, Vomiting, and Retching :</u> No symptom: 6h: 48.6 % vs 53.7%, P=0.66 Mild: 6h: 32.4% vs 31.7%, P=0.94 Moderate: 6h vs. 14.6%, P=0.61	Baqiyatalah University of Medical Sciences	1b/1

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		phosphamide)	(granisetron plus dexamethasone)		severity of nausea, vomiting, and retching, adverse effects	group P= 0.04 Day 2: 45.9% vs. 55.0%, P=0.43 Day 3: 54.0% vs. 55.0%, P=0.93 Day 4: 56.8% vs. 47.5%, P=0.42 <u>Prevalence:</u> <u>Vomiting & Retching:</u> 6 h: 24.3% vs. 26.8%, P=0.80 6-24h: 18.9% vs. 29.8%, p=0.26 Day 2: 35.1% vs. 27.5%,	Severe: 6h: 0% vs 0%, P=1.00 No symptom: 6-24h: 45.9% vs 34.1%, P=0.29 Mild: 6-24h: 40.5% vs 46.13%, P=0.61 Moderate: 6-24h: 13.5% vs. 17.1%, P=0.66 Severe: 6-24h: 0% vs 0%, P=1.00 No symptom: D2: 40.5% vs 35.0%, P=0.62 Mild: D2: 35.1% vs 45.0%, P=0.38 Moderate: D2: 21.6% vs 20.0%, P=0.86 Severe: D2: 2.7% vs 0%, P=0.48 No symptom: D3: 37.8% vs 35.0%, P=0.80		

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						P=0.47 Day 3: 35.1% vs. 30.0%, P=0.63 Day 4: 43.2% vs. 35.0%, P=0.46	<u>Mild:</u> D3: 37.8% vs 42.5% P=0,68 <u>Moderate:</u> D3: 21.6% vs 20.0%, P=0,86 <u>Severe:</u> D3: 2.7% vs 2.5%, P=1,000 <u>No symptom:</u> D4: 32.4% vs 45.0%, P=0,26 <u>Mild:</u> D4: 32.4% vs 27.5%, P=0,64 <u>Moderate:</u> D4: 32.4% vs 25.0%, P=0,47 <u>Severe:</u> D4: 2.7% vs 2,5%, P=1,00 AE: heartburn, headache, and vertigo <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> A significantly lower prevalence of nausea was observed in the ginger group during 6 to 24 hours postchemotherapy. despite this effect there is no other additional advantage for ginger in reducing prevalence or severity of acute or delayed		

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							CINV.		
Pillai ³⁵ 2011 Pediatr. Blood Cancer	Monocentric, prospective, double-blind, randomized study N=57 USA June 2009 to December 2009	bone sarcomas children and young adults (8-21 years) mean age for ginger group: 15.53 yrs. and for control group: 15.83 yrs. m/f HEC regimen: cisplatin and doxorubicin for 3 days	N=27 ginger root powder capsules from days 1 to 3 of the chemotherapy cycle dose of ginger: 20-40 kg patients: 1.002 g/day 40-60 kg patients: 2 g/day plus onda & dexa (standard antiemetics)	N=30 placebo capsules (starch powder) from days 1 to 3 of the chemotherap y cycle plus onda & dexa (standard antiemetics)	Primary endpoint: Incidence and severity of acute and delayed CINV. Acute CINV (nausea and vomiting (days 1 - 4) and delayed CINV (days 5-10) Secondary endpoint: AE	Acute phase (days 1-4): CIN: None; 0% ginger group vs. 0% control group, P=0.003 Mild: 44.4% vs. 6.7%, Moderate: 40.7% vs. 20%, Severe: 14.8% vs 73.3%, CIV:None; 14.8% vs 3.3%, P=0.002 Mild: 51.8% vs.20% Moderate: 22.2% vs 33.3%	AE: No significant adverse effects such as rash, bleeding or tachycardia with either ginger powder or placebo <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> effective in reducing severity of acute and delayed CINV	no declarati on	1b/1 Small sample size Drop-out N=3

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						<u>Severe:</u> 11.1% vs. 43.3% <u>Delayed</u> <u>phase (days</u> <u>5-10):</u> <u>CIN: None:</u> 22.2% vs. 0%, P<0.001 <u>Mild:</u> 51.8% vs. 26.7% <u>Moderate:</u> 14.8% vs. 33.3% <u>Severe:</u> 11.1% vs. 40% <u>CIV: None:</u> 33.3% vs. 10%; P=0.022 <u>Mild:</u> 51.8% vs. 43.3% <u>Moderate:</u> 11.1% vs. 26.7%			

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						<u>Severe:</u> 3.7% vs. 20%			
Poli- Bigelli ³⁶ , 2003 Cancer	multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled, parallel-groups, Phase III study two arms N=523 18 centers in a total of 8 Latin American countries (Ar- gentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela)	Cancer ≥18 yrs. range: 18-82 yrs. m/f cisplatin	N=260 <u>Day 1:</u> APR (125 mg PO), onda (32 mg PO), dexa (20 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO), dexa (8 mg PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (8 mg PO)	N=263 <u>Day 1:</u> onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO) <u>Days 2-4:</u> dexa (16 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: proportion of patients who achieved a complete response (defined as no emetic episodes and no use of rescue therapy) in the overall study period (Days 1-5). Secondary endpoints: no emesis, no use of rescue therapy, complete protection (no emesis, no rescue	<u>CR:</u> <u>overall</u> (0- 120h): 62.7% vs. 43.3% <u>P<0.001</u> <u>CR:</u> <u>delayed</u> (25-120h): 67.7% vs. 46.8%; <u>P<0.001</u> <u>No</u> emesis: <u>overall</u> : 66% vs. 44% <u>P<0.01</u> <u>No</u> emesis: <u>acute</u> : 84% vs. 69% <u>P<0.01</u> <u>No</u> emesis: <u>delayed</u> : 72% vs. 48% <u>P<0.01</u> <u>No</u> rescue: <u>overall</u> : 82% vs. 73% <u>P<0.01</u> <u>No</u> rescue: <u>acute</u> :	Merck Research Laborato- ries	Ia/I ⁺ Randomize- d: N=569	

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					therapy, and no significant nausea [VAS score<25 mm]), total control (no emesis, no rescue therapy, and no nausea [VAS score < 5 mm]), the impact of CINV on daily life (as measured by a FLIE total score 108), no significant nausea (VAS score <25 mm), and no nausea (VAS score <5mm)		96% vs. 90% P<0.01 <u>No rescue:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 83% vs. 74% P<0.01 <u>CP:</u> <u>overall:</u> 56% vs. 41% P<0.01 <u>CP:</u> <u>acute:</u> 80% vs. 65% P<0.01 <u>CP:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 61% vs. 44% P<0.01 <u>Total control:</u> <u>overall:</u> 44% vs. 32% P<0.01 <u>Total control:</u> <u>acute:</u> 64% vs. 57% P<0.01 <u>Total control:</u> <u>delayed:</u>		

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							50% vs. 34% P<0.01 <u>No</u> <u>nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 49% vs. 39% P<0.05 <u>No</u> <u>nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 53% vs. 40% P<0.01 <u>No</u> <u>significant</u> <u>nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 71% vs. 64% <u>No</u> <u>significant</u> <u>nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 73% vs. 65% <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> In patients receiving high-dose cisplatin-based chemotherapy, therapy consisting of APR (125 mg on Day 1 and 80 mg on Days 2-3) plus a standard regimen of ondansetron and dexamethasone provided superior antiemetic protection compared with standard therapy alone and was generally well tolerated.		

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Rapoport ³ z , 2015 Lancet Oncology	two global, randomised, double-blind, active-controlled, phase 3 trials (HEC-1 and HEC- 2) each study two arms HEC1: N=526 HEC2: N=544 155 cancer centers (76 in HEC-1; 79 in HEC-2) in 26 countries (17 in HEC-1; 14 in HEC-2) May 4, 2012- March 12, 2014 (for HEC-1) Feb 21, 2012- Sept 4, 2013 (for HEC-2)	Cancer, ≥18 yrs, m/f HEC	HEC1: N=264 HEC2: N=271 <u>Day 1:</u> rolapitant (ROLA) (180 mg PO) Standard regimen: <u>Day 1:</u> Gran (10 μ g/kg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO) <u>Days 2-4:</u> Dexa (16 mg PO)	HEC1:N=262 HEC2:N=273 <u>Day 1:</u> Placebo And standard regimen	Primary endpoint: proportion of patients achieving a complete response (no emesis or use of rescue medication) in the delayed phase (>24- 120 h after initiation of chemo- therapy) in cycle 1 Secondary endpoints: proportions of patients with complete responses in the acute (0- 24 h after chemotherap	CR: delayed (25- 120h): <u>HEC1:</u> 73% vs. 58%; OR: 1.9, (95% CI 1.3-2.7) P=0.0006 <u>HEC2:</u> 83% vs. 79% OR:1.3 (0.8-2.0) P=0.2331 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 70% vs.62%; OR: 1.4, (95% CI 1.0-2.1) P=0.0426 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 71% vs. 60% OR:1.6 (95% CI 1.3-2.1) P=0.0001 <u>CR:</u> overall (0-120h): <u>HEC1:</u> 70% vs. 56% OR:1.8 (95% CI 1.3-2.6) P=0.0013 <u>HEC 2:</u> 68% vs. 60% OR:1.4 (95% CI 1.0-1.9) P=0.0840 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 69% vs. 59% OR: 1.6 (95% CI 1.2-2.0) P=0.0005	CR: acute (0-24h) <u>HEC1:</u> 84% vs. 74% OR:1.8 (95% CI 1.2-2.8) P=0.0051 <u>HEC2:</u> 83% vs. 79% OR:1.3 (0.8-2.0) P=0.2331 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 84% vs. 77% OR: 1.6 (95% CI 1.1.-2.1) P=0.0045 <u>CR:</u> overall (0-120h); <u>HEC1:</u> 70% vs. 56% OR:1.8 (95% CI 1.3-2.6) P=0.0013 <u>HEC 2:</u> 68% vs. 60% OR:1.4 (95% CI 1.0-1.9) P=0.0840 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 69% vs. 59% OR: 1.6 (95% CI 1.2-2.0) P=0.0005	TESARO, Inc.	1a/1 ⁺

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					y) and overall (0-120 h) phases. Other secondary efficacy end points were no emesis in acute, delayed, and overall phases, no clinically significant nausea (maximum nausea on a visual analogue scale<25 mm) in the overall phase, and time-to- first emesis or use of rescue medication,		No emesis: overall (0-120h): <u>HEC1:</u> 75% vs. 59% OR:2.1 (95% CI 1.5-3.1) P <0.0001 <u>HEC 2:</u> 71% vs. 64% OR: 1.4 (95% CI 1.0-1.9) P=0.0914 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 73% vs. 62% OR: 1.7 (95% CI 1.3-2.2) P <0.0001 No emesis: acute (0-24h): <u>HEC 1:</u> 86% vs. 76% OR:2.0 (95% CI 1.3-3.2) P=0.0023 <u>HEC 2:</u> 86% vs. 82% OR: 1.3 (95% CI 0.8-2.1) P=0.2081 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 86% vs. 79% OR: 1.6 (95% CI 1.2-2.3) P=0.0022		

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					shown in Kaplan-Meyer curves.		No emesis: <u>delayed (25-120h):</u> <u>HEC1:</u> 78% vs. 62% OR: 2.2 (95% CI 1.5–3.2) P<0.0001 <u>HEC 2:</u> 73% vs. 65% OR: 1.4 (95% CI 1.0–2.1) P=0.0460 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 76% vs. 64% OR: 1.8 (95% CI 1.4–2.3) P<0.0001 No significant nausea: <u>overall (0-120h):</u> <u>HEC1:</u> 72% vs. 63% OR: 1.5 (95 % CI 1.0–2.1) P=0.0369 <u>HEC 2:</u> 73% vs. 68% OR: 1.3 (95% CI 0.9–1.8) P=0.2026 <u>HECs pooled:</u> 72% vs. 65% OR: 1.4 (95% CI 1.1–1.8) P= 0.0174		

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							Conclusion of the author: Rolapitant in combination with a 5-HT3-RA and dexamethasone is well-tolerated and shows superiority over active control for the prevention of CINV during the at-risk period (120 h) after administration of highly emetogenic cisplatin-based chemotherapy.		
Rapoport ³ ⁸ , 2015 Support Care Cancer	randomized, double-blind, active-controlled, parallel-group, dose-ranging, global study N=454 5 arms 75 sites in 21 countries	Cancer ≥18 years range: 18-86 yrs. m/f HEC (≥ 70 mg/m ² cisplatin- based chemotherap- y) cisplatin- based chemotherap- y ≥ 70 mg/m ²	4 different groups: All got standard regimen: Day 1: ondala (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg PO), Day 2-4: dexa (16 mg) Group 1: N=91 Day 1: rolapitant (ROLA) (9 mg) Group 2: N=91	Group 5: N=91 Standard regimen and placebo for rolapitant on day 1	Primary endpoint: complete response (CR; no emesis and no use of rescue medication) in the overall (0 to 120 h) phase of cycle 1. Secondary endpoints: CR in delayed (24- 120 h) and	CR: overall (0- 120h): 62.5 % ROLA 180 mg group vs. 46.7 % control group P=0.032	CR: acute (0-24h): 87.6% ROLA 180 mg group vs. 66.7% control group P=0.001 CR: delayed (24-120h): 63.6% ROLA 180 mg group vs. 48.9% control group P=0.045 CR rates across all phases of CINV were consistently higher for all other rolapitant dose groups compared with active control, except for the 9 mg group in the acute phase, but did not achieve statistical significance.	Schering- Plough Corporati- on TESARO, Inc	1a/1 ⁺

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			<u>Day</u> 1: rolapitant (22.5mg) Group 3: N=91 <u>Day</u> 1: rolapitant (90 mg) Group 4: N=90 <u>Day</u> 1: rolapitant 180 mg)		acute (0-24 h) phases, no emesis, no significant nausea, and no nausea.		No emesis: overall: 67% ROLA 180 mg group vs. 46.7% control group P=0.006 61.5% ROLA 90 mg group vs.46.7 % control group P=0.042 No emesis: acute: 91.0% ROLA 180 mg group vs. 67.8 control group P<0.001 76.9% ROLA 90 mg group vs.67.8 % control group P=0.162 No emesis: delayed: 68.2% ROLA 180 mg group vs.48.9% control group P=0.008 67.0% ROLA 90 mg group vs.48.9 % control group P=0.012 Rates of no emesis for the rolapitant 9 and 22.5 mg groups did not achieve statistical significance		

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							compared with active control. <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 63.2% ROLA 180 mg group vs. 42.2% control group P=0.005 <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>acute:</u> 86.5% ROLA 180 mg group vs. 73.3 % control group P=0.029 <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 64.4% ROLA 180 mg group vs. 47.8 % control group P=0.026 Response rates for no nausea in the overall, acute, and delayed phases did not achieve statistical significance for any rolapitant group compared with active control. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> All doses of rolapitant were well tolerated and showed greater CR rates than active control. Ropitant 180 mg demonstrated significant		

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							clinical efficacy for preventing CINV in the overall, delayed, and acute phases for patients receiving HEC.		
Rapoport ³ , 2010 Support Care Cancer	phase III, randomized, gender-stratified, double-blind trial two arms N=832 USA, Mexico, Canada, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Hong Kong, Australia, South Africa, France, Germany, Israel, and Russia January 2007 - December 2008	Cancer, ≥18 yrs. m/f AC or non- AC chemo- therapy: any IV dose of oxaliplatin, carboplatin, epirubicin, idarubicin, ifosfamide, irinotecan, daunorubicin , doxorubicin, cyclophosph- amide IV <1,500 mg/m ²), cytarabine IV >1 g/m ²)	N=425 Day 1: ondala (16mg PO), dexa (12mg PO), APR (125 mg PO) Days 2-3: APR (80 mg PO)	N=407 Day 1: ondala (16mg PO), dexa (20mg PO), placebo for APR; Days 2-3: onda (16 mg PO), placebo for APR	Primary endpoint: proportions of patients with no vomiting during the 120 h post- chemo- therapy secondary endpoints: proportion of patients reporting complete response 0 to 120 h following initiation of chemo- therapy.	No emesis: overall (0- 120h): 76.2% vs. 62.1% P<0.001	<u>CR:</u> <u>overall:</u> 68.7% vs. 56.3% <u>P<0.001</u> <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> The aprepitant regimen provided superior efficacy in the treatment of CINV in a broad range of patients receiving MEC (non-AC or AC) in both no vomiting and complete response endpoints. Aprepitant was generally well tolerated. These results show the benefit of including aprepitant as part of the standard antiemetic regimen for cancer patients receiving MEC.	Merck & Co., Inc	1a/1+
Roila ⁴⁰ ,	independent	Cancer	APR group:		Primary	<u>CR:</u>	All endpoints for the delayed	Italian	1a/1+

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2015 Annals of Oncology	multicenter, double-blind, parallel, randomized 1:1 study N= 284 Two arms Italy, 19 centers September 2009 to May 2012	≤18 yrs. range: 18-79 m/f	N=147 <u>Day 1:</u> standard regimen: palo (0.25 mg i.v.), dexa (12 mg), APR (125 mg PO) <u>Days 2-4:</u> dexa (8 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO) MTC group <u>Day 1:</u> standard regimen Days 2-4: dexa (16 mg PO), metoclopramide (MTC) (80 mg)		endpoint: complete response (no vomiting, no rescue treatment) in day 2-5 after chemo- therapy. Secondary endpoints: on days 2-5 were rates of: complete protection [no vomiting, no rescue treatment and no significant nausea (VAS < 25 mm)], total control [no vomiting, no rescue treatment and no	<u>delayed (25- 120h):</u> 94.6% APR group vs. 94.9% MTC group P=0.59 <u>Total control:</u> 79.6% APR group vs. 86.9% MTC group P=0.12 <u>No emesis:</u> 95.9% APR group vs. 96.4% MTC group P=1.00 <u>No nausea:</u> 80.3% APR group vs. 86.9% MTC group P=0.16 <u>No significant nausea:</u> 87.8% APR group vs. 89.8% MTC group P=0.71 <u>No. of emetic episodes:</u> 2.8 APR group vs. 4.4 MTC group P=0.14 <u>Maximum severity of nausea:</u> 34.0 APR group vs. 43.7 MTC group	Minister of Health (Progetto di Ricerca Finalizza ta, RFPS- 2006-6- 341766). Authors are indebted to Helsinn Health Care, Lugano, Switzerla nd and Italfarma co, Milano, Italy for furnishin g palono- setron and dexa-		

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					nausea (VAS < 5 mm)], no vomiting, no nausea (VAS < 5 mm), no significant nausea, mean number of emetic episodes in patients who vomited, mean maximum severity of nausea, and mean duration of nausea, both these latter in patients suffering from nausea.		P=0.14 <u>Duration of nausea, hours:</u> 2.7 APR group vs. 4.2 MTC group P=0.22 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> In cancer patients submitted to cisplatin-based chemotherapy, receiving the same antiemetic prophylaxis for acute emesis, A+D is not superior to M+D in preventing delayed emesis, and both treatments present similar toxicity.	methaso- ne for the study and giving a grant for preparati- on of the double- blind trial.	
Roila ⁴¹ 2014 Journal of Clinical Cancer	Multicenter (18 participating centers), a randomized	breast cancer age m/f chemo-	N=278 Aprepitant group: Day 1:	N=273 Control group: Day 1:	Primary endpoint: CR rate (ie, no vomiting,	CR: Acute (24h): 84.9% vs. 87.6%	No Nausea: Acute: 53.6% vs. 52.0 % P=0.74	No declarati on	1a/1 ⁺

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Oncology	double-blind, parallel study two arms N=551 Italy September 2009 to July 2012	therapy containing anthra- cyclines and cyclophosph- amide (doxo or epirubicin plus cyclo- phosphamid e-fluoro- uracil	palo (0.25 mg) +dexa (8 mg diluted in 100 mL of saline and i.v.) APR (125 mg PO 1 hour before chemotherapy <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR 80 mg PO	palo (0.25 mg) + dexa (8 mg diluted in 100 mL of saline and i.v.) APR (125 mg PO) 1 hour before chemotherap- y <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa 8 mg PO	no rescue treatment) from days 2 to 5 after chemo- therapy Secondary endpoint: days 2 - 5 were rates of: complete protection (no vomiting, no rescue treatment, no significant nausea), total control (no vomiting, no rescue treatment, no nausea), no vomiting and no nausea, no significant nausea, AE	P=0.39 Delayed from days 2 to 5: 79.5% vs. 79.5% P=1.0	<u>Delayed:</u> 43.9 vs. 49.1 P=0.24 <u>No vomiting</u> <u>Acute:</u> 90.3% vs. 92.7% P=0.37 <u>Delayed:</u> 89.2% vs. 91.6% P= 0.39 <u>Complete protection:</u> <u>Acute:</u> 61.2% vs. 65.6% P= 0,29 <u>Delayed:</u> 54.7% vs. 60.1% P=0.23 <u>Total control:</u> <u>Acute:</u> 52.9% vs. 52% P=0.87 <u>Delayed:</u> 43.2% vs. 48% P=0.27 <u>AE: delayed phase:</u> insomnia and heartburn, Face erythema <u>Conclusion of the author:</u>		

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							effectiveness and safety profile of the two drugs are similar, but because of the lower cost, dexa should be chosen as prophylaxis for delayed emesis. Whether a combination of dexa plus aprepitant for the prophylaxis of delayed emesis could have better results compared with the single drug needs to be evaluated in a randomized double-blind study. dexa was not superior to aprepitant but instead had similar efficacy and toxicity in preventing delayed emesis		
Roila ⁴² , 2009 Annals of Oncology	randomized, double-blind, controlled phase II trial Six arms N=493	Cancer (solid tumors) ≥18 yrs. range: 18-83 yrs. m/f cisplatin ≥70 mg/m ²	Group 2 N=82 <u>Day 1:</u> casopitant (CAS) (50 mg i.v.), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (12 mg), placebo for APR <u>Days 2-3:</u> CAS (50 mg	Group1 N=84 <u>Day 1:</u> placebo for CAS and APR, Onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (20 mg) <u>Days 2-3:</u> placebo for APR, dexa (16 mg)	Primary endpoint: proportion of patients in groups 1-4 who achieved a CR, defined as no vomiting, no retching, no rescue	CR: overall (0- 120h): 60% group 1 vs. 76% group 2, 86% group 3, 77% group 4, (74.7% group 5, 72% group 6) P=0.289 CR: delayed (25-120h): 59.5% group 1 vs. 75.6% group 2, 86.4% group 3, 76.5% group 4, (74.7% group 5, 72% group 6) P=0.0036	GlaxoSmithKline	1a/1 ⁺	

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			i.v.), placebo for APR, dexa (8 mg) <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (8 mg) Group 3: N=81 <u>Day 1:</u> CAS (100 mg i.v.), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (12 mg), placebo for APR <u>Days 2-3:</u> CAS (100 mg i.v.), dexa (8 mg), placebo for APR <u>Day 4:</u> dexa (8 mg) Group 4 N=81 <u>Day 1:</u> CAS (150 mg i.v.), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexa (12 mg),	<u>Day 4:</u> dexa (16 mg)	therapy, and no premature discontinua- tion from the study, during a 120-h evaluation period following the first cycle of HEC, using an intent-to- treat (ITT) analysis Secondary endpoints: complete protection (meets criteria for CR plus maximum nausea <25 mm on the VAS), total control (meets		No emesis: overall: 64% group 1 vs. 78% group 2, 89% group 3, 78% group 4, (78% group 5, 79% group 6) P=0.0122 <u>No nausea:</u> overall: 39% group 1 vs. 42% in groups 2-4, (42% group 5, 37% group 6) <u>No significant nausea:</u> 54% group 1 vs. 62% groups 2-4, (55% group 5, 54% group 6) <u>CP:</u> overall: 42% group 1 vs. (47% group 5, 49% group 6) <u>Total control:</u> overall: 32% group 1 vs. (40% group 5, 35% group 6) The results from groups 2-4 for CP and total control did not differ significantly among treatment groups. <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u>		

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			<p>placebo for APR</p> <p><u>Days 2-3:</u> CAS (150 mg i.v.), dexta (8 mg), placebo for APR</p> <p><u>Day 4:</u> dexta (8mg)</p> <p>Not included in efficacy analysis, only exploratory:</p> <p>Group 5: N=83</p> <p><u>Day 1:</u> CAS (150 mg i.v.), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexta (12 mg), placebo for APR</p> <p><u>Days 2-4:</u> dexta (8 mg), placebo for CAS, APR</p> <p>Group 6 N=82</p>		<p>criteria for CR plus maximum nausea <5 mm on the VAS), no vomiting (defined as no vomiting or retching; could include patients who received rescue therapy), no nausea (maximum nausea < 5 mm on the VAS), and no significant nausea (maximum nausea <25 mm on the VAS) during the overall (0-120 h),</p>		<p>All doses of oral casopitant as a 3-day regimen (and likely as a 150-mg single oral dose) in combination with Ond/Dex provided significant improvement in the prevention of cisplatin-induced emesis.</p>		

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			<u>Day</u> 1: APR (125 mg PO), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexta (12 mg), placebo for CAS <u>Days</u> 2-3: APR (80 mg PO), dexta (8 mg), placebo for CAS <u>Day</u> 4: dexta (8 mg)		acute (0-24 h), and delayed (24-120 h) phases following the initiation of HEC.				
Roscoe ⁴³ 2012 JCO	Multicenter, double-blind randomized clinical trial four arms N=944 USA May 2007 to September 2010.	cancer >18 years Mean age: 57-58 yrs. m/f doxorubicin, epirubicin, cisplatin, carboplatin, or oxaliplatin.	<u>group 1:</u> N=234 palo +dexta (day 1) with prochlorperazine days (2 and 3); <u>group 2:</u> N=234 granisetron+dexta (day 1) with prochlorperazine (days 2 &3)	N=0	Primary endpoint: average nausea, maximum nausea assessed four times daily on days 2 and 3	<u>Average</u> <u>nausea:</u> <u>Group</u> <u>1/group</u> 2 (palo v grani); Mean difference: -0,013, (95% CI -0,225 to 0,200), P=0,718 <u>Group</u> <u>1/group</u> 4	<u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> addition of dexta on days 2 and 3 reduced DN. Palo and granisetron have similar effects on DN. The beneficial effect of adding aprepitant for control of DN was the same as adding prochlorperazine.	No research funding	1a/1 No placebo group

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			<p>group 3: N=241 aprepitant + palo+dexa (day 1) with aprepitant + dexa (days 2 & 3)</p> <p>group 4: N=235 palo + dexa (day 1) with prochlorpera- zine+ dexa (days 2 & 3)</p>			<p>(adding dexa): Mean difference: 0.195, (95% CI -0.017 to 0.407), P=0,010</p> <p>Group 3/group 4 (aprepitant v prochlorpera): Mean difference: -0.025, (95% CI -0.236 to 0.186) P=0,557</p> <p>Maximum nausea: Group 1/group 2 Mean difference: -0.145, (95% CI -0.480 to 0.190),</p>			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreibun- g der präventiven Maßnahme in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzst- ufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertun- g: Angabe von Gründen	
						P=0.491 Group 1/group 4 Mean difference: 0.359, (95% CI 0.024 to 0.693), P=0,017 Group 3/group 4 Mean difference: -0.183, (95% CI -0.515 to 0.149), P=0,304				
Ryan ⁴⁴ 2012 Support Care	multicenter, phase II/III, randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled trial four arms N=576 USA 23 private practice	Cancer breast (74%), gastrointesti- nal (8%), and lung (6%) ≥18 years mean age: 53 yrs m/f (91%) 5-HT3 receptor	N=183 1) 0.5 g ginger, N=187 2) 1.0 g ginger, N=187 3) 1.5 g ginger	N=188 placebo	Primary endpoint: dose and efficacy of ginger at reducing the severity of chemotherap- y-induced nausea on Day 1	Average nausea (NAv): P (overall) P=0.028 Nausea at its worst (NMx): P (overall): P=0.012 NAv: Placebo versus any	Average nausea severity (NAv) & Maximum nausea severity (NMx) in acute, delayed and follow-up phase: significant reduction in acute nausea on Day 1 (i.e., acute) in all the ginger arms compared to placebo , the significance of ginger supplementation weakens for delayed (Days 2 and 3) & follow-up nausea (Day	National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health PHS grants 1R25CA1 0618	1b/ 1 ⁺	

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	oncology groups June 2002 to December 2008	antagonist (e.g.,Zofran®, Kytril®, Navoban®, or Anzemet®) plus dexta			Secondary endpoint: delayed nausea, quality of life, and vomiting, AE	ginger Change: -0.350, P=0.013 Ginger dose: 0g: 0.015, 0.5g: -0.441, P= 0.046 1g: -0.402, P= 0.076 1.5g: -0.158, P=0.738 NMx Placebo vs. any ginger -0.470, P= 0.003 Ginger dose: 0g: 0.024 0.5g: -0.566, P=0.017 1g:	4), more severe delayed nausea compared to acute nausea.no significant differences were observed in vomiting or quality of life (FACT-G), between the 3 ginger arms and placebo. AE: adverse reactions included gastrointestinal symptoms, such as Grade 2 heartburn, bruising/flushing, and rash. quality of life (mean range = 71 to 72) <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> Ginger supple-mentation at a daily dose of 0.5 g-1.0 g significantly aids in reduction of the severity of acute chemo- therapy-induced nausea in adult cancer patients	(Cancer Control Research) and U10CA3 7420 (Commu- nity Clinical Oncology Program)	

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						-0.506, P=0.036 1.5g: -0.269, P=0.431				
Saito ⁴⁵ 2013 Annals of Oncology	Multicenter (68 institutions), randomised, double-blind, placebo- controlled phase III trial two arms N=347 Japan August 2009 to December 2009	cancer ≥20 years m/f cisplatin (≥70 mg/m ²)	N=174 fosaprepitant group fosaprepitant (150 mg i.v.), granisetron (40 µg/kg i.v.), and dexa phosphate (10 mg i.v.) on day 1, dexa phosphate (4 mg) on day 2, and dexa phosphate (8 mg) on day 3	N= 173 control group placebo i.v. + granisetron (40 µg/kg body weight i.v.), and dexa phosphate (20 mg i.v.) on day 1, and dexa phosphate (8 mg) on days 2 and 3	Primary endpoint: percentage of patients who had a CR (no emesis and no rescue therapy) over the entire treatment course (0- 120 h) Secondary endpoint: percentages of patients with a CR in the acute and delayed phases, time to first episode of	CR: Overall (0- 120h): 64.2% fosaprepitant group vs. 47,3% control group P = 0.0015	CR: acute (0-24h): 93.6% vs 80.8% P = 0.0006 CR: delayed (>24-120h): 64.7% vs. 48.8% P = 0.0025 CP: acute: 89.6% vs. 77.2% CP: delayed: 58.4% vs. 45.8% CP: overall: 57.8% vs. 44.3% Total control: acute: 67.6% vs. 66.5% Total control: delayed: 30.1% vs. 22.9%	Ono Pharma- ceuticals (Osaka, Japan)	1a/1 ⁺	

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					vomiting as well as percentages of patients with CP (no emesis, no rescue therapy, and nausea of no more than mild severity); total control (no emesis, no rescue therapy, and no nausea); no emesis (including those who used rescue therapy); no rescue therapy; no nausea; no significant nausea (no more than		Total control: overall: 29.5% vs. 22.2% No emesis: acute: 93.6% vs. 80.8% delayed: 68.8% vs. 50.6% No emesis: overall: 67.6% vs. 49.1% No nausea: acute: 67.6% vs 67.5% delayed: 30.6% vs. 24.7% No nausea: overall: 30.1% vs. 24.1% No rescue therapy: acute: 100% vs. 95.8% No rescue therapy: delayed: 78.6% vs. 74.3%		

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					mild severity)		No rescue therapy: <u>Overall:</u> 78.6% vs. 74.3% <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> well-tolerated and effective in preventing chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients receiving highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy, including high-dose cisplatin.		
Schmitt ⁴⁶ , 2014 Journal of Clinical Oncology	prospective, placebo- controlled, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, single-center, phase III study N=362 Two arms Heidelberg, Germany July 2005 and January 2012	multiple myeloma ≥18 years range 27-72 m/f Melphalan 100 mg/m ²	N=181 Day 1: gran (2 mg), dexa (4 mg), APR (125 mg PO) Days 2-4: gran (2mg), dexa (2 mg), APR (80 mg PO)	N=181 Day 1: gran (2 mg), dexa (8 mg), placebo Days 2-4: gran (2 mg), dexa (4 mg), placebo	Primary endpoint: complete response was defined as no emesis and no rescue therapy within 120 hours of melphalan administra- tion secondary endpoints: complete	CR: overall (0- 120h): 58% v 41%; OR: 1.92; 95% CI, 1.23 to 3.00; P=0.0042	CR: acute (0-24h): 97% vs. 90% OR: 3.11; 95% CI, 1.23 to 8.92; P=0.022 CR: delayed phase (25-120h): 60% vs. 46% OR: 1.80; 95% CI, 1.15 to 2.85; P=0.011 <u>Major</u> nausea: overall: 94% vs. 88% OR: 2.37; 95% CI, 1.09 to 5.15; P=0.026 No nausea:	Merck Sharp & Dohme	1a/1 ⁺

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					response, defined as no emesis and no rescue therapy in acute (0 to 24 hours) or delayed phase (25 to 120 hours), rates of emesis, nausea and significant nausea, number of adverse events, and impact on quality of daily life, as assessed by modified Functional Living Index- Emesis (FLIE)score.		<u>overall:</u> 85% vs. 78%; OR, 1.55; 95% CI, 0.91 to 2.65; P=0 .106 <u>No emesis:</u> <u>overall:</u> 78% vs. 65%; OR, 1.99; 95% CI, 1.25 to 3.18; P=0 .0036 <u>QOL:</u> 74% vs. 59% with FLIE score indicating no impact on QOL <u>Adverse events:</u> Rates of adverse events did not significantly differ between the two treatment arms. Most frequent observed: leukopenia, hypocalcemia, fatigue, edema and constipation <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> The addition of aprepitant resulted in significantly less CINV and had a positive effect on quality of life.		

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Schmoll ⁴⁷ , 2006 <i>Annals of Oncology</i>	randomized, double-blind, parallel-group trial with sponsor blinding two arms N=484 (489 randomized) 56 investigator sites in Europe, North America, South America and Korea	Cancer ≥18 yrs. range: 20-82 yrs. m/f cisplatin ≥70 mg/m ²	N=243 <u>Day</u> 1: APR (125 mg PO), onda (32 mg i.v.), dexta (12 mg PO) <u>Days</u> 2-3: APR (80 mg PO), dexta (8 mg PO) <u>Day</u> 4: dexta (8 mg PO)	N=241 <u>Day</u> 1: Placebo, onda (32 mg i.v.), dexta (20 mg PO) <u>Days</u> 2-3: placebo <u>Days</u> 2-4: onda (16 mg PO), dexta (16 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: complete response (no vomiting and no use of rescue therapy) in the overall phase (days 1-5 post- cisplatin) secondary endpoints: proportion of patients with (a) complete response in the delayed phase (days 2-5 post- cisplatin), (b) no vomiting in the overall phase and (c) no vomiting in the delayed	CR: overall 80- 120h): 72% vs. 61%; OR: 1.78 (95% CI 1.20-2.65) P=0.004 No emesis: overall: 77% vs. 62%, OR: 2.14 (95% CI 1.43-3.22) P=0.001 No emesis: delayed: 79% vs. 64%, OR: 2.24 (95% CI 1.48-3.40) P=0.001 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Compared with an antiemetic regimen in which ondansetron + dexamethasone were given for 4 days, The aprepitant regimen was superior in the acute, delayed and overall phases of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. The aprepitant regimen should be considered a new standard of antiemetic therapy for cisplatin-treated patients.	Merck & Co., Inc.	1a/1 ⁺	

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					phase				
Schwartz berg ⁴⁸ , 2015 Lancet Oncology	global, randomised, double-blind, active-controlled, phase III study N=1332 (1369 enrolled) 170 centers, 23 countries March 5, 2012- Sept 6, 2013	Cancer ≥18 yrs. range: 22-88 yrs. m/f MEC, AC- regimens	N=666 Rolapitant (ROLA) (180 mg PO) on day 1 Standard regimen: <u>Day</u> 1: gran (2 mg PO), dexta (20 mg PO) <u>Days</u> 2-3: gran (2 mg PO)	N=666 Placebo and standard regimen	Primary endpoint: Proportion of patients achieving a complete response (defined as no emesis or use of rescue medication) in the delayed phase (>24- 120 h after initiation of chemo- therapy) in cycle 1 Secondary endpoints: complete responses in the acute (0- 24 h after initiation of	CR: delayed (25- 120h): 71% vs. 62% OR: 1.6 (95% CI 1.3-2.0) P<0.0001 CR: acute (0-24h): 83% vs. 80% OR: 1.2 (95% CI 0.9-1.6) P=0.1425 No emesis: overall (0-120h): 79% vs. 65% OR: 2.0 (95% CI 1.5-2.5) P<0.0001 No emesis: acute (0-24h): 88% vs. 85% OR: 1.3 (95% CI 1.0-1.8) P=0.0853 No emesis: delayed (25-120h): 79% vs. 65% OR: 2.0 (95% CI 1.5-2.5) P<0.0001	CR: overall (0-120h): 69% vs. 58% OR: 1.6 (95% CI 1.3-2.0) P<0.0001 CR: acute (0-24h): 83% vs. 80% OR: 1.2 (95% CI 0.9-1.6) P=0.1425 No emesis: overall (0-120h): 79% vs. 65% OR: 2.0 (95% CI 1.5-2.5) P<0.0001 No emesis: acute (0-24h): 88% vs. 85% OR: 1.3 (95% CI 1.0-1.8) P=0.0853 No emesis: delayed (25-120h): 79% vs. 65% OR: 2.0 (95% CI 1.5-2.5) P<0.0001	TESARO, Inc.	1a/1 ⁺

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					chemotherapy) and overall (0-120 h) phases. no emesis in the acute, delayed, and overall phases, no clinically significant nausea (maximum nausea on a visual analogue scale <25 mm) in the overall phase, and time-to-first emesis or use of rescue medication		No significant nausea: overall (0-120h); 71% vs. 7% OR:1.2 (95% CI 1.0-1.5) P=0.1182 No significant nausea: acute (0-24h); 82% vs. 85% OR:0.8 (95% CI 0.6-1.1) P=0.1927 No significant nausea: delayed (25-120h); 73% vs. 69% OR:1.2 (95% CI 0.9-1.5) P=0.1944 No nausea: overall (0-120h); 45% vs. 42% OR:1.1 (95% CI 0.9-1.4) P=0.2193 No nausea: acute (0-24h); 65% vs. 66% OR:1.0 (95% CI 0.8-1.2) P=0.6932 No nausea: delayed (25-120h); 48% vs. 45%		

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							OR:1.2 (95% CI 0.9-1.2) P=0.2013 <u>CP:</u> <u>overall (0-120h):</u> 62% vs. 53% OR:1.4 (95% CI 1.2-1.8) P=0.0012 <u>CP:</u> <u>acute (0-24h):</u> 77% vs. 76% OR:1.0 (95% CI 0.8-1.4) P=0.7259 <u>CP:</u> <u>delayed (25-120h)</u> 64% vs. 57% OR:1.4 (95% CI 1.1-1.7) P=0.0064 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Rolapitant in combination with a 5-HT3 receptor antagonist and dexamethasone is well tolerated and shows superiority over active control for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting during the 5-day (0-120 h) at-risk period after administration of moderately emetogenic		

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							chemotherapy or regimens containing an anthracycline and cyclophosphamide.		
Stiff ⁴⁹ 2013 Biol Blood Marrow Transplan- t	single-center, comparative, prospective randomized, double-blind, phase III trial two arms N=181 randomized) USA September 2004 and July 2008	malignant disease ≥18 years m/f 1 of 5 myelo- ablative high-dose cyclophos- phamide preparative regimens	N=90 Aprepitant group Day 1: APR (125 mg PO) daily Days 2-3: APR (80 mg PO) daily during preparative regimen + 3 days Dexa (7.5 mg IV) daily during preparative regimen + 1 day Onda (8 mg PO q8h) daily during preparative regimen + 1 day	N=89 Placebo group Day 1: Placebo po daily during the preparative regimen + 3 days Dexa (10 mg i.v.) daily during the preparative regimen + 3 days Dexa (10 mg i.v.) daily during the preparative regimen + 1 day Onda (8 mg PO q8h) daily during preparative regimen + 1 day	Primary endpoint: rate of CR (defined as no emesis with only grade 1-2 nausea: patients able to eat; reasonable intake Secondary endpoint: number of emetic episodes, nausea severity assessed using a 100- mm visual analog scale (VAS), the need for	<u>Efficacy and Survival:</u> <u>CR % composite</u> <u>(all days):</u> 81.9% aprepitant group vs. placebo group <u>PFS</u> <u>(months):</u> 28.33 % vs. 28.57%, P=0.727 <u>OS (months):</u> 44.4% vs. not reached P=0.5446	<u>Efficacy and Survival</u> <u>Acute CR % (day 1):</u> 96.7% vs. 87.6%, P=0.028 <u>No emesis all days %:</u> 73.3% vs 22.5%, P<0.001 <u>Average nausea score (VAS)</u> (mm): 16.5 vs. 16.9, P=0.982 <u>MR % composite:</u> 16.0% vs. 21.6%, P=0.011 <u>mR % composite:</u> 2.0% vs. 10.3%, P<0.001 <u>F % composite:</u> 0.1% vs. 2.2%, P=0.001 <u>Time to first emesis (mean):</u> 5.8 vs. 4.5 P=0.028 <u>Number of PRN doses used:</u> 594 vs. 852	research grant from Merck and Co, West Point, Pennsylv ania	1b/1+ 264 were registered, 181 randomize d N=2 no interventio n

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					rescue antiemetics, and transplantati- on outcome, including regimen- related toxicity		P=0.033 <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> aprepitant in combination with dexa and onda significantly decreased emesis and significant nausea, whereas not increasing RRT (regimen-related toxicity) or affecting short-term survival but had no significant impact on the use of PRN (patients with no emesis, less than grade 3 nausea, and no rescue medications) antiemetics, or overall VAS nausea scores.		

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Takahashi ⁵⁰ 2010 Official Journal of Japanese Cancer Association	Multicenter (127 institutions), phase II, placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized, parallel comparative study three arm N= 453 Japan October 2009	cancer ≥ 20 years m/f cisplatin (>70 mg/m2)	N=143 1) Day 1: grani (40 µg/kg i.v.), dexta (8 mg i.v.), APR (40 mg PO) Days 2-3: dexta (6 mg i.v.), APR (25 mg PO) Days 4-5: APR (25 mg PO) N=146 2) Day 1: grani (40 µg/kg i.v.), dexta (6 mg i.v.), APR (125 mg PO) Days 2-3: dexta (4 mg i.v.), APR (80 mg PO) Days 4-5:	N=149 Standard therapy	Primary endpoint: percentage of patients with CR (no emesis and no rescue therapy) over the entire treatment course, and the results for each treatment Secondary endpoint: no emesis; no rescue therapy; complete protection (no emesis, no rescue	<u>CR: Overall (days-5):</u> 66,4% group 1 vs. 70,5% group 2 vs. 50,3% control group <u>CR: delayed (24-120h):</u> 69,9% group1 vs. 72,6% group2 vs. 51,7% control group <u>No emesis: overall (0-120h):</u> 74.1% vs. 76.7% vs. 51.0% <u>No emesis: acute (0-24h):</u> 90.2% vs. 89.7% vs. 83.3% <u>No emesis: delayed (24-120h):</u> 77.6% vs. 78.8% vs. 53.0% <u>Total control: overall (0-120h):</u> 28.0% vs. 33.6% vs.	Ono Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd and Merck & Co.	1a/1++	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Interventio- n Fallzahl n, Beschreibu- ng der präventiv- en Maßnahm- e in der Kontroll- gruppe	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreib- ung der präventiv- en Maßnahm- e in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression-free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzieru- ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			APR (80 mg PO) N=149 3) standard therapy Day1: Grani (40 µg/kg i.v.), dexa (12 mg i.v.), placebo Days 2-3: dexa (8mg i.v.), placebo Days 4-5: placebo		therapy and no significant nausea [nausea score: 0 and 1]); total control (no emesis, no rescue therapy and no nausea [nausea score: 0]); (no significan nausea (nausea score: 0 and 1); and no nausea (nausea score: 0).		24.2% <u>Total control:</u> acute (0-24h): 63.6% vs. 66.4% vs. 64.7% <u>Total control:</u> delayed (24-120h): 30.1% vs. 34.2% vs. 26.2% <u>Complete</u> <u>protection:</u> overall (0-120h): 53.1% vs. 61.6% vs. 43.0% <u>Complete</u> <u>protection:</u> acute (0-24h): 80.4% vs. 83.6% vs. 82.0% <u>Complete</u> <u>protection:</u> delayed (24-120h): 55.2% vs. 65.1% vs. 44.3% <u>No rescue therapy:</u> overall (0-120h): 80.4% vs. 80.8% vs.		

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							79.2% <u>No rescue therapy:</u> acute(0-24h): 98.6% vs. 95.2% vs. 96.0% <u>No rescue therapy:</u> delayed (24-120h): 81.1% vs. 82.2% vs. 79.9% <u>No significant</u> <u>nausea:</u> <u>overall (0-120h):</u> 60.8% vs. 69.2% vs. 55.7% <u>No significant</u> <u>nausea:</u> acute (0-24h): 84.6% vs. 90.4% vs. 88.0% <u>No significant</u> <u>nausea:</u> delayed (24-120h): 60.8% vs. 72.6% vs. 56.4% <u>No nausea:</u> <u>overall (0-120h):</u> 28.0% vs. 34.2%		

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							vs. 24.2% <u>No nausea:</u> acute (0-24h): 63.6% vs. 67.1% vs 66.0% <u>No nausea:</u> delayed (24-120h): 30.1% vs. 34.9% vs. 26.2% <u>Conclusion of the</u> <u>authors</u> aprepitant used in combination with standard antiemetic therapy was well tolerated and very effective in preventing CINV associated with highly emetogenic antitumor agents in Japanese cancer patients.		

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Tanioka ³¹ 2013 British Journal of Cancer	multicenter, randomised, placebo- controlled, double-blind, phase II study two arm N=91 Japan Jan 2011 to Sept 2012	confirmed malignancies (ovarian/peri toneal cancer (55%) and uterine endometrial cancer (38%). <70 yrs (20- 69 yrs) 43% (60-69 yrs) f MEC regimen	N=45 <u>Day1:</u> gran (1mg IV), dexa (12mg IV), APR (125 MG PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (8mg IV)	N=46 <u>Day1:</u> gran (1mg IV), dexa (20mg IV); <u>Days 2-3:</u> dexa (8mg IV)	Primary endpoint: CR: Overall (0-120h): 62.2% (28 out of 45) vs. 52.1% (24 out of 46); P=0.33 Secondary endpoint: no emesis; (ii) no rescue therapy; (iii) no significant nausea (nausea score: none and mild); (iv) no nausea (nausea score: 0); and (v) total	CR: acute (0-24h): 97.8% (44 out of 45) vs. 95.7% (44 out of 46) CR: delayed (25-120h): 62.2% (28 out of 45); vs. 52.1% (24 out of 46); P=0.33 no vomiting: overall: 38 (83%) vs. 36 (78%), P= 0.45 Difference 6% (90% CI - 7%-20%) no significant nausea: overall: 38 (83%) vs. 35 (76%), P= 0.32, Difference 8% (90% CI - 5%-22%) no rescue therapy: overall: 30 (67%) vs. 24 (52%), P=0.16	No declaration	1b/1+ Small sample size	

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					control (no emesis, no rescue therapy, and no nausea (nausea score: 0)).		Difference: 14% (90% CI-2%-31%) <u>no nausea:</u> <u>overall:</u> 24 (53%) vs. 18 (39%), P=0,17 Difference: 14% (90% CI -3%-31%) <u>Total control:</u> <u>overall:</u> 21 (47%) vs. 17 (37%), P=0,35 Difference: 10% (90% CI-7%-27%) conclusion of the author: more effective than placebo in patients undergoing MEC; delayed phase management remain a significant problem		
Tian ⁵² 2011 Medical Oncology	multicenter, randomized, double-blind, crossover, non- inferiority, stratified, active-	malignant disease lung cancer (45.14%), breast cancer	N=128 (66) Palo group (0.25 mg i.v. bolus) Changed to	N=138 (56) Gran group (3 mg i.v. bolus)	Primary endpoint: proportion of patients with CR 0- 24 h post-	CR: Overall (0- 120h): 53.13% PAL vs 50% GRA CR:	Major protection from vomiting: acute (0-24h): 83.59% vs 81.16% Delayed (25-120h): 78.91% vs. 78.26%	Jiuyuan Gene Co., Limited (Hangzhou , China)	1b/1 ⁺

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	comparator trial two arms N=144 China	(21.53%), colorectal cancer (11.81%), gastric cancer (11.81%) ≥18 years old and <70 years old Cisplatin (60–80 mg/m ²) moderately emetogenic chemo- therapy	Gran in the next cycle	Changed to palo in the next cycle	chemothera- py administra- tion. proportions of patients with CR 24- 120 and 0- 120 h following CTX were compared Secondary endpoint: major protection from vomiting & from nausea (mild nausea), CP from both vomiting and moderate to severe nausea (i.e.,	acute (0-24h): 71.09% PAL vs. 65.22% GRA CR: delayed (25- 120h): 60.16% PAL vs 55.8% GRA	Overall (0-120h): 71.09% vs. 71.01% <u>Major protection from nausea:</u> acute (0-24h): 82.03% vs 73.19% <u>Delayed (25-120h):</u> 66.41% vs 65.94% <u>Overall (0-120h):</u> 64.84% vs. 61.59% <u>Complete control:</u> acute (0-24h): 66.41% vs 62.32% <u>Delayed (25-120h):</u> 53.91% vs. 52.17% <u>Overall (0-120h):</u> 46.88% vs 47.10% <u>Total control:</u> acute (0-24h): 42.19% vs 40.58% <u>Delayed (25-120h):</u> 26.56% vs 23.91 <u>Overall (0-120h):</u> 21.09% vs. 21.74% <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> Both palo and grani		

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					CC), CP from both vomiting and nausea (i.e., total control), and the time to the first emetic episode		were well tolerated. Palo was effective in preventing acute and delayed chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in a Chinese population. 0.25 mg pano was not inferior to 3 mg gran for preventing vomiting following highly or moderately emetogenic chemotherapy.		
Wang ⁵³ , 2014 Scientific reports	Meta-analysis of olanzapine for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, search of Medline (Ovid), PubMed, CNKI, Wanfang and Weipu from 1990 - October 2013, all randomised, blinded,	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f HEC or MEC	<u>Study 1:</u> Mizukami N et al., 2013: N=44 Olanzapine (OLN-) (5mg) days:0-4 and respective standard regimen <u>Study 2:</u> Navari RM et al., 2011 N=241	<u>Studies 1/2:</u> Standard regimen: 5HT ₃ -RA, dexa,NK1-RA <u>Studies 3/4:</u> Standard regimen: 5HT ₃ -RA, dexa <u>Study 5:</u>	Comparative results for: vomiting control and nausea control in acute (<24 h post-chemotherapy) delayed (24-120 h post chemotherapy) and	<u>Vomiting control:</u> acute (0- <24h): OR:1.95 (95% CI 1.17-3.23) P=0.01 (excluding study 6) <u>Vomiting control:</u> delayed (24- 120h): OR: 2.65 (95%	<u>Conclusion of the author:</u> We found that for both general populations and Chinese populations, antiemetic regimens including olanzapine are more effective at reducing CINV than regimens that do not include olanzapine, especially in the delayed phase of CINV.	No declaration	1a/1 ⁺

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	controlled trials of olanzapine for the prevention of CINV were included in this study 6 studies: total N=726 Patients from China, USA, Japan		OLN (10 mg) days 1-4 and respective standard regimen <u>Study 3:</u> Tan L et al., 2009 N=229 OLN (10 mg) days 1-5 and respective standard regimen <u>Study 4:</u> WK Mao et al., 2011 N=96 OLN (10 mg/d) number of days not given and respective standard regimen <u>Study 5:</u> XWang et al.,	standard regimen: <u>5HT₃-RA Study 6:</u> Standard regimen: 5HT ₃ -RA, dexamethasone, diphenhydramine	overall (0-120 h post chemotherapy) phases	CI 1.36-5.15) P=0.004 (excluding study 6) <u>Vomiting control:</u> overall.....(0-120h): OR: 4.07 (95% CI 1.59-10.43) (excluding study 5) P=0.003 <u>Nausea control:</u> acute: OR: 1.34 (95% CI 0.77-2.34) P=0.30 (excluding studies 1, 4, 6) <u>Nausea control:</u> delayed: OR; 2.79 (95% CI 1.76-			

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			2012 N=120 OLN (10 mg) days 1-8 and respective standard regimen <u>Study 6:</u> YL Lv et al., 2013 N=60 OLN (5 mg) day 1 and respective standard regimen			4.43) P=0.0001 (excluding studies 1,4,6) <u>Nausea</u> <u>control:</u> <u>overall:</u> OR: 3.40 (95% CI 2.31- 5.00) P=0.00001 (excluding studies 1,4,5,6)			
Warr ⁵⁴ , 2005 Journal of Clinical Oncology	prospective, double-blind, double-dummy, parallel-group study Two arms N=857 95 centers in the United States, Germany, Austria, Canada, Hong	Breast cancer ≥18 yrs. f/ 2 male patients Cyclophos- phamide ± doxorubicin or epirubicin	N=433 Day 1: APR (125 mg PO), onda (16 mg PO), dexa (12 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO)	N=424 Day 1: onda (16 mg PO), dexa (20 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> onda (16 mg PO)	Primary endpoint: proportion of patients with complete response, defined as no vomiting and no use of rescue	CR: overall(0- 120h); 50.8% vs. 42.5%; P < .015	<u>Minimal or no impact of</u> <u>CINV on daily life:</u> 63.5% v 55.6%; P<0.019 <u>Conclusion of the</u> <u>author:</u> The aprepitant regimen was more effective than the control regimen for prevention of CINV in patients receiving both	Merck & Co Inc.	1a/1 ⁺

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	Kong, Hungary, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy, Australia, and Greece				therapy, during 120 hours after initiation of chemo- therapy in cycle 1 Secondary endpoint: proportion of patients with minimal or no impact on daily life according to the FLIE questionnair e during the first cycle of chemo- therapy.		an anthracycline and cyclophosphamide.		
Wenzell ⁵⁵ 2013 Supportiv e Care Cancer	single-center, prospective, open- label, randomized, pilot study two arms	Breast cancer 18 - 89 yrs f HEC: doxorubicin/	N=20 ondansetron (24 mg PO) (OAD) on day f 1 Plus Day 1:	N=20 palo (0.25 mg IV) (PAD) on day 1 Plus Day 1:	Primary endpoint: CR Overall (0- 120h): 40 % in the onda group Secondary endpoint: acute (0- 24 h): 63.9 % vs.	CR: acute (0-24h): 55 % in the onda group vs. 75 % in the palo group CR:	There has been no funding provided to this research	1b/1 Small sample size	

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	N=40 USA January 2011 to July 2011	cyclophosph amide	APR (125 mg PO), dexta (12 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO), dexta (8mg PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dexta (8mg PO)	APR (125 mg PO), dexta (12 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO), dexta (8mg PO) <u>Day 4:</u> dexta (8mg PO)	h) and delayed (24- 120 h) CR, grade of nausea and vomiting, and use of rescue medication for each treatment group as well as sub- groups of the population	65 % in the palo group (95 % CI, 40.8- 84.6 %)	<u>delayed (0-120h):</u> 45 % in the onda group vs. 65 % in palo group <u>Rescue antiemetic use:</u> <u>acute:</u> 40% (95% CI: 19.1%- 63.9%) vs 25% (95% CI: 8.9%-49.1%) <u>Rescue antiemetic use:</u> <u>delayed:</u> 50% (95% CI: 27.2%- 72.8%) vs. 35% (95% CI: 15.4%-59.2%) <u>vomiting and/or</u> <u>retching:</u> 15% (95% CI: 3.2%- 37.9%) vs. 5% (95% CI: 0.1%-24.9%) <u>Nausea, all grades,</u> <u>acute:</u> 35% vs. 40% <u>Nausea, all grades,</u> <u>delayed:</u> 55% vs 60% <u>Nausea Grade 3:</u> <u>acute:</u> 0% vs 5%	study	

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							Nausea Grade 3: <u>delayed:</u> 0% vs. 10% <u>Conclusion of the authors:</u> a statistically significant difference was not shown, data may demonstrate consistent numerically higher rates of CR and lower rates of vomiting and retching in the palon-containing group. These data may be used to design a larger, adequately powered, prospective study comparing regimens.		
Weinstein ⁵⁶ , 2016 Annals of Oncology	A international, phase III, randomized, double-blind, active- comparator, parallel-group,	Cancer ≥18 yrs. m/f Non-AC MEC regimens	N=502 Day 1: ondal (16 mg PO), dexa (12 mg PO), FAPR (125 mg IV)	N=498 Day 1: ondal (16 mg PO), dexa (20 mg PO), Placebo	Primary end points: the proportion of subjects achieving a complete	CR: <u>delayed</u> (25- 120h): 78.9% vs 68.5%; P= 0.001	CR: <u>acute</u> (0-24h): 93.2% vs. 91.0%; P = 0.184 <u>CR:</u> <u>overall</u> (0-120h): 77.1% vs. 66.9%;	Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA	1a/1 ⁺

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	multicenter, superiority trial N=1000 Two arms 125 centers in 30 countries 30 October 2012 to 03 November 2014		Days 2-3: Placebo for ondansetron (8 mg PO)	Days 2-3: ondansetron (8 mg PO)	response (CR; no vomiting and no use of rescue medication) in the delayed phase (25- 120 h after MEC initiation) and safety Secondary endpoints: CR in the overall and acute phases (0-120 and 0-24 h after MEC initiation, respectively) and no vomiting in the overall phase.		P= 0.001 <u>No emesis:</u> overall: 82.7% vs. 72.9%; P=0.001 <u>No significant nausea:</u> overall: 83.2% vs. 77.9%; P=0.030 <u>Conclusion of the</u> <u>authors:</u> Single-dose fosaprepitant added to a 5-HT3 RA and dexamethasone was well tolerated and demonstrated superior control of CINV (primary end point achieved) associated with non-AC MEC. This is the first study to evaluate NK1 RA therapy as an i.v. formulation in a well- defined non-AC MEC population.		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreib ung der präventive n Maßnahm e in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression- free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Nausea and the Functional Living Index- Emesis were assessed as exploratory end points.				
Yahata ³⁷ , 2015 International Journal of Oncology	A multicenter, placebo- controlled, double-blind, randomized, phase III study Two arms N=297 Japan April 2011 to November 2013	Ovarian, endometrial or cervical cancer 24-79 yrs. Mean age =59 yrs f paclitaxel (175- 180mg/m ²) and carboplatin (AUC=5-6) for the first time, MEC	N=151 Aprepitant group: APR with a 5- HT ₃ -RA (except palo) and dexa before chemo- therapy.	N=146 Placebo group: placebo with a 5- HT ₃ -RA (except palo) and dexa before chemo- therapy.	Primary endpoint: proportions of patients with high sensitivity reaction (HSR) Secondary endpoint: proportions of patients with no vomiting, no significant nausea and complete response for five days	<u>HSR:</u> <u>CR:</u> <u>Acute (0-24h):</u> <u>Delayed (24-120h):</u> <u>No significant nausea:</u> <u>Overall:</u> <u>Acute:</u> <u>Delayed:</u>	<u>Overall:</u> 9.2% vs. 7.5%, P=0.339 <u>Overall (0-120h):</u> 61.6% vs 47.3%, P=0.0073 <u>94% vs. 90.4%,</u> P=N.S. <u>63.6% vs 49.3%,</u> P =0.0072 <u>85.4% vs 74.7%,</u> P =0.014 <u>98% vs. 98.7%, P=N.S.</u> <u>85.4% vs.76%,</u> P=0.0274	No declaration	1b/1+ 324 patients were randomized

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreib ung der präventive n Maßnahm e in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression- free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					after chemothera py		<u>No nausea:</u> Overall: 39.7% vs 33.6%, P=N.S. <u>Acute:</u> 89.4% vs 89.7%, P=N.S. <u>Delayed:</u> 40.4% vs 33.6% P=N.S. <u>No vomiting:</u> Overall: 78.2% vs 54.8%, P<0.0001 <u>Acute:</u> 96% vs 91.1%, P=0.0495 <u>Delayed:</u> 80,1% vs. 56.9%, P<0.0001 <u>Conclusions of the authors:</u> combination of aprepitant, a 5-HT3 antagonist, and dexa demonstrated no efficacy in reducing		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreib ung der präventive n Maßnahm e in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression- free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
							HSR but showed efficacy for CINV prevention with MEC in patients with gynecologic cancer receiving a TC regimen.		
Yeo ⁵⁸ , 2009 Breast Cancer Research and Treat- ment	single center, randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled study two arms N=124 China single center	Breast cancer ≥18 yrs. AC chemo- therapy	N=62 <u>Day 1:</u> APR (125 mg PO), onda (16 mg PO), dexa (12 mg PO) <u>Days 2-3:</u> APR (80 mg PO)	N=62 <u>Day 1:</u> onda (16 mg PO), dexa (20 mg PO), placebo <u>Days 2-3:</u> onda (16 mg PO), placebo	Primary endpoint: Complete response from 0 to 120 h following initiation of the first cycle of moderately emetogenic AC chemo- therapy Secondary endpoint: Comparison of the patient- reported quality of	CR: overall phase: 46.8% vs. 41.9% P=0.58	<u>Quality of life:</u> mean score: 11.24 SD:15.66 vs. mean score:23.12, SD: 30.49 P=0.45 <u>Conclusion of the author:</u> The aprepitant regimen appears to reduce the requirement of rescue medication when compared with the control regimen for prevention of CINV in patients receiving both an anthracycline and cyclophosphamide, and is associated with a better quality of life during adjuvant AC- chemotherapy.	Merck Sharpe& Dohme (Asia) Ltd	1b/1+ Small sample size

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreib ung der präventive n Maßnahm e in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression- free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					life in these two groups of patients, using the FLIE question- naire.				
Zang ⁵⁹ 2011 Supportiv e Care Cancer	randomized, single-blind, placebo- controlled, crossover two arms N=100 China 2007 to 2009	solid malignan- cies alimentary tract cancer (67%) (esophageal cancer(13% gastric cancer (10%)& colorectal cancer (44%), lung cancer (33%) ≥18 years old (mean age 51.62 yrs) m/f cisplatin	N=56 megestrol acetate(MA) (320 mg PO) the day before chemotherapy and days 1-4 after chemotherapy combined with grani (3 mg IV) and metocloprami de (20 mg IM) or only grani (3 mg IV) combined with metocloprami de (20 mg IM) in a crossover	N=44 Placebo the day before chemother apy and days 1-4 after chemotherapy combined with grani 3 mg IV and metoclo 20 mg IM or only grani 3 mg IV combined with	Primary endpoint: complete protection against CINV overall (0- 120h): moderate-to- severe nausea and no vomiting on days 1-5) from both vomiting and moderate-to- severe nausea Secondary endpoint: CP from acute and	<u>complete</u> <u>protection</u> <u>against</u> CINV <u>overall</u> : 45% MA vs 17% placebo <u>Complete</u> <u>protection</u> <u>overall</u> : 55% MA vs 83% placebo P=0.000	<u>CP</u> against CINV acute (0-24h): 85% MA vs. 72% placebo <u>No CP</u> against CINV acute: 15% vs. 28% <u>CP</u> against CINV delayed: 49% vs. 18% <u>No CP</u> against CINV delayed: 51% vs. 82% <u>Nausea</u> : <u>Overall</u> : 41% vs. 71%, P=0.000 <u>Acute</u> : 4% vs. 12%, P=0.039	No declaration	1b/1 N=3 lost in follow-up

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention Fallzahl n, Beschreibung der präventiven Maßnahme	Kontrolle Fallzahl n, Beschreib ung der präventive n Maßnahm e in der Kontroll- gruppe	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint (ggf. auch AEs, Overall survival, Progression- free survival) Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		≥60 mg/m ² and MEC regimens	manner during two consecutive cycles	metoclopra mide 20 mg IM in a crossover manner during two consecutiv e cycles	delayed vomiting and CP from acute (no moderate-to- severe nausea and no vomiting during the first 24 hours) and delayed (no moderate-to- severe nausea and no vomiting on days 2-5) moderate-to- severe nausea		<u>Delayed:</u> 39% vs 72%, P=0.000 <u>Vomiting:</u> Overall: 51% vs 74%, P=0.000 <u>Acute:</u> 14% vs. 29%, P=0.003 <u>Delayed:</u> 45% vs. 75%, P=0.000 most common AE of the MA regimen were increased appetite (16.0%), constipation (14.0%), diarrhea (7.0%), abdominal pain (5.0%) and hot flash (3.0%) <u>Conclusion of the</u> <u>authors:</u> Megestrol acetate was shown to be an effective antiemetic agent.		

2.3. Tumortherapie induzierte Diarrhoe

2.3.1. Prävention

2.3.1.1. AGI004

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Coyle 2013 British Journal of Cancer	Multicenter, double-blind, randomized, prospective, placebo- controlled phase II study Two arms N= 64 UK, Romania	Colorectal, Breast and upper gastrointesti nal cancers 58.9 (35-75) vs. 63.4 (45- 88) yrs. m/f 5-FU, Capecitabine , Irinotecan, Oxaliplatin, Epirubicin, Cisplatin	N= 32 Transder mal Mecamyla mine (AGI004) 4 mg for the 1. treatment cycle per 24h prior to initiation of CTX, patch applied daily for the duration of the CTX- treat-	N= 32 Identical looking patch to the active agent	Primary Endpoints: Physician assessed severity of diarrhea (NCI-CTC) Patient assessed informatio n daily diaries of bowel movement s / consistenc y Secondary Endpoints: Use of rescue- medication	Acute Phase (4 mg) Responder (19/32 [59 %] vs. 14/32 [44 %]; OR: 1.94; 90 % CI: 0.82- 4.57; p=0.20) Acute Phase (8 mg) Responder (24/32 [75 %] vs. 17/32 [53 %]; OR: 2.05; 90 % CI: 0.84- 5.02; p= 0.19) Complete treatment (4 mg) Responder (20/32 [63 %])	Treatment well tolerated, no drug- related AEs No significant differences in associated symptoms as nausea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain, cramps Follow-up by physicians for each cycle of CTX (NCI grade) and patients (daily diary cards)	No declaration	1b /1+ Small sample size „AGI004 demonstrated effectiveness in reducing chemotherapy- associated diarrhoea, with results suggesting response across multiple measurements of diarrhoea.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
			treatment cycle 8 mg for the 2. treatment cycle		(loperamide or codeine phosphate tablets)	vs. 17/32 [53 %]; OR: 1.00; 90 % CI: 0.42- 2.38; p= 1.00) Complete treatment (8 mg) Responder (22/32 [69 %]) vs. 19/32 [59 %]; OR: 2.80; 90 % CI: 0.73- 4.43; p= 0.28) Patient assessed overall treatment effect (number of bowel movements): OR=6.4 (90 % CI: 1.7-24.6; p= 0.05) Responder (4 mg) (30/32 [94 %] vs. 26/32 [81 %];				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						OR: 3.40; 90 % CI: 0.69-25.11; p= 0.26) Responder (8 mg) (32/32 [100 %] vs. 26/32 [81 %]; OR: 9.51; 90 % CI: 1.72-?; p= 0.19) Loperamide usage (4 mg) (11/32 [34.4 %] vs. 15/32 [46.9 %]) Loperamide usage (8 mg) (8/32 [25 %] vs. 10/32 [31.3 %])					

2.3.1.2. Budesonid

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Karthaus 2005 Oncology	Multicenter, prospective, double-blind, randomized, placebo- controlled study two arms, N=56, Germany	Advanced colorectal cancer, 62.2±11.1 yrs. vs. 63.5±9.0 yrs. m/f CPT-11 (125 mg/m ² once weekly)	N=27 3 mg Budesoni de, administe red for 8 weeks during each day of the 2 cycles CPT-11 treatment (3x1 capsule morning, midday, evening: 1 h before meal swallowe d with fluid)	N=29 3 mg Placebo, adminis tered for 8 weeks during each day of the 2 cycles CPT-11 treatme nt (3x1 capsule morning, midday, evening: 1 h before meal swallowe d with fluid)	Primary Endpoints: Responder (number of stools ≤ 4 during treatment period) Nonrespon der Total number of diarrhea episodes Mean duration of diarrhea episodes Total duration of diarrhea episodes %	Responder (14/27 [58.3 %] vs. 10/29 [38.5 %]) Nonresponder (10/27 [41.7 %] vs. 16/29 [61.5 %]) Not assessed (3/27 vs. 3/29) (p=0.2571) No. of diarrhea episodes Mean duration of diarrhea episodes, days Total duration of diarrhea episodes, days Secondary	Death (5/27 (18 %) vs. 3/29 (10 %)) Study-Drug-Related AEs (7/27 [25.9 %] vs. 4/29 [13.8 %]), most frequently affected gastrointestinal tract (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) Most AE not related to study medication Follow-up with patient diary during intake of study medication	Generous grant from Dr. Falk Pharma GmbH, Freiburg, Germany	2b / 1- Small sample size “...trial failed to show that budesonide has a significant benefit in preventing CPT-11 induced diarrhea. While a trend exists, further trials are warranted.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Endpoints: Drug safety	Total duration of diarrhea episodes, % of treatment period (3.8 ± 6.7 vs. 11.4 ± 18.0)			

2.3.1.3. Calcium aluminosilicate clay (CASAD)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Kee 2014 Supportive Care Cancer	Phase II, multicenter, randomized, placebo- controlled trial Two arms N= 94 (100) USA 05/2009-05/2012	Metastatic colorectal Cancer 57 (20-83) yrs. m/f Irinotecan- based CTX	N= 49 (50) Two tablets CASAD, four doses per day (each 500 mg active compoun d) Treatmen t continu ed for six weeks	N=45 (50) Two tablets Placebo, four doses per day, Secondary Endpoint: Safety analysis	Primary Endpoints: Incidence and Severity of Diarrhea Grade 3+4 Diarrhea (8/49 [16 %] vs. 5/45 [11 %])	Any diarrhea (32/49 [65 %] vs. 34/45 [74 %]) Drop-out higher in the placebo-arm (14 % vs. 38 %)	No apparent difference between the two groups in proportion of patients experiencing gastrointestinal and non- gastrointestinal toxicities.	Supported by NCI Grant, Study drug, placebo, additional funding by Dr. Fisch on, of MD Anderson Community Clinical Oncology Program from Salient Pharmaceut icals, No financial relationship with organizatio n that sponsored research	1b/1+ “Compared to placebo, CASAD was safe but ineffective in preventing diarrhea in metastatic CRC patients treated with irinotecan-containing chemotherapy regimens.”

2.3.1.4. Cyclosporin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Middleton 2013 European Journal of Cancer	Multicenter (60 centers), randomized, controlled clinical trial, Two arms N= 672 United Kingdom 12/2006-06/2008	Colorectal cancer 64 (57-70) yrs. m/f Irinotecan	N= 328 Irinoteca n 140 mg/m ² i.v. + 3x 3mg/kg Cyclospor in orally for 3 days each cycle, starting on the morning of the day before irinotecac n, treatment was given for initial 12 weeks	N= 331 Irinotec an 350 mg/m ² i.v. treatme nt was given for initial 12 weeks	Primary endpoint: Proportion of patients alive and progressio n-free at 12 weeks Secondary Endpoint: Incidence of grade ≥3 diarrhea (CTCAE) within 12 weeks of randomisat ion	Overall survival: Hazard ratio HR 1.07 (95 % CI 0.90-1.28), median OS: 9.1 vs. 9.5 months Progression Free Survival: HR 1.06 (95 % CI 0.91-1.25) median: 2.9 vs. 3.7 months Anti-diarrheal drugs during the first 12 weeks after randomizatio n (54.7 % vs. 70.7 %; p<0.0001) Diarrhea Grade 2 (54/328 [16,9 %] vs. 84/331 [26.2 %])	Grade ≥3 vomiting (35/331 (10.9 %) vs.16/328 (5.0 %) Grade ≥3 neutropenia 77/331 (24.1 %) vs. 44/328 (13.7 %) Rate of any grade ≥3 non- haematological toxicity (146/331) (45.6 %) vs 116/328 (36.1 %) Follow-up over 12 weeks after randomization Use of anti- diarrhoeal drugs 179 (54.7 %) vs. 234 (70.7 %)	Cancer Research UK, Unrestrict ed educational grant Amgen Inc.	1b- / 1+ No blinding “The pharmacokinetic biomodulation of irinotecan using oral cyclosporin does not improve the therapeutic index of irinotecan in advanced colorectal cancer.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Diarrhea ≥ Grade 3 (44/328 [13.8 %] vs. 48/331 [15 %])			

2.3.1.5. Enkephalin BW942C

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Kris 1988 Journal of Clinical Oncology 10/1985-02/1987	Monocenter, double-blind, randomized trial Two arms N=30 USA 10/1985-02/1987	Lung Cancer (NSCLC) ambulatory 55 (42-60) yrs. vs. 55 (24-66) yrs. m/f Cisplatin	N= 15 BW942C (25 mg Capsule) administe red 30 min before Cisplatin therapy and 1 ½ h and 3 ½ h after CTX (three doses)	N= 15 Placebo (25 mg Capsule) adminis tered 30 min before Cisplati n therapy and 1 ½ h and 3 ½ h after CTX (three doses)	Number of loose bowel movemen ts experience d by the patient; Number of emetic episodes	Any loose bowel movemen ts (4/15 [27 %] vs. 14/15 [93 %]) Diarrhea (\geq 3 loose bowel movements) (4/15 [27 %] vs. 10/15 [67 %]) No. of loose bowel movements median [range] (0 [0- 7] vs. 3 [0- 17])	Emetic episodes (47 % vs. 33 %, p=0.2)	No declaration	2b/1- Small sample size „We conclude that oral BW942C is more effective than placebo in controlling diarrhea following cisplatin chemotherapy.“

2.3.1.6. Glutamin, oral

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Bozzetti 1997 Nutrition	Monocenter, double-blind, randomized Study Two arms N= 65 Italy 04/1993-10/1995	Advanced breast Cancer 73.5 (70-88) yrs. vs. 73.5 (70-86) yrs. Female Doxifluridine (600 mg/m ²) + Leucovorin (25 mg)	N= 33 3x10g (30 g) glutamin/ d for 8 consecuti ve days during CTX-free period (day 5- 12) Separate sachets, taken dissolved in 50 ml cold water or other nonalcoh olic fluids after main meals	N= 32 3x10g (30 g) malto- dextrin/ d for 8 consecuti ve days during CTX- free period (day 5- 12) Separat e sachets, taken dissolve d in 50 ml cold water or other nonalco holic fluids after	Incidence and severity of diarrhea (CTC-NCI)	Grade 3-4 Diarrhea (6 % vs. 16 %; p= n.s.) Median duration [range] of diarrhea (2 d [1-12] vs. 3 [1-12])	No treatment related toxicity occurred Grade 1-2 nausea and vomiting, mucositis and gastric pain with similar prevalence in the two groups, no significant difference in hematological toxicity 2 patients of the placebo group refused to continue the treatment, reporting intolerance	No declaration	2b- / 1- No explanation of drop-outs (2/67), missing explanation about monitoring of AEs “...glutamine did not prevent the occurrence of the doxifluridine-induced diarrhea and did not have any impact on tumor response to chemotherapy.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			main meals						
Coghlin Dickson 2000 Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition	Monocentric, prospective, double-blind, randomized study Two Arms N= 58 USA 06/1995- 08/1997	Autologous and allogeneic bone marrow transplant patients 17-59 yrs. m/f Cytoreductiv e CTX	N=29 3x daily 10g Glutamin- powder, mixed in a liquid or soft food (chosen by patient) First day of preparati ve regimen, continue d until discharge but no later than day 28 after transplan t	N= 29 3x daily 10g powder sugar (sucrose in a liquid or soft food (chosen by patient) 1.day of preparat ive regimen continu ed until dischar ge but no later than day 28 after transpla	Stool output measurem ents in ml Diarrhea > 500 ml/ 24 hrs.	Median [range] Diarrhea days (3 d [0-9 d] vs. 2 d [0-14 d]; p= 0.79) Median Stool Volume (3900 ml (0-11.215 ml) vs. 3170 ml (2075- 22.535 ml); p=0.62)	No toxicity outside usual treatment regimen-related toxicities No patients required dose reductions of glutamine No withdrawal from the study	Support by the small grants program of Stanford University Hospitals Nursing Manage ment Departmen t	2b / 1- Not isonitrogenous, sucrose is sweet, inappropriate as a placebo “This study does not support the hypothesis that oral glutamine may offer benefit.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Daniele 2001 Gut	Monocentric, double-blind, parallel randomized control trial Two Arms N= 62 Italy 06/ 1996- 04/1998	Advanced or metastatic colon cancer 35-76 yrs. m/f 5-FU and folinic acid (FU/FA)	N=29 Crystallin e powder of glutamin in 3g sachets 6 sachets per day (18 g) dissolved in water No specific relation with meals Administ ered 15 consecuti ve days, starting five days before the first day of CTX	N=33 Crystalli ne powder of glutamin in maltode strins in 3 g sachets 6 sachets per day (18 g) dissolved in water No specific relation with meals Adminis tered 15 consecuti ve days, starting five days before the first day of CTX	Incidence of different grades of diarrhea (NCI-CTC) Duration of Diarrhea AUC of Diarrhea Loperamide Use	Diarrhea Grade 0 (17/29 [58.6 %] vs. 14/33 [42.4 %]) Grade 1 (5/29 [17.2 %] vs. 10/33 [30.3 %]) Grade 2 (4/29 [13.8 %] vs. 6/33 [18.2 %]) Grade 3 (3/29 [10.3 %] vs. 2/33 [6.1 %]) Grade 4 (0/29 [0 %] vs. 1/33 [3 %]) Mean [SD] duration of diarrhea, days (3.7 [2.5] vs. 4.9 [2.3]; p=0.09) Mean [SD] AUC (4.6 [3.2] vs. 7.8 [6.0]; p=0.14) Mean [SD]	8 patients (6/29 vs. 2/33) excluded from analysis, because they did not perform the post-treatment functional assessment (severe heartburn (1), myocardial infarction (1), severe stomatitis (2), intense nausea (1), emergency surgery, refused treatment after randomization (1), erroneously received CTX lower than planned (1)) Follow-up: during the first cycle of CTX Patient- and medical staff-reported	Partially supported by Ministero della Sanita and Regione Campania	2b- / 1- Sample Size needed for statistical analysis not reached, study was restricted to the first cycle of CTX "Glutamine reduces changes in IA (D-xylose urinary excretion) and IP (cellobiose-mannitol test) induced by FU and may have a protective effect on FU induced diarrhea."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
				days before the first day of CTX		Loperamide- Use, No of cps. (0.9 [1.7] vs. 4.6 [3.6]; p= 0.0006)			
Jebb 1995 Clinical Nutrition	Monocenter, prospective, double-blind, randomized control trial Two arms N= 16 UK	Heematologi cal malignancie s (AML, CML, Hodgkins- Disease, myeloma, non- Hodgkins lymphoma) Autologous bone marrow transplantati on, following 6 days of conditioning treatment with BCNU, Etopside and Melphalan	N= 8 4x4 g (16 g) glutamin e per day, after meals, before bed Individual sachets, to be dissolved in 150ml water immediat ely prior to consumpt ion Supple mentation began on day 1 post-	N= 8 4x4 g (16 g) Polycal, glucose polymer per day, after meals, before bed Individual sachets, to be dissolved in 150ml water immediat ely prior to consumpt ion Supple mentation began on day 1 post-	Number of days of diarrhea >4 loose stools per day)	Mean [SD] days of Diarrhea (3.1 [3.5] vs. 3.3 [3.7]; n.s.) Disease outcome assessment 6 months after discharge: Complete response (6/8 vs. 2/8) Partial response (1/8 vs. 3/8) Relapse (0/8 vs. 1/8) Unevaluable (1/8 vs. 2/8)	Four pairs (8) of patients were excluded from the analysis, as one or both patients consumed less than 50% of the prescribed dose Supplements well tolerated No adverse side effects Follow-up: 6 months after study- discharge Medical-staff reported	No declaration	2b- / 1- Very small sample size No patient characteristics were described (e.g. age, sex) “...no significant difference...of the number of days of diarrhea...”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			transplan t continue d until mucositis dissolved or until discharge from hospital	on began on day 1 post- transpla nt continu ed until mucosit is dissolve d or until dischar ge from hospital					

2.3.1.7. Glutamin, parenteral

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Li 2009 Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics	Monocentric, double-blind, randomized cross-over study Two Arms N= 44 China	Gastric Cancer Colorectal Cancer 56.2 (40-69) yrs. m/f Gastric: FAM (5-FU, doxorubicin, mitomycin) Colorectal: FOLFOX-4 (Oxaliplatin, Folsäure)	N= 22 Intravenous administration of alanyl-glutamine dipeptid Day 1 of CTX, continued for 5 days	N= 22 No placebo was given	Symptoms of Diarrhea via WHO side-effect grading system	Mean [SD] Diarrhea study chemotherapy (1.31 [0.25] vs. 2.82 [0.34]; p< 0.05) Patient-reported	No medication-related adverse events described	Grant from Jiangsu Provinces Outstanding Medical Academic Leader	2b- / 1- Very small sample size No placebo was given “Prophylactic intravenous alanyl-glutamine is effective in preventing intestinal permeability disruption induced by chemotherapy and clinical manifestations of gastrointestinal toxicity.”
Pytlik 2002 Bone Marrow Transplantation	Monocentric, double-blind, randomized, controlled study Two Arms N= 40 Czech Republic	Autologous transplant patients Patients 49±12 vs. 42±14 yrs. m/f conditioning regimen	N= 21 30 g alanyl-isonitrogenous aminoacid peptide containing 20 g glutamine, parenterally dissolve	N= 19 30 g alanyl-glutamine dipeptid (containin g 20 g glutamine), parenterally dissolve	Total days of diarrhea (> 3 loose stools/day)	Mean [SD] days of diarrhea (3.3 [4.0] vs. 4.3 [3.3]; p= 0.03) 24 months Follow-up: Relapse (10/21 vs.	Glutamine group more severe mucositis, more days on opioids, longer hospital stay, more relapses and deaths than placebo-group Median follow-up of 24 months	Grant of Czech Ministry of Public Health	2b /1- Very small sample size “The described mode and dosage of glutamine administration did not produce meaningful benefit in

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			Ily dissolved in 900 ml saline, administered for 8 h daily from day +1 to day +14 after stem cell infusion, or to discharge from hospital	d in 900 ml saline, administered for 8 h daily from day +1 to day +14 after stem cell infusion or to discharge from hospital		3/19) Death (6/21 vs. 1/19)	Medical-staff recorded		our autologous transplant patients..."
Sornsuvit 2008 Journal of International Medical Research	Monocentric, randomized, placebo- controlled pilot Two arms N= 16 Thailand	Acute myeloid leukaemia 49.5±17.6 vs. 35.5±13.4 yrs. m/f heterogenous CTX- regimes	N= 8 30 g/d parenteral glutamine dipeptide Day 1-5 of CTX	N= 8 25 g/d parenteral standard amino acid mixture (equivalent quantity)	Diarrheal episodes (according to NCI- CTCAE)	Mean [SD] duration of diarrhea days (5.0 [3.7] vs. 4.3 [5.7]) Mean [SD] maximum severity grading of diarrhea (1.5 [1.0] vs. 1.1)	No significant differences in adverse events between groups Follow-up: until discharge from hospital	Partly supported by funds from the Faculty of Graduate Studies of Mahidol University and Cerebos	2b- /1- Very small sample size Keine Angaben zur Verblindung gemacht Heterogene Patientengruppe, v.a. CTX „Parenteral Gln may also prevent oral

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			to GI group) Day 1-5 of CTX			[1.4]) No significant difference in the mean duration or severity of diarrhea between the study groups		Awards	mucositis, although further studies involving more patients need to be undertaken to confirm this and the other results."

2.3.1.8. Keratinozyten-Wachstumsfaktoren

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Freytes 2004 Clinical Cancer Research	Multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo- controlled Phase I/II study Three arms N= 42 USA	Autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (auto- HSCT) ≥18 yrs. m/f conditioning regimen	N= 14 + 14 Repifermin i.v. (25 µg/kg or 50 µg/kg) 3 days before auto- HSCT and up to 10 days after auto- HSCT	N= 14 Placebo	Primary objective: safety of repifermin in subjects at risk of developing mucositis to conditioning regimens for auto- HSCT Secondary objective: effects of repifermin on incidence and severity of moderate- to-severe mucositis when given before and after auto- HSCT,	Diarrhea, Number of patients, all toxicity grades (Placebo vs. 25 µg vs. 50 µg) (11/14 [79 %] vs. 13/14 [93 %] vs. 13/14 [93 %]; p= 0.59)	Incidence of adverse events similar in both groups Repifermin well tolerated Non-neutropenic fever more common in the placebo-group than in the repifermin groups Anxiety and weight gain more common in the repifermin- groups than in the placebo-group, not dose-related Follow-up: 28 days after the last dose of placebo Medical-staff recorded	No declaration	2b-/1- Primary objective was Mucositis „Repifermin given before and after auto-HSCT seems to be active in reducing mucositis but a larger trial will be necessary to determine the efficacy of repifermin with this dose schedule.“

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Frequency, severity and duration of diarrhea				
Bradstock 2014 British Journal of Haematolo gy	Multicenter (23 Australian centers), double- blind, placebo- controlled, randomized clinical trial Two arms N= 155 Australia 09/2006-04/2010	AML Patients 46±12 vs. 44±12 yrs. m/f Induction CTX with idarubicin, high-dose cytarabine and etoposide	N= 76 Palifermin n = 60 µg/kg/d i.v. 3 d before-3 d after CTX	N= 78 Placebo 60 µg/kg/d µg/kg/d i.v. 3 d before-3 d after CTX	Primary Endpoint: Rate of grade 3-4 mucositis Secondary Endpoints: Duration of severe oral mucositis, incidence of severe gastrointes tinal toxicities (grades 3-4 vomiting, diarrhea, mucositis)	Diarrhea <u>Grade 0</u> 13/76 vs. 12/78 <u>Grade 1</u> 29/76 vs. 15/78 <u>Grade 2</u> 28/76 vs. 31/78 <u>Grade 3</u> 6/76 vs. 18/78 <u>Grade 4</u> 0/76 vs. 2/78 Diarrhoe- Score (1.36±0.86 vs. 1.78±1.05)	No differences in the incidence of severe nausea and vomiting and hepatic or renal toxicities	Funded in part from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia	1b-/1+ Primary objective was mucositis „Palifermin has activity as a mucosalprotectant in AML patients receiving intensive chemotherapy.”

2.3.1.9. Natriumhydrogencarbonat

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Tamura 2004 Oncology	Mono-center, Cross-over randomized control trial, no blinding Two arms N= 10 Japan 05/1999-04/2000	Colon Cancer/ Rectal Cancer, 61 (50-70) yrs. m/f Irinotecan (120mg/m ²)	N= 5, Sodium bicarbona te (3 g/day), domperid one (30 mg/day), three times after meals, magnesiu m oxide (up to 3.0 g/day) three times daily, 1,5 l water pH >7	N= 5 No placebo was given Group A oral alkalizat ion (OA) during the first course of CTX, Group B OA during second course of CTX	Toxicity Grading according to NCI- CTCAE Tumor Response Survival	Diarrhea Toxicity according to NCI- CTCAE Grade 1 (0/5 vs.2/5) Grade 2 (0/5 vs.0/5) Grade 3 (0/5 vs. 0/5) Grade 4 (0/5 vs. 1/5) Diarrhea Score (0 [0] vs. 0.6 [1.26]) Incidence of diarrhea (0 % vs. 30 %; p=0.0833) Complete Remission (1 patient), Stable disease (8 patients), Progressive disease (1 patient)	No significant differences of leukopenia, neutropenia	No declaration	2b- /1- No blinding, small sample size “... reduced the incidence of diarrhea and gastrointestinal symptoms ... results suggest that oral alkalization can control diarrhea ... without decreasing the blood levels of irinotecan and its active metabolites....”

2.3.1.10. Neomycin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
De Jong 2006 The Oncologist	Multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo- controlled trial Two arms N= 62 Netherlands 12/2001-10/2004	Malignant solid tumors 58 (36-80) yrs. m/f Irinotecan	N= 28 Irinoteca n (350 mg/m ²) + Neomycin (660 mg 3x daily for 3 consecuti ve days, starting 2 days before CTX)	N= 34 Irinotec an (350 mg/m ²) + Placebo (660 mg 3x daily for 3 consecu tive days, starting 2 days before CTX)	Diarrhea toxicity (NCI- CTCAE) Duration of Diarrhea	Diarrhea Grade 0 (4/28 [14.3 %] vs. 2/34 [5.9 %]) Grade 1 (11/28 [39.3 %] vs. 15/34 [44.1 %]) Grade 2 (8/28 [28.6 %] vs. 6/34 [17.6 %]) Grade 3 (5/28 [17.9 %] vs. 11/34 [32.4 %]) Diarrhea Score [SD] 1.5 [0.96] vs. 	Patients receiving neomycin had a 4,5-fold higher risk for grade 2 nausea than those receiving placebo (39.3 % vs. 8.8 %, p< 0.01)	Grant from Aventis Pharma, Pfizer BV	1b / 1+ “Our results do not suggest a major role for neomycin as prophylaxis for irinotecan-induced delayed-type diarrhea.”

2.3.1.11. Octreotide LAR

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Hoff 2014 Journal of Clinical Oncology Brazil 04/2008-04/2010	Multicenter, open- label, randomized phase III trial Two arms N= 139 Brazil 04/2008-04/2010	Colorectal Cancer 57.0 [27.9- 78.9] yrs. vs. 56.3 [22.4- 76.7] yrs. m/f Fluorouracil, Capecitabine, Oxaliplatin, Irinotecan (IFL, FOLFIRI, FOLFOX, IROX, XELIRI, XELOX)	N= 68 Octreotide LAR 30 mg i.m. every 4 weeks, regardless of the duration of CTX First injection at initiation of CTX, treatment for 6 months or until discontinuation of CTX	N= 71 No treatment	Primary endpoint: Proportion of patients developing diarrhea during treatment Secondary endpoints: Frequency and severity of diarrhea, CTX dose-reductions because of diarrhea Number of hospitalizations due to diarrhea, i.v. hydration/ opioids for control of diarrhea	Diarrhea Grade 1: (21/51 [41.2 %] vs. 15/56 [26.8 %]) Grade 2: (13/51 [25.5 %] vs. 29/56 [51.8 %]) Grade 3: (17/51 [33.3 %] vs. 12/56 [21.4 %]) Grade 4: (0/51 [0 %] vs. 0/56 [0 %]) Diarrhea Score 1.92 [0.87] vs. 1.95 [0.70] CTX dose-reduction (32.0 % [95 % CI: 20.8 %-45.8 %] vs. 12.3 % [95 % CI: 6.4 %-22.5 %]; p= 0.019)	No completion of the study (20/68 [29.4 %] vs. 13/71 [18.3 %]) Deaths 21.2 %, Adverse events 18.2 %, Withdrawal of informed consent 15.2 %, Noncompliance 15.2 %, Loss to follow-up 6.1 % Drug-related Grade 1+2 adverse events (7.4 % vs. 23.5 %) No Grade 3 or 4 adverse events due to Octreotide LAR Follow-up: patients evaluated for toxicity and response every 4 weeks Patient-reported (diary)	Novartis	1b- / 1- No blinding, no placebo was given "This study could not prove the efficacy of octreotide LAR in the prevention of CID."

2.3.1.12. Racecadotril

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Ychou 2000 American Journal of Clinical Oncology	Multicenter, open- label, randomized phase II study Two arms N= 136 France	Metastatic colorectal cancer 61 (31-75) yrs. m/f Irinotecan HCl (350 mg/m2)	N= 66 300 mg Racecadotri l (Tiorfan) per day, 15 days, starting the first day of infusion (one capsule every 8 hrs. per day)	N= 68 No placebo was given	Delayed diarrhea (episodes of increased frequency of stools occurring after the first 24 hrs. after Irinotecan HCl infusion) Primary endpoint: Reduction in the incidence of severe diarrhea	Diarrhea Grade 1: 7/66 (11 %) vs. 5/68 (7 %) Grade 2: 22/66 (33 %) vs. 19/68 (28 Grade 3: 24/66 [36.3 %] vs. 28/68 [41.1 %]) Grade 4: 3/66 [4.5 %] vs. 3/68 [4.4 %]) Grade 3+4: 27/66 [40.9 %] vs. 31/68 [45.5 %]) Number of days with diarrhea: 4.0 (1-20) vs. 4.0 (1-22) Study withdrawal because of diarrhea:	No comparison of response are given	No declaration	1b- / 1- Open-label study, no blinding No CI or p-value was given “This study has shown that Tiorfan given prophylactically at 300 mg/day has no effect on delayed diarrhea.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						5/66 (7.6 %) vs. 6/68 (8.8 %) Diarrhea Score [SD] 2.05 [1.13] vs. 2.04 [1.20]			

2.3.1.13. Prä-, Pro- und Synbiotika

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Österlund 2007 British Journal of Cancer	Monocentric, open-label, prospective, randomized, phase III study Two Arms N= 150 Finland 11/1997-08/2001	Colorectal and Rectal Cancer 60 (31-75) yrs. Rectal cancer patients received locoregional radiotherapy (n=8)	N= 97 Lactobaci llus rhamnos us (1-2 x 10 ¹⁰ per day) and fibre (11 g guar gum per day) during CTX on cycle days 7- 14, for 8 days per month	N= 51 No Placebo	Primary Endpoint: Frequency of severe diarrhea	Diarrhea Any Grade (76/97 [78 %] vs. 43/51 [84 %]; p=0.39) Grade 0-2 (76/97 [78 %] vs. 32/51 [63 %]) Grade 3-4 (21/97 [22 %] vs. 19/51 [37 %]) Abdominal discomfort resulting from flatulence, borborygma or abdominal distension Grade 2 or 3 (2 % vs. 12 %; p=0.025)	No Lactobacillus- related toxicity, Compliance excellent hospital care for bowel toxicity (8 % vs. 22 %, p=0.021) CTX-dose reductions due to bowel toxicity (21 % vs. 47 %, p=0.0008) 9 (18 %) patients discontinued fibre supplementation due to a taste aversion Follow-up: 2-6 months post- treatment Patient- medical and staff- reported	Cancer Society of Finland, Finnish Medical Association	1b-/ 1+ No blinding "We conclude that <i>Lactobacillus GG</i> supplementation is well tolerated and may reduce the frequency of severe diarrhea and abdominal discomfort related to 5-FU-based chemotherapy."

2.3.1.14. TGF-β2

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Antoun 2009 Journal of Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism	Monocentric, prospective, double-blind, randomized controlled clinical trial Two Arms N= 13 Switzerland 02/2005- 09/2006	Colorectal cancer patients 60±9 yrs. 5-FU based CTX	N= 9 During each cycle 750-1000 ml oral formula/ 24 h (2 ng TGF- β2/mg protein + other food desired) Formula administe red 2 d before, 2 d during and 3 d followin g CTX (7 d/cycl e)	N= 4 During each cycle patients: 750- 1000 ml oral formula / 24 h + other food desired Formula adminis tered 2 d before, 2 d during and 3 d followin g CTX (7d/cycl e)	Primary Endpoint: Days of Diarrhea/d ays of nutrition (Incidence of diarrhea)	Incidence of at least one diarrheal episode (4 [44 %] vs. 3 [75 %]) Percentage of number of days with diarrhea in relation to total days with product intake (26±34 % vs. 72±33 %) Mean number of episodes with liquid diarrhea per day of product intake (0.67±1.39 vs. 1.80±1.61)	Study was prematurely stopped due to low accrual of patients 9 randomized patients never ate the formula and were excluded TGF-β2-enriched formula was better tolerated than the control formula, average daily formula intake per patient was higher in the TGF-β2 group compared with the control group	Nestec Ltd.	2b- / 1- Very small sample size Mising baseline data (sex) enteral TGF-β2 could efficiently reduce 5-fluorouracil chemotherapy- induced diarrhoea in colorectal cancer patients, warranting larger randomised studies.“

2.3.2. Therapie

2.3.2.1. Octreotid

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Cascinu 1994 Oncology	Monocentric, double-blind, randomized trial Two arms N= 43 Italy	Ovary, Lung, Head and Neck carcinomas, Soft tissue sarcomas 61 (38-70) yrs. vs. 60 (43-68) yrs. m/f Cisplatin- containing regimens (60-120 mg/m ²)	N= 23 0,1 mg Octreotide s.c. 15 min and 6 h after CTX	N= 20 0,1 mg Placebo s.c. 15 min and 6 h after CTX	Primary outcome: Diarrhea (>2 loose bowel movements) during the 24h period following the administration of CTX	No loose bowel movements 22/23 (95 %; 95 % CI: 77-99 %) vs. 5/20 (25 %; 95 % CI: 11-47 %); p=0.01 Diarrhea 1/23 [5 %] vs. 15/20 [75 %] Median number of loose bowel movements [range] 0 [0-4] vs. 4 [3-10]	No differences in the incidence and severity of vomiting and nausea Octreotide well tolerated, no definite side effects related to its use	No declaration	1b- / 1- „... octreotide is more effective than placebo in controlling diarrhea following cisplatin chemotherapy“

2.3.2.2. Octreotid vs. Loperamid

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Cascinu 1993 <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i>	Monocentric, randomized control trial Two Arms N= 41 Italy	Colorectal, gastric, pancreatic, breast cancer 42-68 yrs. m/f 5-FU containing regimens (5- FU, Leucovorin, Cisplatin, Epi- Doxorubicin)	N= 21 Octreotide 2x 0,1 mg /d s.c. for three days	N= 20 Loperamide 4 mg p.o. initially, 2 mg every 6 h for 3 days	Complete response Median stool frequency during therapy	Complete Response Octreotide vs. Loperamide (19/21 [90 %; 95 % CI: 71- 91 %] vs. 3/20 [15 %; 95 % CI: 6-38 %]; p< 0.005) Stool frequency Median [Range] Octreotide vs. Loperamide Day 1 (4 [0-9] vs. 5 [4-9]) Day 2 (3 [0-5] vs. 5 [4-9]) Day 3 (0 [0-4] vs. 5 [0-9])	No adverse events were reported in both arms during treatment	No declaration	2b-/1- No blindung „Octreotide seems to be more effective than loperamide in control of diarrhea and elimination of the need for replenishment of fluids and electrolytes.“
Gebbia 1993 <i>Anticancer Drugs</i>	Monocentric, randomized control trial Two arms N= 40 Italy	Breast , gastric, colorectal, head/neck carcinoma 57 yrs.	N= 20 Octreotide 0,5 mg s.c. 3x/d until	N= 20 Loperamide 4 mg p.o. 3x/d	Complete treatment response within 4 days of therapy	Complete Response: octreotide 16/20 [80 %] vs. loperamide	Treatment with octreotide tolerated well	No declaration	2b -/ 1- No blinding „Subcutaneous octreotide is highly effective in the management of

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		(mean) m/f 5-FU containing regimens	complete remission of diarrhea	until complet e remissio n of diarrhea	Treatment- failure Mean duration of antidiarrhe al treatment to achieve complete remission (days)	6/20 [30 %] (p<0.001) Treatment- failure: octreotide 1/20 [5 %] vs. loperamide 5/20 [25 %] Days of treatment duration to achieve complete remission: octreotide 3.4 vs. loperamide 6.1 (p<0.001)			chemotherapy- related diarrhea in cancer patients.“
Geller 1995 American Journal of Hematolog y	Monocentric, randomized control trial Two arms N= 36 USA 02/1993-07/1993	Bone marrow transplants and leukemia patients who developed ≥600ml of stool volume in a 24-hr period 26-68 yrs.	N= 22 Octreotide 150 µg i.v. over 24 h in hyperalim entation solutio n or in 250 ml normal saline	N= 13 Lopera mid 4 mg p.o. every 6h for 48 h	Primary Endpoint: Major response (≥50 % decrease from baseline stool volume over last 24 hrs.)	Loperamide Major Response: 12/13 [92 %] patients at 48h Octreotide Major Response: 10/18 [56 %] Minor Response:	No major adverse events reported for either treatment arm Octreotide: 1/22 patient experienced abdominal cramping and flatulence: early discontinuation	Research Grant from Sandoz Pharmaceut ical	2b-/1- Small sample size No blinding „Loperamide at maximal doses of 4 mg po q6h is more effective than octreotide 150 micrograms CI in treating diarrhea following

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		m/f Induction CTX	For patients who had minor or no response, octreotide was doubled every 48 h to a maximum of 2400 µg		Secondary endpoints: Minor response (20-49 %) No response (<20 %)	6/18 [33 %] No Response: 2/18 [11 %]			chemotherapy in BMT and leukemia patients."
Nikou 1994 Hellenic Journal of Gastro- enterology	Monocentric, randomized prospective study Two arms N= 16 Greece	Colorectal and gastric carcinomas, acute non- lymphoblastic leukemia 60 (49-74) yrs. m/f Methotrexat, 5-FU, Leucovorin Cytosine, Arabinoside, Amsacrine	N= 8 Octreotide 0,1 mg s.c. every 8 hrs.	N= 8 Loperamide 2 mg p.o. every 6 hrs.	Complete treatment response within 3 days	Complete treatment response within 3 days Octreotide 8/8 [100 %] vs. Loperamide 2/8 [25 %]	No adverse events described	No declaration	2b- / 1- Very small sample size No blinding Octreotide seems to be very effective for the treatment of chemotherapy-induced diarrhea."

Tabellen auf Seiten im Querformat können auch komplexe Inhalte übersichtlich darstellen

2.4. Tumortherapie induzierte Hauttoxizitäten

2.4.1. Rash

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Arrieta, O. 2015 Lung Cancer	Monocenter, randomized, open-label study 2 arms N=107 Instituto Nacional de Cancerología, Mexico 07/2011 - 12/2013	NSCLC (6.7% in intervention vs. 11.1% in control stage IIIB; 93.3% vs. 88.9% stage IV) Mean age (SD): 56.6 (14) vs. 57.5 (14) years 73.3% vs. 73.3% female Oral afatinib 40mg/d Afatinib- reduce to 30mg/d for treatment- related grade 3 or selected	N=53 Pre- emptive tetracycli- ne hydrochl oride 250mg capsules every 12h for 4 weeks + dermatol og.recom mendatio ns (brief baths with lukewarm water, use sunscree n applicatio n >30 SPF	N=54 Dermat ological recomm endatio ns	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of toxicity of afatinib (assessme nt by blinded dermatolo gist at week 0, 2 and 4; graded by CTCAE v4.0) Secondary Endpoint: Dose reduction of afatinib AE of interventio n Antitumor efficacy	<u>Most common</u> <u>acute skin</u> <u>toxicities in</u> <u>all patients:</u> Rash (65.6%), pruritus (42.2%), mucositis (41.1%), paronychia (33.3%), curly hair (25.6%), skin fissures (24.4%), folliculitis (24.4%), and trichomegaly (22.2%) <u>Rash</u> <u>incidence:</u> 20 (45.5%) vs. 34 (75.5%) (RR 0.4 [95% CI 0.17-0.99] p=0.046)	Doses reductions: 58% required afatinib dose reduction due to grade 3 or 4 AEs No differences between both arms (53.4% vs. 46.6%, p=0.378) AE of intervention: No patients developed AE (such as allergy) to tetracycline Antitumor efficacy: Overall response rate: 43.2% vs. 56.8% (p=0.298) <u>Rash</u> <u>incidence:</u> 20 (45.5%) vs. 34 (75.5%) (RR 0.4 [95% CI 0.17-0.99] p=0.046)		2b/1+ No placebo- controlled Per-Protokol- Analyses “Pre-emptive tetracycline was well tolerated and reduced the rash incidence and severity associated with afatinib in more than 60%.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		prolonged grade 2 AEs (according to CTCAE v4.0)	every 4h in sun exposure areas [face, neck, hands, feet], wear dark clothes, use emollient creams, hypoallergenic soap, fingernail care)			Rash grade ≥2: 7 (15.6%) vs. 16 (35.6%) (RR 0.35 [95% CI 0.12–0.91] p=0.030) <u>Average range of all rash grades (Mann-Whitney U test):</u> 38.2 (rank sum of 1719) vs. 52.9 (rank sum of 2380), p=0.005 <u>Paronychia-Frequency:</u> 28.9% vs. 44.4% (p=0.126) <u>Folliculitis-Frequency:</u> 20% vs. 28.9% (p=0.468) No differ. in other skin toxicities	(1.7-14.3) vs. 12.3 (7.1-17.5) months (p=0.41) Overall survival: 62.1% vs. 46.2%, p=0.922) 8 vs. 9 lost to follow-up (3 vs. 5 died, 5 vs. 4 did not completed dermatological evaluation)		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Jatoi, A. 2008 Cancer	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled study 2 arms N=65 02/2005 07/2005	Cancer Median age 71 (40-84) in intervention vs. 63 (49- 84) in control 38% female EGFRI	N=31 Tetracycli ne (500 mg) orally twice a day for 28 days	N=30 Identical placebo at the same frequen cy for 28 days	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of rash (patient- reported questionna ire and physician- reported as per the NCI-CTC V3) Secondary Endpoint: Incidence of rash severity Changes in QOL scores from baseline (with SKINDEX- 16 questionna ire) Incidence of AE	Patient- reported: By week 4: 15 (68%) vs. 20 (80%) (p=0.35) By week 8: 14 (70%) vs. 15 (94%) (p=0.07) Physician- reported: By week 4: 16 (70%) vs. 22 (76%) (p=0.61) By week 8: 13 (87%) vs. 16 (84%) (p=0.84)	Patient-reported rash severity (grade 2 or > 50% surface area): By week 4: 0 vs. 1 (4%) (p=0.45) By week 8: 0 vs. 3 (19%) (p=0.04) Physician- reported rash severity (grade 2 or > 50% surface area): By week 4: 4 (17%) vs. 16 (55%) (p=0.009) By week 8: 4 (27%) vs. 9 (47%) (p=0.3) Changes in QOL (higher median percentage is more favorable): no uniform, statistically significant differences across the study arms with exceptions: Skin itching: median percentage of baseline at week	Conducted within the North Central Cancer Treatment Group	1b/1+ Small sample size High drop-out rate No specific cancer and EGFRI information “...tetracycline did not appear to decrease the incidence of rash compared with placebo.” “...prescribing this antibiotic to prevent an EGFR inhibitor- induced rash cannot be clinically recommended based on these data.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						4: 83% vs. 50% (p=0.005) Skin burning/stinging, skin irritation, being bothered by persistence/ recurrence of skin condition favored the tetracycline arm Annoying about own skin: median percentage of baseline at week 8: 67% vs. 100% (p=0.04) Incidence of AE: no statistically significant differences 15 vs. 12 patients completed study per protocol and provided all 8 weeks of booklet information Median time on study: 28 (3-82) days vs. 27 (4-48)			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						days (p=0.18)			
Jatoi, A. 2010 Oncologist	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled study 2 arms N=116 USA 10/2006 - 06/2007	Cancer Median age: 63 (36-90) years in intervention vs. 62 (37- 88) years in control Male: 25 (46%) in intervention vs. 27 (48%) in control (p=0.84) EGFRI	N=54 Sunscree n (SPF=60, included 7,5% titanium dioxide and 7,5% zinc oxide) applied to the face, trunk and extremiti es twice a day for 28 days	N=56 Identical - appeari ng placebo at the same frequen cy for 28 days	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of rash (patient- reported questionna ire and physician- reported as per the NCI-CTC V3, Secondary Endpoint: Incidence of rash severity Changes in QOL from baseline Incidence of AE	Patient- reported: By week 4: 38 (83%) vs. 39 (91%) (p=0.36) By week 8: 39 (85%) vs. 40 (93%) (p=0.32) Physician- reported: By week 4: 38 (78%) vs. 39 (80%) (p=0.36) By week 8: 42 (78%) vs. 42 (75%) (p=0.82)	Patient-reported rash severity (grade 2 or > 50% surface area): By week 4: 13 (28%) vs. 10 (23%) (p=0.63) By week 8: 17 (37%) vs. 17 (40%) (p=0.83) Physician- reported rash severity (grade 2 or > 50% surface area): By week 4: 18 (33%) vs. 29 (52%) (p=0.06) By week 8: 21 (39%) vs. 29 (52%) (p=0.19) Changes in QOL: decline in QOL (presumably related to rash development); no major differences between the study arms	Conducted as a collaborativ e trial of the North Central Cancer Treatment Group and Mayo Clinic, supported in part by Public Health Service grants Sunscreen provided by Pharmaceut ical Specialties Incorporate d, Rochester, Minnesota	1b-/1+ <80% patients completed all components of the study with different rates per treatment group No specific cancer and EGFRI information “...a sunscreen preparation with an SPF of 60 did not prevent EGFR inhibitor-induced skin rash”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
									<p>Incidence of AE: Sunscreen was well tolerated; low and nearly identical rates of AE in the study arms 4 vs. 6 patients stopped taking EGFRI within the first month 55% vs. 73% completed all components of the study</p>
Jatoi, A. North Central Cancer Treatment Group 2011 Supportive Care in Cancer	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled study 2 arms N=65 07/2007 - 02/2008	Cancer Median age 67 (39-82) in Intervention, 61 (43-84) in control Male: 23 (70%) in intervention vs. 18 (56%) in control EGFRI	N=33 EGFRI- Treatmen t Tetracycli ne (500 mg) orally twice a day for 28 days	N=32 EGFRI- Treatme nt Identical - appeari ng Placebo (500 mg) orally twice a day for 28 days	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of grade 2 rash or worse (symptoma tic rash that involves >50% of the surface area); assessed rash severity by	Healthcare- provider- reported: 17 (52%) vs. 14 (44%) (p=0.62) after 4 weeks and 26 (79%) vs. 22 (69%) (p=0.41) after 8 weeks Patient- reported: 6 (18%) vs. 8 (25%) (p=0.56) after	Overall rash incidence: Healthcare- provider-reported: 27 (82%) vs. 24 (75%) (p=0.56) after 4 weeks and 32 (97%) vs. 30 (94%) (p=0.61) after 8 weeks Patient-reported: 30 (91%) vs. 26 (81%) (p=0.30) after 4 weeks and 32 (97%) vs. 28 (88%) (p=0.20)	Conducted within the North Central Cancer Treatment Group	1b/1+ Small sample size No specific cancer and EGFRI information „...did not find that tetracycline lessened rash incidence or severity in patients who were taking EGFR inhibitors.“ „...possibility of superinfection might perhaps account for the divergent results

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					means of the physician NCI-CTC,V 3 and a patient- reported questionna ire Secondary Endpoint: Overall rash Incidence Changes in quality of life as per the patient- completed SKINDEX- 16 questionna ire and a series of Linear Analogue Self Assessmen t (LASA)	4 weeks and 16 (48%) vs. 14 (44%) (p=0,81) after 8 weeks	after 8 weeks 3 patients in intervention arm and 2 on the control arm stopped EGFR during the study intervention because of rash development (except one who was assigned to intervention arm) Changes in the quality of life: no observed differences over the 8-week study period Incidence of adverse events: no statistically significant differences Median time on study: 29 (4-44) days vs. 29 (4-45) days (p=0.94)		observed in the current trial as compared to others."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					scales Incidence of adverse events (as per CTC V 3 and patient- reported)				
Kobayashi, Y. 2015 Future Oncology	Multicenter randomized, open-label clinical trial 2 arms N=95 Hokkaido Gastrointestinal Cancer Study Group (HCCSG), Japan 07/2010 - 06/2013	KRAS wild- type mCRC and two prior CTX regimen Median Age (in years): 70 (48-88) in pre-emptive vs. 68 (54- 81) in reactive group Male: 25 (53.2%) vs. 32 (66.7%) Pmab (administere d at 6.0 mg/kg every 2 weeks) alone (32 vs. alone)	N=47 Pre- emptive skin treatme nt from 1 day before first Pmab- contain ed CTX to 8 weeks Treatmen t consiste d skin moisturiz er and 0,5% hydrocort isone	N=48 Reactive skin treatme nt from 1 day before first Pmab- contain ed CTX to 8 weeks Treatmen t consiste d only skin moisturi zer and sunscree n (if ≥grade 2	Primary Endpoint: Cumulative Incidence of ≥grade 2 skin toxicities during 6 weeks (assessed by an investigato r with NCI- CTCAE v.3.0) Secondary Endpoints: Centrally reviewed skin toxicities at 6 weeks: RR: 0.34 (95% CI: 0.19-0.62; p<0.001)	At 6 weeks: 21.3% (10/47); vs. 62.5% (30/48) RR: 0.34 (95% CI: 0.19-0.62; p<0.001)	Centrally reviewed skin toxicities at 6 weeks: 18.6% (8/43) vs. 50.0% (22/44) RR: 0.37 (95% CI: 0.19-0.74; p=0.002) Concordance rate for skin toxicities rated as <grade 2 or as ≥grade 2 during the 6 weeks between investigators' assessment and central review: 75.9%; 79.1% (34/43) vs. 72.7% (32/44) Median time to	Funded by the Hokkaido Gastrointest inal Cancer Study Group (HCCSG)	1b-1- No blinding, no placebo “In conclusion, pre- emptive skin treatment could reduce the severity of skin toxicities during Pmab treatment.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		29) or with Irinotecan (12 vs. 18) or FOLFIRI (3 vs. 1)	cream (applied to face, hands, feet, neck, chest and back twice-daily), sunscreen (SPF 25, PFA not more than 8 but less than 4 and UVA + UVB protection; applied to sun-exposed areas before going out) and minocycline 100mg	request ed)	(assessed by a dermatologist with NCI-CTCAE v.3.0) Time to first occurrence of skin toxicities ≥grade 2 QOL (examined with DLQI) Overall survival Progression-free survival Time-to-treatment-failure Overall response rate Stratified analysis of cumulative Incidence		first occurrence: Not reached vs. 3.2 weeks HR: 0.35 (95% CI: 0.20-0.61; log-rank p<0.001) QOL: no statistical differences in DLQI score for each time point Median OS: 8.2 (95% CI: 5.8-13.1) months vs. 12.1 (95% CI: 6.7-21.7) months HR: 1.19 (95% CI: 0.75-1.90; log-rank p=0.469) Median PFS: 3.6 (95% CI: 2.4-4.9) months vs. 4.0 (95% CI: 2.8-4.5) months HR: 1.20 (95% CI: 0.78-1.84; log-rank p=0.413) Median TTF: 3.0 (95% CI: 2.3-4.6) months vs. 3.5 (95% CI: 2.1-4.6) months		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			once a day		of ≥grade 2 skin toxicities during 6 weeks by CTX regimen Adverse Events		months HR: 1.23 (95% CI: 0.80-1.89; log-rank p=0.343) ORR: No statistically significant differences (13.3% vs. 18.2%, p=0.530) Stratified analysis: <u>Pmab alone (N=61):</u> 28.1% vs. 69.0% <u>RR:</u> 0.41 (95% CI: 0.22-0.75; p=0.001) <u>Irinotecan-based regimen (N=34):</u> 6.7% vs. 52.6% <u>RR:</u> 0.13 (95% CI: 0.02-0.88; p=0.008) AE: No AE associated with assigned skin treatment regimen Main AE: acneiform rash (76.1% vs. 81.3%) and hypomagnesemia		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
									(60% vs. 65.2%) 5 vs. 5 discontinued Pmab-CTX Reasons: AE (3 vs. 2; 2 vs. 1 because of acneiform rash), patient requests (2 vs. 0), investigators' decision (0 vs. 2) and conversion surgery (0 vs. 1)
Lacouture, M.E. 2010 Journal of Clinical Oncology	Multicenter, randomized, open-label, phase II trial 2 arms N=95 USA Data cutoff: 3.9.2008	mCRC. Panitumumab 6.0 mg/kg every 2 weeks with FOLFIRI CTX and 9.0 mg/kg every 3 weeks with irinotecan CTX (regimen chosen by investigator) KRAS status generally well-	N=48 Pre-emptive skin treatment for 6 weeks beginning on day -1, consisted of skin moisturizer to face, hands, feet,	N=47 Reactive skin treatment consisted of any treatments the investigator deemed necessary for the management of	Primary Endpoint: Difference in Incidence of specific ≥ grade 2 skin toxicities of interest (pruritus, acneiform dermatitis, skin desquamation, exfoliative	Incidence: 14 (29%) vs. 29 (62%) (OR 0.3; 95% CL 0.1 – 0.6) More than 50% decrease between the 2 arms Grade 2 skin toxicities of interest: 11 (23%, 95% CL 11 to 35) vs. 19 (40%, 95% CL 26 to 54) Grade 3 skin	Incidence: all patients experienced at least one AE Grade 3 or higher AE: 60% vs. 81% Serious AE: 27% vs. 49% AE any grade commonly observed after panitumumab treatment: acneiform dermatitis (77% vs. 85%), pruritus (63% vs. 68%), pustular		1b-/1- No blinding, no placebo "...these findings underscore the importance of establishing a pre-emptive, comprehensive skin toxicity program in patients treated with panitumumab."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		balanced ≥ 18 years, median age: 60 (24-84) in intervention vs. 61 (40- 86) years in control Male: 32 (67%) in intervention vs. 26 (55%) in control	neck, back, and chest daily sunscree n (PABA free, SPF ≥ 15, UVA and UVB protectio n) to exposed skin areas before going outdoors; topical 1% hydrocort isone cream to face, hands, feet, neck, back, and chest at bedtime;	emerge nt skin toxicity; could be adminis tered at any time during the 6 weeks skin moisturi zer or sunscre en at any time during the study if patients chose to do so Weekly monitor ing for complia nce and	dermatitis, paronychia , nail disorder, skin fissures, skin laceration, pruritic rash, pustular rash, skin infection, skin ulceration, local infection); grouped by system organ class using MedDRA version 9.0 and graded using NCI- CTC V 3.0 (modified for panitumu mab-	toxicity of interest: 3 (6%, 95% CL 0 to 13) vs. 10 (21%, 95% CL 10 to 33)	rash (27% vs. 40%), paronychia (17% vs. 36%); no grade 5 commonly observed AE in either treatment arms Antitumor Efficacy: Partial response: 7 (15%) vs. 5 (11%) Stable disease rate was similar (50% vs. 53%); disease control and progression also similar Median progression-free survival time: 4.7 months (95% CI 2.9 to 6.0) vs. 4.1 months (95% CI 2.9 to 6.2) (HR 1.0; 95% CI 0.6 to 1.6) Quality of life: Mean DLQI change in score from baseline to week 3: 1.3 vs. 4.2 points		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			doxycycline 100 mg twice per day. Weekly monitoring for compliance and assessment	assessment	related skin toxicities) Secondary Endpoint: Difference in Incidence rates of skin toxicities of any type during the 6-week skin treatment period Efficacy and safety of panitumumab given concomitantly with second-line irinotecan CTX Tumor response (evaluated		(44 [96%] vs. 42 [95%]); At week 3, 69% improvement in QOL scores At week 7, 23% improvement in QOL scores		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					by using the RECIST with modificatio ns) Patient- reported QOL (assessed by using DLQI); DLQI summarize d by change from baseline to week 3 and week 7				
Scope, A. 2007 Journal of Clinical Oncology	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled study 2 arms N=48 USA 10/2005 07/2006	Colorectal Cancer Stage IV ≥ 18 years, mean age 60 (39-83; SD: 11) 32 (67%) male No significant	N=24 Minocycli ne 100 mg/d orally Open- label tazaroten e 0.05% cream applicatio	N=24 Oral Placebo once a day Open- label tazarote ne 0.05% cream	Primary Endpoint: Difference in total face lesion counts at week 8 Secondary Endpoint: Differences in total	Total face lesion counts at week 8: Mean: 60.2 (SD: 61.0) vs. 58.5 (SD: 41.0) p=0.219	Total face lesion counts at weeks 1-4: Mean Week 1: 17.1 (SD:20.9) vs. 47.9 (SD:55.4) Mean Week 2: 34.3 (SD:35.6) vs. 132.5 (SD:108.5) Mean Week 4: 61 (SD:76.2) vs. 110.2		2b/1- Small sample size High drop-out rate Tazarotene treatment without placebo control “Prophylaxis with oral minocycline may be useful in decreasing the severity of the

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		differences between the 2 arms in age, sex, skin type, history of acne or rosacea, and concomitant CTX Cetuximab treatment with or without additional CTX	n to one side of the face (N=12 left, N=12 right) twice a day Treatment started at same time as initiation of cetuximab therapy; continued for 8 weeks	application to one side of the face (N=12 left, N=12 right) twice a day Treatment started at same time as initiation of cetuximab therapy; continued for 8 weeks	face lesion counts at weeks 1-4 Effect of topical tazarotene via difference in lesion count between treated and observed sides of the face		(SD:72.8) 4 (20%) vs. 8 (42%) had moderate to severe facial rash at week 4 ($p=0.13$) At week 4 no statistical difference in the frequency of skin dryness and nail and mucosal toxicities Effect of tazarotene: 14 (32.6%) discontinued prematurely as a result of local irritation; 3 (7%) stopping after 1 month (subjective lack of efficacy compared to control); 21 (60%) (9 from Minocycline, 12 from Placebo) compliant at week 8; At week 4 (N=39)		acneiform rash during the first month of cetuximab treatment." "...similarity of the rash across agents suggests that our results are generalizable to other EGFRIs." "Topical tazarotene is not recommended for management of cetuximab-related rash."

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									34 (87%) no difference in rash severity; in 4 (10%) rash assessed as more severe on tazarotene side of face In 4 (8,3%) of placebo group, cetuximab treatment was interrupted because of grade 3 dermatologic AE 6 vs. 7 excluded from analysis (mostly because POD)
Scope, A. 2009 Journal of the American Academy of Dermatolo gy	Monocenter, randomized, prospective, open- label, blinded (2 investigators) study N=24 USA 10/2006 10/2007	CRC stage IV Acneiform facial rash Mean age: 52.2 years (SD=12.6; range=23- 75) 17 (70.8%) male Cetuximab (median	N=24 Pimecroli mus 1% cream to one side of the face twice daily (morning + bedtime) for 5	N=24 Other side of the face without interven tion	Primary Endpoint: Difference in lesion counts between treated and observatio n sides of the face at week 5 Secondary	Statistically significantly greater decrease for treatment than observation sides of the face (p=0.02)	Differences in lesion counts: Statistically significantly greater decrease for treatment than observation side at week 2 (p<0.001); differences non statistically significant at week 7		2b-/1- Small sample size High drop-out rate No placebo Not double-blinded "In conclusion, pimecroliimus application did not translate to clinically significant benefit in patients with cetuximab-related

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		length of treatment before enrollment: 2 weeks; range: 1-52 weeks) treatment with or without CTX	weeks		Endpoint: Differences in lesion counts at other time points Differences in rash severity in global visual assessment Differences in observer assessment of global rash severity (compared with baseline) Rash-related symptoms (assessment by patients) Assessment by 1		Rash severity: No significant differences, but 4 (17%) differences with milder rash (3) and/or less erythema (3) on treated side (in 3/4, differences evident by week 2); in 2 (8.5%) rash worse on treatment side (1 with contact allergic reaction, 1 with more itching, burning, redness on treated side at week 2 and 5) Differences in global rash severity: Statistically significant bilateral decreases at weeks 2, 5, 7 (baseline vs. week 5: 47.8% vs. 19.4% with moderate to severe rash; 30.4% vs. 23.7% with		facial rash."

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					dermatolo gist, patient self- reporting and 2 dermatolo gists blinded to treatment (reviewed images of both sides of faces)		moderate to severe erythema; p<0.001) Rash-related symptoms: lower proportion of moderate to severe itch, burning, dryness, redness (baseline to week5) 4 excluded from analysis (2 lost to follow-up, 1 withdrew consent, 1 allergic contact dermatitis) before week 5, 4 dropped out before week 7		
Wang, Y. 2014 OncoTarge ts and Therapy	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled trial 2 arms N=118 China 12/2011 07/2013	NSCLC stage IIIB (7.8% in intervention vs. 4.0% in control) or stage IV (p=0.678) Mean age (±SD): 54.3 (±10.9) years in intervention	N=59 Evozac® Calming Skin Spray (started on the same day as initiatio n of gefitinib therapy)	N=59 Physiolo gical saline (started on the same day as initiatio n of gefitinib therapy)	Primary Endpoint: Difference in total number of face lesions at week 4 Secondary Endpoint: Differences in total	Total number of face lesions, mean (range): 6.18 (0-63) vs. 8.02 (0-59) (p=0.058) at week 4	Total number of face lesions, mean (range): 0.25 (0-4) vs. 1.10 (0-12) at week 1 (p=0.031); 2.96 (0-21) vs. 5.34 (0-38) at week 2 (p=0.088); 6.67 (0-59) vs. 12.26 (0- 80) at week 3 (p=0.022) Incidence of rash:	Funded by Evaux Laboratori es	1b/1+ “Prophylactic treatment with Evozac Calming Skin Spray appears to decrease the number of facial lesions at the peak of the rash, reduce the incidence of grade 2 or more severe rash and relieve rash-

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		vs. 57.7 (±9.6) in control (p=0.101) Male: 27 (52.9%) in intervention vs. 24 (48.0%) in control (p=0.619) Gefitinib	therapy) to the face three times a day (1-1- 1) for 4 weeks	to the face three times a day (1- 1-1) for 4 weeks	number of face lesions at weeks 1-3 Difference in rash severity (assessed per the NCI-CTC V3) at week 4 Difference in rash- associated symptoms (itch, dry skin, pain, irritation) at we 4 Plasma concentrat. of gefetinib at we 4 (using validated high- performan ce liquid	30 (59%) vs. 36 (72%) Incidence of rash severity (grade ≥ 2): 9 (17.6%) vs. 18 (36.0%) (p=0.037) Incidence of rash- associated symptoms (one or more): 7 (13.7%) vs. 17 (34.0%) (p=0.017) Plasma concentration of gefetinib: comparable between the study arms (mean 172.4, median 159.4, range 47.8-433.0 ng/mL vs. mean 170.2, median 145.1, range 51.8- 391.8 ng/mL) (p=0.533) 8 (5 lost to follow- up, 3 withdrew consent) vs. 9 (4 lost to follow-up, 5 withdrew consent)		associated symptoms." "One reasonable explanation is that the Evozac Calming Skin Spray contains rich lithium (2.20 mg/L)."	

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					chromatog raphic method with tandem massspectr ometry)		excluded from analysis		
Wohlrab, J. 2014 Breast Cancer: Targets and Therapy	Multicenter, prospective, randomized, reference- controlled crossover study N=95 Germany 02/2012 04/2013	Breast Cancer Female Aged between 25- 77 years Most frequent CTX: epirubicin + cyclophosph amide + docetaxel/p aclitaxel; cyclophosph amide + epirubicin + 5-FU; doxorubicin + cyclophosph amide + docetaxel (+	N=46 Test preparati on (TP) twice daily on the whole body for 6 weeks starting on first day of CTX, than standard care (SC) for 6 weeks TP: lipophilic cream containin g 4% niacinami	N=48 SC for 6 weeks starting on first day of CTX, than TP for 6 weeks	Primary Endpoint: Clinical relevance of the preventive use of niacinamid e- containing barrier- protective TP under real life conditions. Primary target parameter: DLQI (recorded for 12 weeks) Secondary	No significant differences between TP and SC after 6 weeks in the total DLQI score Significant superiority of TP for DLQI subscale “symptoms and feelings” after 4 weeks (p=0.006); after crossover, superiority of TP after week 8 (p=0.049) No significant differences for the other	Significant superiority of TP after 6 weeks in pruritus (p=0.034), dryness (p=0.002) and irritability (p=0.0312) 10 vs. 11 patients discontinued study: 2 vs. 3 due to discomfort of TP, 4 vs. 1 due to unpleasant odor of TP, 0 vs. 1 due to poor compliance of TP treatment, 4 vs. 6 stopped CTX	Fully sponsored by La Roche- Posay Laboratoire Dermatolog ique L'Oréal Deutschlan d GmbH Georg- Glock- Straße 18 40474 Düsseldorf, Germany	2b/1- 23 % drop-out rate High risk of industry bias Study endpoints only in graphics (no data tables) No accurate patient information (e.g. Cancer stage) “The results of this study favor the niacinamide- containing TP for proactive treatment accompanying cytostatic therapies with classic antiproliferative substances” “...further

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		trastuzumab)	de, shea butter as lipophilic, and thermal spring water from La Roche- Posay as hydrophil ic phase (Lipikar® Baume AP, La Roche- Posay Laboratoi re Pharmace utique, La Roche- Posay, France) SC: patients usual body care in their individual		Endpoint: Incidence of pruritus, dryness and irritability (recorded via VAS)	DLQI subscale			investigations are necessary in order to strengthen the evidence for the supportive use of topical niacinamide in oncology."

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			quantity and frequency						

2.4.2. Alopezie

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Duvic, M. 1996 Journal of the American Academy of Dermatolo gy	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled study 2 arms N=20 USA	Woman who had undergone surgery for primary breast carcinoma Median age: 44 (31-59) vs. 53 (38- 64) years Adjuvant CTX (initiation at baseline) with fluorouracil, doxorubicin, and cyclophosph amide supplemente d with methotrexat e and vinblastine (if necessary)	N=11 1ml of minoxidil 2% twice daily to the entire scalp througho ut the period of CTX and up to 4 month post-CTX	N=9 1ml placebo in the same schedul e	Primary Endpoint: hair shedding and hair regrowth (investigat ors' and patients' opinions, assisted with photograp hs)	Mean (SD) in days from baseline to max. hair loss: 61.8 (18.43) vs. 50.3 (14.26); p=0.15 Mean (SD) in days from baseline to max. regrowth: 148.5 (37.37) vs. 187.2 (51.07); p=0.07 Secondary Endpoint: side effects of treatment	Pruritus of the scalp in 4 vs. 8 patients Scalp folliculitis in 2 vs. 3 patients Hair growth on the face (cheeks and chin) in 5 vs. 3 patients	Supported by a grant from The Upjohn Company. R. J. T. and L. D. C. are employed by Upjohn; B. A. B. is a contract worker employed by another company	2b-/1- Very small sample size Only female Difference in baseline dates: possible bias (hair may regrow more rapidly in younger, premenopausal women) “The reduction in the period of baldness appears to be a valid and meaningful result, but the imbalances in the two study groups cannot be disregarded.”

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						first moderate or dense regrowth: 131.2 (42.37) vs. 155.3 (79.99); p=0.40			
Grevelman , E.G. 2005 Annals Of Oncology	Systematic review 53 publications + 3 personal communications (7 randomized, 49 non-randomized) N=about 3232 Number of patients varied from 6-180 per study The Netherlands	Cancer Great variation in CTX regimen Type of treatment: adjuvant (7), palliative (9), both (12), unknown (28)	N=about 2520 (in randomiz ed studies N=121)	N=abou t 712 (in randomi zed studies N=112)	Primary Endpoint: Good hair preservatio n (WHO grade 0-2 or no wig required or the author mentioned “good hair preservatio n”) Secondary Endpoint: Good hair preservatio n by various post- infusion cooling	In 6/7 RCT's significant advantage (50% vs. 19%; 37% vs. 0%; 10% vs. 0% and not significant; 25% vs. 0%; 100% vs. 17%; 85% vs. 63%; 75% vs. 8%) In 13/14 non randomized studies with historical control, positive results for certain indications 31/35,	Hair preservation: Post-infusion cooling time < 90 min. (1864 cases): Mean=61%; median=71%, scatter=0-100% Post-infusion cooling time ≥ 90min. (746 cases): Mean=69%; median=76%; scatter=11-89% AE of scalp cooling: Scalp cooling generally well tolerated headache, complaints of coldness and/or uncomfortable sensations, among		2a-/2- Many studies with high risk of bias No ITT “Scalp cooling is effective but not for all chemotherapy patients.”

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					times AE of scalp cooling Scalp metastases after cooling CTX regimen and success rates of interventio n Liver function and success rates of interventio n	without historical control, with positive results Studies before 1995 (1563 cases): Mean=56%; median=61%; scatter=0- 100% Studies since 1995 (1047 cases): Mean=73%; median=81%; scatter=25- 100	others claustrophobia, mostly reported (AE in general not serious) In 4/56 studies more than 10% of patients AE were reason for stopping cooling Contraindication for scalp cooling in cases of cold sensitivity, cold agglutinin disease, cryoglobulinemia and cryofibrinogenemia Scalp metastases: Examined in 24/58 studies (including 2 studies with 1 patient) No found in 16/24 studies Found in 6/24 studies (in 9 patients) Contraindication of scalp cooling in		

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							case of haematological malignancies + haematogenic metastases CTX regimen: Anthracyclines or taxanes with positive results; in combination considerably less positive Liver function: Less benefit from cooling in 6/13 studies with abnormal liver function/liver metastasis			
Hidalgo, M. 1999 Anti- Cancer Drugs	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled, phase I trial 2 arms N=14 Texas, USA	Breast Cancer (stage II-IV) Median age: 52 (33-75) years One male CAF-CTX (cyclophosp hamide 500 mg/m ² , topitriol	N=12 Topitriol in a cream in 3 different doses and schedules	N=2 Placebo at two different doses (500µg [1 patient], 1000µg (500µg topitriol	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of alopecia grade ≥ 2 (graded according to the NCI- CTC)	Dose 500µg: 2 (100%) vs.1 (100%) developed grade 2 alopecia (between days 20-30 post- CTX)	Incidence of dermatitis: Dose 500 µg: 2 (100%) vs. 0 (0%) developed a mild maculo-papular pruritic rash Dose 1000µg: 4 (66.67%) vs. 0 (0%) developed a pruritic irritative		4/3 Very small sample size Only the first 6 patients (4 vs. 2) were randomized and double-blinded Protocol was amended during the study (then, all patients received	

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		adriamycin 50 mg/m ² , 5-FU 500 mg/m ² on day 1 every 21 days); 8 palliative CTX (stage IV), 6 adjuvant CTX	per day for 7 days prior to CTX [2 patients]/ 1000µg of topitriol per day for 7 days prior to CTX [6 patients] or 2000µg of topitriol per day 5 days prior and post CTX [4 patients]) topically rubbed over the entire scalp	7 days prior to CTX	Incidence of dermatitis on drug- exposed areas Incidence of systemic toxicity potentially attributabl e to study drug Patients' serum calcium and urinary calcium excretion	(100%) developed grade 2 alopecia (between days 20-30 post- CTX) Dose 2000µg: 4 (100%) vs. 0 (100%) developed alopecia (grade?)	dermatitis Dose 2000µg: 2 (50%) vs. 0 (100%) developed a pruritic irritative dermatitis Incidence of toxicity: no systemic toxicity was observed Calcium: Serum and urinary calcium levels were normal during the study period		topitriol) “...the results of this study indicate that topitriol, at these doses, formulation and schedule of administration, produced intolerable cutaneous toxicity and was ineffective to protect patients with breast cancer treated with anthracycline- containing chemotherapy from CIA.

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			twice a day (first 5 days applied by a nurse); maintained without washing for 8h						
Macduff, C. 2003 European Journal of Cancer Care	Monocenter, randomized, single-blind (only the 2 experts: dermatologist and cancer nurse specialist), no placebo-controlled study 2 arms N=40 (10 for pilot-study, 30 for main-study) UK 2000-2001	Primary breast tumor stage T2, T3, T4 or TXN2 Female over 18 years Both study arms were similar in terms of mean age, level of negative feelings about personal appearance and self-reporting of	N=16 PCT Wore gel cooling caps (cooled to -25°C) 15 min. before, during and 45 min. after each CTX-treatment Cotton wool to protect any exposed	N=14 PCT No specific intervention to prevent hair loss	Primary Endpoint: Alopecia protection (nurse assessed hair loss using a modified version of the WHO hair loss scale, take photographs from back and top and the 2 experts studied the	Alopecia protection: (percentage of patients within each randomized group who had moderate hair loss or less and who never wore a wig in the preceding 3 weeks) T2: 73% vs. 23%, T3: 27% vs. 0%, T4: 31% vs. 0%, T5: 25% vs. 0%, T6: 25% vs.	Hair condition: no differences were evident between the groups at T2-T7 Intervention group significantly less likely to experience dryness at T3 (p=0.027), T4 (p=0.01) and T5 (p=0.02), thinning at T5 (p=0.043) and splitting at T5 (p=0.043) Wig Use: significantly less frequent wig use in intervention group in 3 weeks before	Grant from Grampian University Hospitals Trust	2b-1- Very small sample size No placebo controlled, only single-blind Only women "...patients who received scalp cooling lost significantly less hair than those who had the standard treatment." "No research on scalp cooling would be complete without some consideration of the question of

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		specific hair problems Intervention group with very good, control group with good general hair condition at baseline (self reported) PCT: i.v. bolus dose of 75mg/m ² Epirubicin followed by a one hour i.v. infusion of 75 mg/m ² Docetaxel at each CTX treatment Total of 6 treatments (3 weekly intervals), Baseline at T1, End of	skin on the forehead and ears		photographs and independently rated them using the modified WHO scale) Secondary Endpoint: Hair condition Wig Use Patients' perceptions of the scalp cooling intervention	0% All cases reflect greater hair loss in the control group At T4 only 1 of the intervention group reported hair loss as minimal or less (none in the control group)	T3 (p=0.046) and 3 weeks before T5 (p=0.039) Patients' perception of scalp cooling: 6 of intervention group felt able to have scalp cooling at all 6 treatments		scalp metastases."

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		treatment at T7							
McGarvey, E. L. 2010 Psycho- Oncology	Monocenter, randomized, open-label study 2 arms N=45 USA	Breast cancer (60% in intervention vs. 65% in control), ovarian cancer (32% vs. 15%), Lung cancer (0% vs. 10%), blood cancer (4% vs. 5%) or melanoma (4% vs. 5%) Mean age: 51.72 (SD: 10.55) years in intervention vs. 50.85 (SD: 10.31) in control Only female White Non- Hispanic (76% vs.	N=25 Computer -imaging program “HAAIR” (Help with Adjustme nt to Alopecia by Image Recovery) simulated baldness and use of wigs	N=20 Resourc e room at the Cancer Center establis hed for women with CTX- related alopecia (= standar d care progra m)	Primary Endpoint: Determine the acceptabi lity and ease use of the HAAIR system Secondary Endpoint: Difference in alopecia- related distress (general psychologi cal distress measured	100% “enjoyed” or “glad” that they used the HAAIR system General psychological distress: At baseline (T1), 75% vs. 47.4% not expressing a clinical level of distress (BSI-18); 31.6% vs. 20% were clinically distressed (GSI); Mean (SD) of “Depression”: 0.61 (0.76) vs. 0.80 (0.83) (T1); 0.54 (0.66) vs. 0.59 (0.61) (T2); 0.76 (1.0) vs. 0.87 (0.71) (T3) Mean (SD) of “Anxiety”: 0.96 (0.88) vs. 1.2 (0.72) (T1); 0.81 (0.80) vs. 0.80 (0.68) (T2); 0.86 (0.95) vs. 0.89 (0.64) (T3) Mean (SD) of	Charitable gift to the University of Virginia Cancer Center from Mr. Howard Melton Completed with funding from the NCI, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, to Eugene Parker, Jr. PhD	2b-/1- Small sample size No blinding No information about primary endpoint in control group “...the HAAIR program is a patient- endorsed educational and supportive complement to care for women facing chemotherapy- related alopecia.”	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		83.3% CTX associated with alopecia ("complete" [60% vs. 65%] or "almost all" [40% vs. 35%] hair loss)			with the Brief Symptom Inventory [BSI-18], the Global Severity Index [GSI] and 3 subscale symptom scores [somatizati on, depression , anxiety] and hair loss distress assessed with the Importance of Hair Questionna ire [IHQ]) Change in coping with cancer (assessed with the	"Somatization": 0.63 (0.70) vs. 0.72 (0.82) (T1); 0.95 (0.99) vs. 0.92 (0.63) (T2); 0.97 (0.90) vs. 0.93 (0.56) (T3) Mean (SD) of GSI: 0.73 (0.67) vs. 0.90 (0.70) (T1); 0.77 (0.77) vs. 0.77 (0.54) (T2); 0.87 (0.85) vs. 0.90 (0.57) (T3) T-scores were all under 63 No significant differences were found. Global and symptom experience of cancer-related distress were reduced as much in intervention as in the control IHQ: Significant decline in distress from T1 to T2 in			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Brief Cope) (Assessme nt completed at baseline before CTX and alopecia [T1], following alopecia [T2] and 3 month follow-up [T3])		both arms; at T3 decrease vs. increase (Mean [SD]: 50.6 [11.0] vs. 48.9 [12.5] [T1]; 47.4 [10.6] vs. 45.3 [14.9] [T2]; 45.5 [11.8] vs. 47.8 [9.5] [T3]) Coping: At T1, active coping mean = 40.2 (SD: 6.1), avoidance coping mean = 22.3 (SD: 4.3); no coping change significantly over time. No significant differences were found. Positively correlation between avoidance coping score and hair loss distress ($\rho=0.328$, $p=0.032$) and GSI ($\rho=0.667$, $p<0.001$)		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Rodriguez, R. Grupo Oncologico Cooperativo del Sur (G.O.C.S.) 1994 Annals of Oncology	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled study 2 arms N=48 Argentina 12/1992 03/1993	Breast carcinoma (41pts)/soft tissue sarcoma (5 pts), endometrial carcinoma (2pts) Median age: 51 (26-75) years Female Doxorubicin (dose range of 50-60 mg/m ² /cycle) every 21- 28 days used as single agent (2 pts), with DTIC (5 pts) or with 5-FU - cyclophosph amide (41 pts)	N=24 5ml of minoxidil (Mx) 2% topical solution twice a day (starting 24 hours before first CTX) continuo usly until the occurrenc e of hair loss or of limiting toxicity	N=24 5ml of placebo in the same schedul e	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of hair loss Secondary Endpoint: Incidence of local/syste mic toxicity (attributabl e to Mx or placebo)	21 (88%) vs. 22 (92%) with grade 3 (hair loss requiring the use of a wig) (p=ns) effect observed at the end of second cycle in 90% vs. 91% (p=ns)	No toxicity was observed		2b/1- Small sample size Only female Few information about study results (e.g., no p-values, no CI) “... we do not recommend the twice a day use of Mx 2% topical solution as a preventative of doxorubicin-induced alopecia.“
Shin, H. 2015	Systematic review (17 studies: 1	Mainly breast	N=616 <u>Scalp</u>	N=482 No	Primary Endpoint: vs.	177 (28.7%) 365	Efficacy of different		2a/2++

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
International Journal of Cancer	double blind RCT, 7 open-label RCTs, 9 non-randomized CCTs) N=1098 (range in each study: 6-266) Searching in PubMed, EMBASE and CENTRAL from 20.06.2013-31.08.2013	cancer; other solid cancers (e.g. gynecologic, gastrointestinal tract, lung, prostate) Doxorubicin (range 30-70mg/m ²)- or epirubicin-containing CTX in 12 studies; cyclophosphamide- or docetaxel-containing CTX (not including doxorubicin /epirubicin) in 2 studies; miscellaneous CTX in 3 studies	<u>cooling</u> (10 studies): wearing cooling cap (fully refrigerated below 0°C before application) 10-30min. before CTX until 0-90min. post-CTX <u>Scalp compression</u> (1 study): tourniquet inflated above systolic RR prior to, during and after CTX <u>Scalp</u>	intervention for chemotherapy-induced alopecia (CIA)	Occurrence of WHO Grade III-IV alopecia or wearing a wig Secondary Endpoint: Efficacy of different interventions for CIA Subgroup-analysis of scalp cooling for CIA-prevention Incidence of AE Risk of bias	(75.9%) suffered CIA Range of CIA-prevention rates during CTX: 10.0-100.0% (mean=65.2%, SD=29%) vs. 0.0-66.7% (mean=27.2%, SD=23.4%)	interventions: Range of CIA-prevention rates during CTX: 10.0-100.0% (mean=65.2%, SD=29%) vs. 0.0-66.7% (mean=27.2%, SD=23.4%) <u>Scalp cooling:</u> 113/488 vs. 253/330 developed CIA significant reduce of CIA-development (RR=0.38, 95% CI=0.32-0.45, I ² =73.8%, p<0.001) Without Macduff et al. study, I ² =46.3% Sensitivity analysis: robust result, not depending on any individual study <u>Scalp compression:</u> 0/3 vs. 1/3 developed CIA no significant		"Our results suggest that scalp cooling can prevent CIA in patients receiving chemotherapy."

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			<u>cooling</u> <u>and</u> <u>compress</u> <u>ion</u> (3 studies) 2% <u>Topical</u> <u>minoxidil</u> (2 studies) applied twice daily between 1-14 days prior first CTX to end of study <u>Panicum</u> <u>miliaceu</u> <u>m</u> (1 study) orally during CTX				reduce of CIA- development (RR=0.33, 95% CI=0.02-5.97) <u>Scalp cooling +</u> <u>compression:</u> 25/63 vs. 44/59 developed CIA significant reduce of CIA_development (RR=0.54, 95% CI=0.39-0.74, $I^2=87.9\%$, $p<0.001$) <u>Minoxidil:</u> 26/34 vs. 27/34 developed CIA no significant reduce of CIA- development (RR=0.96, 95% CI=0.77-1.21, $I^2=0.0\%$, $p=0.902$) <u>Panicum</u> <u>miliaceum:</u> 13/28 vs. 40/56 developed CIA no significant reduce of CIA- development		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
							(RR=0.65, 95% CI=0.42-1.00) Subgroup- analysis: significant efficacy in RCT's and CCT's (regardless of gender, cancer, publication-year, country) Significant CIA- prevention in all CTX regimen (exception: cyclophosphamide + MTX + 5FU) AE-Incidence: headache and intolerable coldness commonly reported at scalp cooling (incidence-rates of 4.0-33.3%) Most of AE not serious Many participants dropped out Risk of bias: generally high in		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
							all studies		

2.4.3. Pruritus

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Santini, D. 2012 The Lancet. Oncology	Monocenter, single-group, prospective study 2 arms (refractory group and naive group) N=45 09/2010 - 11/2011 Rome, Italy	Cancer Age 65.5 (42-76) in intervention vs. 64.0 (45- 70) in control N=45 11 (46%) vs. 9 (43%) women Erlotinib (11 [46%] vs. 5 [24%]) / cetuximab (10 [42%] vs. 13 [62%]) / lapatinib (0 vs. 1 [5%]) / sunitinib (1 [4%] vs. 2 [10%]) / imatinib (1 [4%] vs. 0) or gefitinib (1 [4%] vs. 0) First onset of pruritus ≥ 7 VAS	N=24 Aprepitant (125 mg on day 1, 80 mg on day 3, 80 mg on day 5) after at least 1 week of predniso ne 25 mg/d or fexofena dine 180 mg/d (standard systemic treatment)	N=21 Aprepit ant (same schedul e as refracto ry group) after first onset of severe pruritus	Primary Endpoint: Aprepitant- efficacy for treatment of EGFR- or TKI- induced pruritus (assessed by change in median VAS score after 1 week of treatment) Secondary Endpoint: Effect duration Aprepitant- related AE	Median VAS score from baseline to after 1 we standard treatment (95% CI, range): All: 8.00 (7.93- 8.57, 7-10) to 7.00 (6.21- 7.19, 5-9); Mean (SD): 8.25 (0.79) to 6.70 (1.23) Erlotinib: 8.00 (7.96-8.76, 7-9) to 7.00 Cetuximab: 8.00 (7.42- 8.58, 7-10) to 6.50 (5.98- 7.04, 5-8)	Effect duration: Pruritus did not recur during study period (90 days) in 39 cases (87%) Median time to recurrence: 7.00 weeks (IQR 3.00 - 9.50) from first aprepitant-dose Aprepitant-related AE: no toxic effects occurred	None funding	3b/1- Small sample size no randomization, no blinding, “Aprepitant decreases severe pruritus induced by biological treatments;”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
		[severe pruritus] during treatment Refractory group (severe itch, resistant to standard treatment with steroids /antihistamines taken for at least 1 week) vs. naive group (severe pruritus with no treatment)				<u>Mean (SD):</u> 8.00 (0.94) to 6.50 (0.84) Median VAS score reduction from baseline to after 1 we of aprepitant-treatment (95% CI, range): All: 8.00 (7.93-8.57, 7-10) to 1.00 (0.00-2.00, 0-9) vs. 8.00 (7.43-8.37, 7-10) to 0.00 (0.06-1.08, 0-4) <u>Mean (SD):</u> 8.25 (0.79) to 1.00 (2.00) vs. 7.90 (1.00) to 0.57 (1.20) <i>Erlotinib:</i> 8.00 (7.96-8.76, 7-9) to 1.00					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						(0.00–4.00, 0–9) vs. 7.00 (6.66–8.94, 7– 10) to 0.00 (0.01–0.95, 0–1) <u>Mean (SD):</u> 8.36 (0.67) to 2.00 (3.00) vs. 7.80 (10.00) to 0.48 (0.54) <i>Cetuximab:</i> 8.00 (7.42– 8.58, 7–10) to 0.50 (0.2–2.6, 0–6) vs. 7.00 (7.17–8.21, 7– 10) to 0.00 (0.06–1.66, 0–4) <u>Mean (SD):</u> 8.00 (0.94) to 1.40 (1.95) vs. 7.69 (0.95) to 0.86 (1.48) VAS score reduction; median,					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						<p>range (%): All: 93% (0-100; $p<0.0001$) vs. 100% (0-100; $p<0.0001$)</p> <p>Mean (SD): 82% (15) vs. 93% (12.00)</p> <p>Erlotinib: 85% (0-100; $p=0.002$) vs. 100% (85-100; $p=0.042$)</p> <p>Mean (SD): 77% (14) vs. 94% (8.00)</p> <p>Cetuximab: 93% (35-100, $p=0.005$) vs. 100% (50-100; $p=0.001$)</p> <p>Mean (SD): 83% (16) vs. 90% (1.23) 41/45 (91%) had a > 50% reduction of pruritus- intensity</p>					

2.4.4. Hand-Fuß-Syndrom

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Chalermch ai 2010 Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology	Randomized, open-label clinical study n= 56	malignant neoplasm of the breast or colorectal cancer > 18 years Capecitabine 2000- 2500 mg/m ² per day	N= 28 200 mg vs 400 mg daily of pyridoxin e for PPE prophyla xis	N= 28 No Pyridoxi ne	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of at least grade 2 PPE	<u>Incidence of</u> <u>grade 2 PPE</u> <u>when</u> <u>comparing</u> <u>the groups:</u> Grades 2-3, n (%) ALL: 31 (55.4) Pyridoxine 200mg: 20 (71.4) Pyridoxine 400mg: 11 (39.3) P-value 0.031 RR (95% CI) 0.26 (0.08- 0.79) Grade 2, n (%) ALL: 28 (50) Pyridoxine 200mg 17 (60.7) Pyridoxine 400mg 11 (39.3) Grade 3, n (%) ALL 3 (5.4)	Differences between the groups in the incidence of severe grade III PPE and the time to onset of at least grade 2 PPE. Median time to the development of grade 2 or greater PPE was 87 days (71-103 days) or 2.9 months for the 400 mg per day pyridoxine group, which was slightly longer than the 200 mg per day pyridoxine group, 61 days (48- 74 days) or 2.1 months, <i>P</i> = 0.44	No declaration	1b Small sample size no placebo arm Due to the sample size limitation of this study, there was a trend to improve PPE incidence and time to event with higher dose of pyridoxine

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Pyridoxine 200mg 3 (10.7) Pyridoxine 400mg: 0 (0) P-Value: 0.236 RR (95% CI): 2.12 (1.59-2.82)			
Chen 2013 PLoS One	Systematic review (5 RCT's) n= 607 Searching in: the Cochrane Library, PUBMED, EMBASE, LILACS, CBM, CNKI, VIP, WANFANG and the U.S. ClinicalTrials.gov website	Colorectal, breast, ovarian, stomach, biliary tract, endometrial cancer 20- 87 years Capecitabine , PLD	<u>Four</u> <u>trials:</u> N= 279 Oral Pyridoxin e (150 mg, n= 53; 200 mg, n=195; 300mg, n= 31) <u>One</u> <u>Trial:</u> n=28 Pyridoxin e 400mg	<u>Four</u> <u>trials:</u> N= 272 Placebo One trial: n= 28 Pyridoxi ne 200mg	Primary endpoint: Incidence of HFS Incidence of Grade 2 or worse Secondary Endpoint: Time to developme nt of grade 2 or worse (Pyridoxine 400mg vs 200 mg) Quality of life	<u>Incidence of</u> <u>HFS among</u> <u>patients</u> <u>receiving</u> <u>placebo</u> <u>compared to:</u> <u>150 mg</u> (27 vs 28) (RR) 0.96; 95% CI 0.67- 1.39; n = 106 <u>200mg:</u> (148 vs. 154) (RR 0.96; 95% CI 0.86- 1.06; n = 389) <u>300 mg:</u> (16 vs 14) (RR 0.92; 95% CI 0.57-1.50;	<u>Time</u> <u>to</u> <u>development:</u> 87 vs 61 d (p= 0.44) <u>QoL:</u> no significant differences between the groups	no declaration	1a “information from primary studies was not sufficient to perform subgroup analysis by types of chemotherapy regimen“ “this review only included randomized controlled trials in which adverse effects of pyridoxine were not assessed absolutely“

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						n = 56) <u>Totally:</u> (RR 0.96; 95% CI 0.86–1.06; n = 551) <u>Incidence of</u> <u>grade ≥2</u> <u>Pyridoxine vs.</u> <u>Placebo:</u> 150mg, (5 vs 9), (RR 0.56; 95% CI 0.20– 1.55; n = 106					
Fabi 2008 Cancer Chemother apy and Pharmacol ogy	Single-arm phase II study N = 42	Breast cancer Woman median age 57 yrs Capecitabine	N = 42 Celecoxib 200 mg 2x/d	No control group	Primary Endpoint: determine the time to progressio n (TTP) and the safety of CapCel Secondary Endpoint: response rates, overall survival (OS)	<u>Median time</u> <u>to</u> <u>progression:</u> 5.2 months <u>Safety:</u> one grade 3 HFS (lower- than-expected toxicity)	<u>Median overall</u> <u>survival:</u> 17.8 months	No research funding	2b Small sample size No RCT		
Gruenigen	Double-blind,	Ovarian,	N= 18	N = 16	Primary	In Group A, 8	No differences in	Research	1b		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
2010 Cancer	randomized, controlled trial n= 34 USA	breast or endometrial cancer female mean patient age (±standard deviation) was 64 ± 9.6 years (range, 45-81 years)	Pyridoxin e 100mg (twice daily)	placebo	Endpoint: Compare the efficacy of pyridoxine versus placebo for the prevention of HFS in patients who received PLD (40 mg/m ² every 4 weeks) Secondary Endpoint: Compare QOL of patients who experience d HFS with patients who did not experience HFS during	of 15 patients (53%) developed HFS versus 7 of 14 patients (50%) in Group B (RR, 1.07; 95% CI, 0.536-2.16; P = .857). For grade 2/3 events, no difference between groups: Six of 15 events (40%) occurred in Group A, and 4 of 14 events (29%) occurred in Group B (RR, 1.40; 95% CI, 0.50-3.94; P = .70	global or domain QOL scores after Cycle 3 either between groups or between the patients with grade 2/3 HFS versus grade 0/1 HFS	funding: Centocor Ortho Biotech Inc. (Horsham, Pa)	"A limitation of the current study was a lack of racial heterogeneity, which may reduce the generalizability of the results. Another limitation was the inability to assess and compare all adverse events because of the low power of the study"

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
					CTX					
Hofheinz 2015 Journal of clinical Oncology	Randomized phase 3 trial, two- armed n= 152 Germany	GI tumors, breast cancer > 18 years m/w Capecitabine 2,000 mg/m2	n=76 Mapisal urea three times daily	n=76 hand- foot cream three times daily	Primary endpoint: Efficacy of Mapisal in compariso n to urea cream (10%) to prevent HFS of any grade within a 6- w period. Secondary endpoints: Time to developme nt of HFs grade>1, evaluation of capecitin bene dose intensity, and QoL analysis	<u>Incidence:</u> 30 patients vs 17 (OR: 2.37; 95% CI: 1.14- 4.84, p 0.2)	Time development of HFS any grade	of	No declaration	1b only one regimen No placebo
Jo 2015	Metaanalysis 4 RCT (Gruenigen)	Different malignancie	N = 441 Pyridoxin	N = 449 Placebo	Primary Endpoint:	Pyridoxine did not reduce	Pyridoxine shows therapeutical	No research	1a Only 4 RCT's with the	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Clin Exp Dermatol	et al., Kang et al., Braik et al., Corrie et al.) 3 retrospective studies (Mortimer et al., Yoshimoto et al., Fabian et al.) 2 prospective studies (Hussein et al., Rossi et al.) N = 890	s mean age 59 years PLD, Capecitabine	e (50-600 mg/d)	(in the RCT's)	Incidence of HFS in patients receiving Capecitabine or PLD Secondary Endpoint: Therapy of HFS	the number of patients with HFS of all grades RR= 0.95, 95% CI: 0.87-1.05)	efficacy in the non-RCT's RR: 1.78 (95%CI: 1.03- 3.08) No therapeutical efficacy in RCT RR: 1.12 (95%CI: 0.58-2.14)	funding	same placebo
Kang 2010 Journal of Clinical Oncology	randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial two-armed n= 360	GI tract cancers capecitabine age 18 to 70 years; ECOG ≤ 2; estimated	N=180 Pyridoxine 100 mg	N= 180 Placebo	Primary end point: Determination of cumulative dose of capecitabine until occurrence of clinically significant HFS (ie, of grade 2 or higher). Secondary endpoint: Ability of pyridoxine	Grade 2 or worse HFS developed in 55 (30.6%) of 180 placebo-treated patients and in 57 (31.7%) of 180 pyridoxine patients cumulative dose of capecitabine to grade 2 or worse HFS not different between two	Randomization of the 44 patients in the placebo group with grade 2 or worse HFS to placebo or pyridoxine for the next cycle resulted in no significant difference in the proportion showing improvement of HFS (42.9% v 47.8%; HR = 1.12; P = .94)	No Research funding	1b The same placebo

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					to prevent a second occurrence of HFS of grade 2 or in initial placebo arm.	groups (median not reached in either group; hazard ratio [HR] = 0.95; P = .788)			
Kohne 2008 Ann Oncol	RCT N = 85 trial was closed following eight deaths unrelated to disease progression in the 85 enrolled (629 planned) patients	Colorectal cancer m/w FOLFIRI (n=41) CAPIRI (n= 44)	Celecoxib 400 mg 2x daily Capiri + C (n= 23) Folfiri + C (n= 19)	Placebo Capiri + P (n= 21) Folfiri + P (n = 22)	Primary Endpoint: progressio nsfree survival Secondary Endpoint: safety (NCI-CTC V 2)	Median PFS and overall survival times were shorter for CAPIRI versus FOLFIRI (PFS 5.9 versus 9.6 months and OS 14.8 versus 19.9 months) and celecoxib versus placebo (PFS 6.9 versus 7.8 months and OS 18.3 versus 19.9 months).	14 patients who received capecitabine (seven in each arm), reaching grade 3 in only two (one in each arm). Five patients in the FOLFIRI arms experienced grade 1 HFS reactions	No research funding	1b Small sample size High drop-out
Lademann,	Monocentric, one-	Ovarian	N= 20	none	Primary	60%	-	Research	2B

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
2014 Skin Pharmacol Physiol	armed, non blinded, no randomized N= 20 Germany	carcinoma 52- 74 years PLD 40 mg/m2	oil-in- water formulati on with Hippospo ngia communi s and silica, antoxida nt: green coffee, green tea, Pongamia pinnata seed extract, Angelica extract		Endpoint: Prevention of PPE with a topically applied ointment containing antioxidant s with a high radical protection factor	developed no PPE 40% interrupted the application		Funding: None	non blinded, no randomized no control-group
Macedo 2014 Support Care Cancer	Systematic review (10 RCT's) searching in PubMed, EMBASE, CENTRAL, ClinicalTrials.gov and LILACS databases	Breast, colon, ovarian, hepatic cancer PLD, Capecitabine , Sorafenib	Grade 1-3 N= 914 Celecoxib (n=119) Pyridoxin e (n= 289) Topical urea/lacti c acid	Grade 1-3 N=901 No Celecoxi b (n= 121) No Pyridoxi ne	Primary endpoint: incidence of mild (Grade 1), moderate to severe (Grades 2 to 3) and all-grade	Grade 1-3: <u>Celecoxib</u> 38 vs 43 (OR 0.86, 95 % CI 0.59-1.49, P=0.58) <u>Pyridoxine</u> 111 vs 116 (OR 0.92, 95 % CI 0.65-	Data regarding toxicity related to prevention strategies were lacking in most trials	No research funding	1a

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
			base (n=506) <u>All grade</u> <u>HFS:</u> N= 966 The same + topical antiperspi rant (n=52)	(n=288) No topical urea/ lactic acid base (n=492)	HFS <u>Secondary</u> <u>endpoint:</u> toxicity, to be extracted when present according to the NCI <u>All</u> <u>grade</u> <u>HFS:</u> N=953 The same + no topical antiperspi rant (n=52)	1.31, P=0.63) <u>Topical urea/</u> <u>lactic acid</u> <u>base</u> 174 vs 205 (OR 0.89, 95 % CI 0.44- 1.79, P=0.75) <u>all grade HFS:</u> <u>Celecoxib</u> 16 vs 36 (OR 0.47, 95 % CI 0.29- 0.78, P=0.003) <u>Pyridoxine</u> 74 vs 74 (OR 0.90, 95 % CI 0.61- 1.32, P=0.58) <u>Topical urea/</u> <u>lactic acid</u> <u>base</u> 104 vs 131 (998 patients; OR 0.81, 95 % CI 0.24-2.71, P=0.73) <u>topical</u> <u>antiperspirant</u>				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						27 vs 30 (OR 0.79, 95 % CI 0.37- 1.72, P=0.55).				
Mangili, 2008 Gynecologi c Oncology	Prospective, non- randomized, non- blinded N= 53 Italy	Gynecologic cancers 30-83 years old women PLD (30- 50 mg/m ²)	N=28 regional cooling,p yridoxine and dexame thasone	N=25 pyridoxi ne and dexame thasone	Primary Endpoint: prevention of PPE with regional cooling	<u>Incidence of PPE:</u> 7.1% v 36 %	-	No declaration	3 no RCT, non-blinded	
Meadows 2015 Support care cancer	RCT N = 10 (nur 9 auswertbar)	Different malignancie s median age: 58.5y Capecitabine or Sunitinib Patients with HFS (grade 1-3)	N = 10 topical Sildenafil 1% on left or right extremity	N = 10 Placebo creme on left or right extremity	Primary Endpoint: Reduction of the HFS grade	<u>Reduction of pain on the feet:</u> 5 of 9 patients (0.55, 95% CI: 0.21-0.86) <u>Reduction of pain on the hands:</u> 3 of 8 patients (0.37, 95% CI: 0.09-0.76)	-	No research funding	1b small sample size	
Ota et al. 2014 Hepatogast roenterolo	Randomized controlled trial N = 60	Colorectal Cancer Capecitabine	N = 30 Pyridoxin e (60 mg/d)	N= 30 No Interven tion	Primary Endpoint: Incidence HFS Grade	18 of 30 patients (60%) in both groups		None research funding	1b Small sample size Low dose Pyridoxine	

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gy					2 or > 2	developed HFS Grade 2			
Ren, Z. 2015 Journal of clinical Oncology	Randomized controlled trial n= 871 China	HCC 20-87 yrs Sorafenib 400 mg twice per day	N= 439 Assigned prophylac- tic urea- based cream + Best supportiv e care (BSC)	N= 439 BSC	Primary endpoint: Incidence of any grade HFSR within 12w of starting sorafenib Secondary endpoint: Incidence of grad2 HFSR within 12 w, time to first occurrence & duration of HFSR, percentage s of patients with sorafenib dose reductions /interrup- tions&	56.0% v 73.6% (OR, 0.457; 95% CI, 0.344 to 0.608; P .001)	<u>Incidence of grade</u> 2: 20.7% v 29.2% (OR, 0.635; 95% CI, 0.466 to 0.866; P .004) <u>Time _____ of</u> <u>occurrence:</u> 84 v 34 days (HR, 0.658; 95% CI, 0.541 to 0.799; P.001) <u>Percentages of</u> <u>patients with dose</u> <u>reductions/interrup-</u> <u>tionsand</u> <u>discontinuations:</u> reduction/interrup- tion (9.1% v 11.8%; P.1937) discontinuation (1.1% v 0.7%; P.4893) <u>HRQoL:</u> HFSR symptom score was lower at each study visit from week 4 to	No research funding	1b non-blinded the treating physicians evaluates the symptoms

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					discontinu ations, HFSR- associated HRQoL using H-F- Reaction (HF-QoL) questionna ire, tumor response according to RECIST criteria.		week 14 in patients treated with UBC plus BSC versus BSC alone		
Shinohara, 2014 Ann Oncol n=33 Japan	Two-arm, multicenter, open- label, randomized phase II clinical trial	Metastatic RCC with grade 1 HFSR on the soles of the feet Sorafenib (400 mg b.i.d.) 20 years or older	N= 17 Hydrocoll oid urea cream containin g ceramide with low- friction external surface to affected sites of foot soles with HFSR	N= 16 10% urea cream containin g ceramide with low- friction external surface to affected sites of foot soles with HFSR	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of grade 2 or 3 HFSR on soles of feet in first 4 w Secondary Endpoint: Time until occurrence of grade ≥2 HFSR on soles, relative	<u>Incidence of grade 2 or higher HFSR:</u> Arm B (P = 0.03) in 11 of 16 patients (68.8%), <u>Arm A in 5 of 17 patients</u> (29.4%)	<u>Median time to the onset of grade 2 or 3 HFSR:</u> Arm A >28 d (95% CI 13- >28d) Arm B 22 days (95% CI 15-27 days) Relative dose intensity was similar (P = 0.358): Arm A 82 ± 27% Arm B 73 ± 26% Pain score was significantly lower for arm A than arm	Research Funding: None	1b “The greatest limitation in this study was that the number of subjects assessed was smaller than planned, which led to a marked impairment in the statistical power. Another problem was the brevity of the observation period, which was only 1 month”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			every 2-3 days		dose intensity of sorafenib, QOL assessmen ts, AE		B (P = 0.05)		
Templeton 2014 Breast	Prospective phase II double blind trial N= 90 N= 52 (evaluable patients)	Breast cancer w median age 65y PLD Patients were evaluable if they experienced grade 2 or 3 PPE, or if they had received a cumulative dose of PLD ≥160 mg/m ² CTCAEv3.0	N= 90 Applicati on of a topical low-lipid oil-in- water cream containin g alu minum chloroh ydrate 15% (Excipial DeoForte) on left hand/fo ot or right hand/fo ot once daily	N= 90 Excipial DeoForte [®] vehicle but without aluminu m chloroh ydrate on left hand/fo ot or right hand/fo ot once daily	Primary endpoint: Occurrence of grade 2 or 3 HFS Secondary Endpoint: Patient reported symptom burden (tingling, numbness, pain or skin problems)	30 (58%) of 52 patients developed grade 2 or 3 HFS lower overall event on treatment side: 12% vs 2% (placebo vs active treatment, p=0.07)	No differences in severity of tingling, numbness, pain, and skin problems were found between the side treated with the active cream and the side treated with placebo cream for both hands and feet according to all grades of PPE	C. Surber is employed by Spirig Pharma Ltd (Egerkingen Switzerland) has received honoraria from Basiela Pharmaceut ica Internation alis, Novartis Consumer Health, Janssen. R. von Moos has received honoraria from Roche,	2b Limitations were that around a quarter of patients applied the creams less often than prescribed and that the assumptions for sample size calculation were overly optimistic (assumed absolute difference 20%, observed 10%)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
								Amgen, Novartis research funding from Amgen and Roche. All other authors no COI.	
Wolf, 2010 <i>J Clin Oncol.</i>	randomized, double-blind, phase III trial two-armed n= 137 USA	Breast cancer vs other male and female <50 - >60 capecitabin 2,000mg/m ² per day (1,000mg/ m ² 2x a day) or 2,500mg/m ² per day (1,250mg/m 2x day) for 14 days	N= 70 urea/lacti c acid cream (ULABTKA)	N= 67 Placebo cream	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of moderate/ severe HFS symptoms: 13.6% in the ULABTKA arm and 10.2% in the placebo arm ($P = .768$ by Fisher's exact test) Secondary Endpoint: Incidence of moderate to severe	<u>Moderate/sev ere HFS symptoms:</u> 13.6% in the ULABTKA arm and 10.2% in the placebo arm ($P = .768$ by Fisher's exact test) OR= 1.37 (95% CI, 0.37 to 5.76)	CTCAE skin toxicity was higher in the ULABTKA arm but not significantly so (33% v 27%; $P =$.82)	Research Funding: None	1b

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					HFS symptoms based on physician- determine d HFS grading (CTCAE), times to grade \geq 2 patient- reported HFS, and physician- determine d HFS				
Zhang 2012 Ann Oncol	Single-center, prospective randomized clinical trial N= 150 China	stage II and III colorectal cancer \geq 18 years (median age of patients in study was 56.96 years) Regimen: oxaliplatin 130 mg/m ² day 1, oral capecitabine 1000 mg/m ²	N= 68 Capecitab ine/celeco xib group (18 patients in capecita bine/celeco xib group and 50 pa tients in the	N=71 Capecit abine group (19 patients in cap ecitab ine alone group and 52 patients in the	Primary Endpoint: Explore the ability of celecoxib to prevent HFS induced by capecitabin e	<u>Incidence of \geq</u> <u>grade 1 and \geq</u> <u>grade 2 HFS:</u> Capecitabine group and capecitabine/ celecoxib (74.6% versus 57.4%, P = 0.034, 29.6% versus 14.7% P = 0.035). Grade 3 HFS (8.5% versus		Research Funding: None	1b No placebo- controlled trial

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		2x daily or capecitabine monotherapy 1250 mg/m ² 2x daily	capecitabine/oxaliplatin/cetuximab group)	capecitabine/oxaliplatin group)		2.9% P = 0.303)			
Zhao, 2014 J Tradit Chin Med	double-blind, randomized, controlled trial two-armed n= 92 China	Gastric, lung, breast, colon or rectal cancer and HFS 36-78 years old Capecitabine, sorafenib, and gefitinib	n=60 Taohongs iwu decoction for 30 min once a day	n=32 100 mg vitamin B6 twice daily.	Primary Endpoint: Effect of Taohongs iwu decoction vs pyridoxine on patients with HFS Secondary Endpoint: Compare QoL	Effective Rate: (88.3 % vs. 50%) Difference was significant ($c^2= 20.05$, $P=0.000$)	Significant differences were observed between two groups in pain relief and improve- ment of daily life, walking, and interpersonal communication ($P<0.01$)	No declaration	2b No definition of primary endpoint monocentric studie
Zhou, 2013	Metaanalysis 3 RCT (Kang et al., Corrie et al., Braik et al.) 2 retrospective (Mortimer et al., Yoshimoto et al.) N = 793	Different malignancies m/w Capecitabine	N = 382 Pyridoxin (zwischen 50- 600 mg/d)	N = 411 Placebo	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of HFS in patients receiving Capecitabi ne Secondary Endpoint:	Pyridoxine did not reduce the number of patients with HFS of all grades OR 0.91 (95% KI: 0.67-1.24)	Pyridoxine is not effective as prevention of HFS Grade >2 and Grade >3 : 1.17 (95% KI: 0.82- 1.67) 1.05 (95% KI: 0.60- 1.85)	No research funding	1 a Two studies are not randomized

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Prevention of HFS Grade > 2 and >3				

2.4.5. Nageltoxizität

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Can, 2012 European Journal of Oncology Nursing	Multicenter, non-randomized, non-blinded, two-armed, descriptive, interventional, prospective study n= 200 Turkey	Breast cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer w/m Mean age 52.79±11.41 years Taxane	N= 55 Frozen gloves/socks	N= 145 No intervention	Primary endpoint: Determine predictors of taxane-related nail toxicity Secondary endpoint: evaluate efficacy of use of frozen gloves & socks in prevention of taxane-related nail toxicity	Female ($z_{MWU} = -4.08$, $p=0.0001$) History of diabetes ($z_{MWU} = -2.22$, $p=0.02$) Received capecitabine in conjunction with docetaxel ($z_{MWU} = -3.37$, $p=0.001$), had breast or gynecological cancer diagnoses ($X_{KW}=21.75$, $p=0.0001$) Number of taxane cycles administered ($r=0.32$, $p=0.0001$), BMI ($r=0.18$, $p=0.01$) severity of	No statistically significant difference in nail toxicity incidence and time to occurrence of nail changes was found between the intervention and the control groups	Research funding: None	2a non-randomized “mixing patients with different diagnoses and chemotherapy treatments for analysis

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						treatment- related neuropathy (r=0.16, p=0.02)			
Ishiguro, 2012 Supportive Care in Cancer	self-controlled trial n= 16 Japan	Breast cancer Women Between 20 and 69 years of age Docetaxel (40 mg/m ² or more)	N= 16 Frozen glove: Left hand Standard: -25 to -30°C	N=16 Frozen glove: Right hand, Experim ental: - 10 to -20°C	<u>Primary endpoint:</u> Docetaxel- induced nail toxicity occurrence (> a 2- point increase in nail toxicity scoring or any grade 2 toxicity) by 5 months <u>Secondary endpoint:</u> Any grade ≥ 2 DNT occurrence by 5 months, docetaxel	0 v 0 (CI: 0-21%)	<u>DNT:</u> 2Time to <u>Occurrence:</u> 220, 222d <u>Docetaxel dose</u> <u>until DNT</u> <u>occurrence</u> <u>(mg/m²):</u> 1360, 640 <u>Type of event:</u> pigmentation, hemorrhage, pain, tenderness	No declaration	2b Non-blinded, non- randomized Small sample size

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					exposure [cumulativ e dose time curve and time until DNT occurrence]				
Lacouture, 2010 Journal of Clinical Oncology	Phase II, multicenter, open- label, randomized clinical trial Two arms N= 95 USA	Metastatic adenocarcin oma of colon or rectum with one uni- dimensional measurable lesion Fluoropyrimi dine or oxaliplatin with/without Bevacizumab ≥ 18 yrs	N= 48 Pre- emptive skintreat ment (skin moisturiz er, sunscree n, 1% hydrocort isone cream, doxycycli ne 100mg 2x/day)	N= 47 Reactive skintrea tment (any treatme nt for manage ment of emerge nt skin toxicity)	<u>Primary endpoint:</u> Incidence of protocol- specified ≥ grade 2 skin toxicities during the 6-week skin treatment period	29% vs. 62% (OR, 0.3; 95% CL, 0.1 to 0.6) <u>Grade 2 skin toxicities:</u> 23% vs. 40% <u>Grade 3:</u> 6% vs. 21% <u>Paronychia (any grade):</u> 17% v 36%	-	Research Funding: OSI Pharmaceut icals, Bayer Pharmaceut icals, Onyx, Amgen, Hana; Edith P. Mitchell, Amgen	1b Small sample size Non-blinded No placebo-arm
McCarthy, 2014 Support Care Cancer	Single-blinded, randomized control study N= 53 (21 of 53 participants)	Breast, prostate, lung, head and neck, stomach or	N= 53 Frozen glove (15min before)	N = 53 No glove on other	<u>Primary endpoint:</u> Nail and skin toxicities	<u>Incidence& severity of toxicities in control& intervention</u>		Research Funding: None	1b „This study is limited by its small sample size: it is not adequately powered“

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	enrolled in main study completed evaluable data, because 32 patients cancelled study because of discomfort) Australia	ovarian cancer m/w Docetaxel	treatment , during the 1 h docetaxel infusion, and for further 15 min after infusion) on one randomized hand	hand	of gloved hand in terms of: 1.Incidence 2.Severity measured by Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events- Version 4 (CTCAE.v4) scores.	<u>hands:</u> Erythroderma grade 1 (5/5%) Nail discolouration grade 1 (81/67 %) Nail loss grade 1 (19/19 %) Nail ridging grade 1 (57/57 %) No significant differences between hand conditions in terms of time to event, nor in terms of toxicity in gloved and non-gloved hands			... it was not practical to adhere to the manufacturer's recommendations regarding glove temperature“ ...it is impossible to determine the effect of granulocyte colony stimulating factor (GCSF) in this study“
Scotte, 2005 J Clin Oncol	Multicenter, case-control study, non-blinded, non-randomized n= 45	Lung, breast, prostate, and other cancers	n=45 Frozen glove for 90 min on right	n=45 No prevention on left	Primary endpoint: Efficacy in onycholysis	<u>Grade 0:</u> 89 v 49 (P=.0001) <u>Grade 1:</u> 11 v 29	<u>Prevention of skin toxicity:</u> Grade 0: 67% v 38% Grade 1: 22% v 44% Grade 2: 2% v 9%	Research funding: none	3 Non-blinded, non-randomized

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	France	median age: 65 years w/m Docetaxel 75 mg/m ²	hand	hand	prevention Secondary endpoints: Efficacy in prevention of skin toxicity, median time to occurrence of nail and skin toxicity, and patient comfort	<u>Grade 2</u> 0 v 22	<u>Median time:</u> Nail: 106d v 58d Skin: 51d v 51d <u>Global comfort:</u> satisfied 86% dissatisfied 14% cold tolerance: satisfied 93% dissatisfied 7%		
Scotte, 2008 Cancer	Prospective , Matched case-control study, non-blinded, non-randomized n= 48 France	Variety of tumor types median age of 62 years m/w (36/12) Docetaxel 70 mg/m ² to 100 mg/m ²	N= 48 Frozen sock on right foot	N=48 No protection on the left foot	Primary endpoint: Efficacy in preventing nail toxicity Secondary endpoint: Assessment of efficacy in prevention of skin toxicity, time to	Grade 0:100% vs. 79% Grade 1: 0% vs 19% Grade 3: 0% vs 2% (p=.002)	<u>Skin toxicity:</u> Grade 0:98% vs 94% Grade 1:2% vs. 4% Grade 2: 0% vs. 2% (p=.18) <u>Time to occurrence:</u> Nail 105d vs. 87d Skin 101 d vs. 101d <u>Comfort/cold tolerance:</u> Dissatisfied 2% Satisfied 35%	No declaration	3 non-blinded, non-randomized

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					occurrence of nail and skin toxicities, and patient comfort		Very satisfied 17% Unknown 46%		

2.5. Orale Mucositis durch systemische Tumortherapie

2.5.1. Chemotherapie (mixed sample)

2.5.1.1. LLLT vs. Sham or CAU

Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-Jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
P	Arbabi-Kalati 2013 Iran	double-blind, randomized (block), controlled study	Lung n = 8 Lymphoma n = 2 GI n = 10 Skin n = 3 Breast n = 25 Gender (n): Male: IG: 12; CG: 12 Female: IG: 12; CG: 12 Age (y): Range: IG: 17-72; CG: 18-79 Mean ± SD: IG: 44.5 ± 4.04; CG: 46.2 ± 4.4 (Sign differences? → no info)	Chemo-therapy	48	Low power laser	Laser	laser group: laser therapy prior to each episode of chemotherapy laser-off group: laser therapy was carried out with the equipment "off" during the same time. All patients: oral hygiene, including drinking a lot of water, soft toothbrush after meals, and abstinence from alcohol, smoking cigarettes, hot or cold drinks, and eating very spicy, acidic and tough foods during chemotherapy	IO
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel
630	30		5			WHO Other outcomes:	before CTx, 2 weeks after CTx began and every	1. meeting – second week of chemotherapy phase: statistically significant	-It can be concluded that low-

					Xerostomia (LENT SOMA scale), Pain (VAS)	2 weeks until the end of chemotherapy sessions	differences in mucositis intensity between the groups ($p<0.005$). Week 2: IG: $M=0.25$, CI $95\%=[0.13-0.6]$; CG: $M=2.28$ CI $95\%=[1.9-2.5]$; $p=0.001$ Week 4: IG: $M=0.3$, CI $95\%=[0.05-0.8]$; CG: $M=2.5$, CI $95\%=[2.2-2.7]$; $p=0.001$ Week 6: IG: $M=0.5$, CI $95\%=[0.13-1.1]$; CG: $M=2.3$, CI $95\%=[2.1-2.5]$; $p=0.001$ (W8, W10, W12 und W14 siehe Artikel) Severe OM ≥ 3: Laser-Group: 0/24 Control-Group: 10/24	power laser might decrease the intensity of mucositis - might reflect the possibility that 630 nm laser beam with an output power of 5 J/cm ² can prevent mucositis Evidence: 3b
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
T	Cunha 2012 Brazil	case descriptive, prospective blind study, no info about study period	digestive system, oropharyngeal carcinoma being most frequent (8/18, 83.3 % in red laser and 33.3 in red laser + infrared laser group), followed by carcinoma of the colon (3/18, 16.7 % in the CG and 33.3 % in red laser + infrared laser group). present one or more regions exhibiting lesions indicative of OM gender: men (12/18, 66.7%) median age: CG: 47.5; RLG: 62.5; R+ILG: 53.0 years range: 41 - 90 years Only in the variable "primary tumor" was there a statistically significant difference among the three groups.	currently undergoing endovenous infusion chemotherapy of 5-FU without combination with other chemotherapeutic agents in daily doses according to total body surface area, infused endovenously for approximately 2 h, on 5 consecutive days.	18 (3 Groups)	red laser group: InGaAlP red+infrared laser group: InGaAlP + GaAlAs	Diode Laser, low-level	Five daily sessions three groups, with six patients each: Control Group (CG) — without the use of laser therapy for control of OM. The patients in the CG were prescribed to use mouthwashes twice a day (in the morning and at night) with 0.12 % chlorhexidine without alcohol, for 5 days. They were instructed to perform the mouthwash for around 1 min, 30 min after mouth brushing, and not to drink water afterwards for a period of 20 min; Group irradiated with laser emitting light in the red region — with laser therapy using 660 nm laser for the treatment of OM; Group irradiated with laser emitting light in the red region and immediately afterwards, with laser emitting light in the infrared region — with	IO

									laser therapy combining 660 nm laser with a sequential phase of 780 nm laser.	
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm ²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm ²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel	
RLG: 660 R+ILG: 660 + 780	RLG: 30 R+ILG: 15	RLG: R+ILG:	RLG: 7,5 R+ILG: 3,8	RLG: R+ILG:	RLG: 10 R+ILG: 10	Monopoli et al. [15] and applied by Vera-Llonch et al. [1]. This system is based on the following grading: 0: absence of sites with erythema, ulceration or pseudodermbrane; 1: presence of erythema and absence of ulceration; 2: presence	before treatments and after five treatment sessions	Before treatments: in all groups, the majority of patients had mucositis grade I (5/6 in control and 3/6 in L+ILG) After treatments: CG: reduction in the frequency of Grade 1 patients (3/6) and presence of two Grade 0 patients; however, in one patient mucositis developed to Grade V. RLG: An improvement was noted in one of the two patients who had grade IV, and the presence of a patient with grade 0, not observed previously; the patient who had grade V before laser irradiation, remained in this condition. R+ILG: Significant improvement was observed after treatment in red laser plus	pilot study was to verify the influence of laser therapy with laser light emission in the red region alone or combined with a sequential phase with laser light emission in the infrared region on the symptomatology and degree of severity of OM induced by 5-FU In conclusion, the association of irradiation with laser	

						of erythema, ulceration or pseudomembrane affecting only one site; 3: presence of erythema, ulceration or pseudomembrane affecting two sites; 4: presence of erythema, ulceration or pseudomembrane affecting three sites; 5: presence of erythema, ulceration or pseudomembrane	infrared laser group, with increased frequency of grade I (4/5) and grade 0 (2/6) and absence of patients with grades II to V. Severe OM ≥ 3: Red-Laser-Gr: 3/6 Red+infrared-Laser-Gr: 0/6 CG: 1/6	light emission in the red region with infrared for the treatment of OM induced by 5-FU was efficacious in reducing the severity of these lesions Evidence: 3b (no randomization, no info about time period, ...)	

						affected more than three sites other outcomes: patient satisfactio n with results of treatment (VAS), type of food				
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2.5.2. HSCT ohne TBI

2.5.2.1. LLLT vs. Sham or CAU

Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
P	Ferreira 2015 Brazil	Randomized (in blocks of six, using the Random Allocation software program), parallel, superiority trial 08/2013 – 10/2014	patients with hematological cancer, submitted to HSCT Leukemia: IG: 7; CG: 7 Lymphoma: IG: 5; CG: 5 Myeloma: IG: 5; CG: 4 Others: IG: 0; CG: 2 Age/ (mean/SD): IG: 42.44 (15.59) CG: 45.66 (9.59) Sex: Male: IG: 10; CG: 8	HSCT, wo TBI Autologous: IG: 12; CG: 10 Allogeneic: IG: 5; CG: 8 Busulfan + cyclophosphamide: IG:1; CG:3 Busulfan + fludarabine: IG:6;CG:7 BCNU, etoposide, ara-C, melphalan (BEAM)c: IG: 4;CG:4 Melphaland: IG: 5; CG: 4 Others: IG: 1; CG: 0	35 laser: n=17 sham: n=18	InGaAlP	Laser	applied the first day of conditioning until D+5 CI: the sham group received simulated laser over the same period	IO
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel
650	100	2	70		20	WHO	WHO OM was considered present when a grade 2 lesion developed and severe when a	No statistically significant difference was found in the incidence of oral mucositis ($p=0.146$). Severe mucositis was found in 40 % of the patients (14/35), 3 in the	Low-level laser therapy proved effective for the prevention of severe oral mucositis and

							grade 3 or 4 lesion was present Other outcome: pain (VAS)	intervention group (17.65 %) and 11 in the sham group (61.11%) ($p=0.015$). <u>Oral mucositis (n/%)</u> No: IG: 7 (41.18); CG: 3 (16.67) RR (95 %CI): 0.705 (0.45-1.10) $p = 0.146$ Yes: IG: 10 (58.82); CG: 15 (83.33) <u>Severe oral mucositis (n/%)</u> No: IG: 14 (82.35); CG: 7 (38.89); RR (95 %CI): 0.288 (0.097-0.8597) $p = 0.0153$ b Yes: IG: 3 (17.65); CG: 11 (61.11) (b=NNTB=2.3 laser therapy prevented severe oral mucositis in one patient for every 2.3 patients treated with this technique) Efficacy or relative risk reduction (RRR)=(1-RR)×100=(1-0.2888)×100=71.12 %. Absolute risk reduction (ARR)=[Rc-Rt]×100=(0.611-0.1765)×100=43.46 %.	intense oral pain in patients submitted to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Evidence: 1b
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
P	Hodgson, 2012	USA	multiple myeloma (only low risk group, because age!)	low risk = patients undergoing transplantation for multiple myeloma treated with melphalan. Although melphalan is associated with OM, this single drug regimen warranted the determination of low OM risk. Sonst: myeloablative therapy followed by autologous, matched related, or matched, unrelated donor HSCT rescue	40 Only low risk! (80 HSCT patients were divided into regular (R) and low (L) risk groups, then to experimental (E) and placebo (P) groups, resulting in four groups (ER, EL, PR, PL.)	gallium-aluminum-arsinide light-emitting diode	near-infrared phototherapy	once per day starting on day of the HSCT (day 0) and continued through day +14	EO
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel

670 (±10)			4	Exp.-Groups: ~50 Placebo-Groups: <5 (This light intensity demonstrated no measurable cellular effects in tissue culture studies)	Insg. 80	WHO, NCI- CTCAE, and OMAS scales. The Oral Mucositis Assessmen t scale (OMAS) described by Sonis was utilized for descriptive purposes.	three times per week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday)	primary outcome measure for analysis was the change in scores from baseline on the WHO Pain Assessment scale for OM, documented at each evaluation. Secondary outcome measures also analyzed were incidence of erythema and ulceration of oral tissues, and the duration of erythema and ulcerated tissues. Within the low risk patients (EL vs PL), there was no significant treatment difference (p=1.0). There were no significant differences in the WHO clinical examination scale between any of the groups. There were no significant differences in the NCI scales for clinical examination or function/symptomatic upper GI scores, the OMAS erythema or ulceration scale between any of the groups (p>0.05).	Allogeneic stem cell transplant (SCT) patients have a higher risk of OM than autologous SCT patients [18], combined chemoradiatio n regimens result in higher OM rates than chemotherapy alone [19], and multiple drug chemotherapy regimens produce more OM than single drug regimens [20].
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
Silva, 2015a	Brazil		Underlying diagnosis: Hodgkin's lymphoma: IG: 5; CG: 8 Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: IG: 4; CG: 1 Multiple myeloma: IG: 4, CG: 3 Acute myeloid leukemia: IG: 1; CG: 5 Acute lymphoblastic leukemia: IG: 1; CG: - Chronic myeloid leukemia: IG: 2; CG: 1 Myelodysplastic syndromes: IG: 2; CG: 1 Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: IG: 1; CG: -	>14 years of age, had to be scheduled to receive the conditioning regimen with high-dose chemotherapy with or without total body irradiation (TBI) Type of HSCT, n (%): Autologous: Insg.: 24 (60.53), IG: 12 (31.57) CG: 12 (28.94) Allogeneic: Insg.: 15 (39.47), IG: 8 (21.05); CG: 7 (18.42) no patient received chemotherapy protocol with TBI. Patients received 200mg fluconazole intravenously every 12 h, and 500mg/m ² acyclovir intravenously every 8 h prior the transplant, from D-2 until neutrophil recovery (granulocytes = 500/mm ³). HSCT conditioning regimens: Busulfan and cyclophosphamide: IG: 3; CG: 2	39 (n = 19) and laser (n = 20)	InGaAlP diode laser	Laser	Daily, from the 1st day of the conditioning regimen until day 7 post-HSCT (D + 7)	IO

					Fludarabine and busulfanb: IG: 5; CG: 6 Melphalanc: IG: 5; CG: 3 Carmustine, cytarabine, etoposide, melphaland: IG: 7; CG: 8				
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel
660	40	0,16	4		4	WHO	daily from the day of transplantation (D0) until the 20th day (D + 20) or until discharge (DC)	The laser group presented less severe OM than the control group ($p < 0.001$) Percentage distribution of the highest degree of OM severity according to the WHO scale is in Fig. 1. The majority of patients in the laser group presented grade 1 OM, whereas in the control group the cases were distributed over grades 0–3 (Fig. 1). It is important to note that the laser group showed no grade 3 mucositis. On analyzing the degree of OM from D0 until hospital DC, it was seen that it peaked between D+ 9 and D+ 10, and from D+ 7 onwards, the degree of OM was lower in the laser group. It was also seen that OM healing improved	LLLT was clinically effective in reducing the severity of chemotherapy-induced OM

									in the laser group, reducing the healing time of ulcers when compared with the control group	
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2.5.3. HSCT mit / ohne TBI

2.5.3.1. LLLT vs. CAU or Sham

Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)	
P	Antunes, 01/2004 - 05/2005	Brazil randomize d, placebo-controlled, quantity, and prospective	hematologic disease-nominated HSCT, autologous (AT) or allogeneic (AL) <u>Diagnostic, n</u> IG/CG Chronic myeloblastic leukemia 8 8 Acute myeloblastic leukemia 3 3 Hodgkin lymphoma 6 2 Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 1 3 Acute lymphoblastic leukemia 1 0 Myelodysplastic syndrome 0 3	HSCT w/woTBI conditioning regimens: 200 mg fluconazole intravenously every 12 hours from D-2 and 500 mg/m² acyclovir intravenously every 8 hours from D-2 until neutrophil recovery. <u>HSCT, n</u> IG/CG Related allogeneic 11 9 Related allogeneic with TBI 0 2 Unrelated allogeneic with TBI 1 3 Unrelated allogeneic umbilical cord blood cells with TBI 2 0 Autologous 5 5	38	InGaAlP	Laser diode	D-7 until recovery	neutrophil	IO
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel	

660	50		4		16,7	OMAS WHO	<p>One dentist and 3 nurses (blinded for the study) performed daily oral evaluation of the patients from D-7 until neutrophil recovery</p> <p>63.2% of patients did not experience OM, 31.5% presented with OM grade 2, and 5.3% presented with OM grade 4.</p> <p>In the LPLT group, 94.7% of patients had an OM grade (WHO) lower than or equal to grade 2, including 63.2% with grade 0 and 1, whereas in the controls group, 31.5% of patients had an OM grade lower than or equal to grade 2 ($P < .001$). Remarkably, the hazard ratio (HR) for grades 2, 3, and 4 OM was 0.41 (range, 0.22-0.75; $P = .002$) and for grades 3 and 4 it was 0.07 (range, 0.11-0.53; $P < .001$). Using OMAS by the calculation of ulcerous area, 5.3% of the laser group presented with ulcers of 9.1 cm² to 18 cm², whereas 73.6% of the control group presented with ulcers from 9.1 cm² to 18 cm² ($P = .003$).</p> <p>Using the WHO scale, it was observed that the laser group patients presented with less intense OM (WHO grades 0-1; Figure 1). The proportion of patients in</p>	<p>Preventive use of laser in HSCT patients is a powerful instrument in reducing the incidence of OM (MASCC: Effectiveness: Y)</p>
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							<p>the LPLT and placebo groups who developed grade 0 or 1 mucositis (without ulcers) was 63.2% (12 of 19), including 3 patients submitted to total body irradiation (TBI) and 10.5% (2 of 19), respectively ($P < .001$). Six patients in the LPLT group (31.5%) had small ulcers (WHO grade 2), totaling 94.7% of the patients in this group with a WHO grade between 0 and 2. The control group behaved in the opposite way ($P < .001$). In order to better estimate the impact of LPLT, the mucositisfree survival was analyzed separately in the strata of patients with grades 2, 3, and 4 and grades 3 and 4. The hazard ratio for grades 2, 3, and 4 mucositis was 0.41 (range, 0.22-0.757; $p = .002$), whereas for grades 3 and 4 only it was 0.07 (range, 0.11-0.53)</p>	
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
T	Genot-Klastersky, 2008	Belgium	patients with hematological tumors receiving intensive chemotherapy and having developed low-grade oral mucositis (grade 1 or 2) Underlying cancer: IG/CG Acute leukemia 4 6 Chronic leukemia 3 2 NHL 4 2 Multiple myeloma 6 7 Germinal tumor 1 1	HSCT w/wo TBI RT in preparation for transplant: No: IG: 14, CG: 12 Yes: IG: 4 (1-10) fractions, CG: 6 (2-4) fractions	36	NS		Three sessions were delivered per week. Therapy was started within 24 h after the diagnosis of commencing mucositis and was continued every other workday. In case of progression of the mucositis to grade 3, sham-irradiated patients could be and were considered as failures treated with LEL.	IO
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel
NS	LEL treatment was performed with a scanning laser combination		2		t(s)= energy(J/cm²)x surface(cm²)/power(W) (33 s/site)	ETOQ	The grading of the lesions was made before each treatment session by the nurse providing treatment and afterwards once	There were 11/16 patients in the LEL irradiation arm with a grade ≥3 (69%, 95%CI=41-89%) and 11/17 patients in the shamtreated arm (65%, 95%CI=38-86%), p=1. In the second study, in	Therapeutic laser therapy is beneficial for patients undergoing HSCT in delaying the development

g a visible 100 mW laser and an IR laser with power from 50, 250, and 500 mW for Laser: 100; for Laser: 50,250,5 00						a week by an independent qualified healthcare professional observer (blinded to treatment administered for the therapeutic trial).	patients with existing lesions, the therapeutic success rate was 83% (95% CI=59–96%), which was significantly different from success rate reached in the sham-treated patients (11%; 95%CI=1–35%); the time to development of grade 3 mucositis was also significantly shorter in the sham-treated patients ($p<0.001$). Oral mucositis of grade 3 was observed in 16 sham-illuminated patients and in three LEL-treated patients; corresponding figures for grade 2 and 1 mucositis were, respectively, 1 and 6 and 1 and 9. If one compares overall numbers of patients who developed grade 3 oral mucositis, difference is statistically significant ($p<0.001$) in favor of LEL treatment. Thus, the overall success rate was 15/18 (83%, 95%CI=59–96%) in the LEL- treated patients and 2/18 (11%, 95%CI=1–35%) in the sham-illuminated patients. The primary endpoint was to demonstrate that time to development of grade 3	of OM grade 3. (MASCC: Effectiveness: YLOfE: III)

								mucositis could be delayed by LEL irradiation. The expected rates of grade 3 mucositis, 1 week after randomization, were estimated to be 10% with LEL and 60% in patients with sham illumination. Under these conditions, 20 patients needed to be randomized in each arm (90% power for a two-sided logrank test and a significance level of 5%).	
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
Khoury, 2009, 03/2004 - 09/2006	Brazil, not blinded (no shame laser in CG)	hematologic or onco-hematologic disease Diagnosis: IG/CG Acute myeloid leukemia 5 3 Acute lymphoid leukemia 1 2 Chronic myeloid leukemia 3 2 Severe aplastic anemia 2 2 Myelodysplastic syndrome 1 1	myeloablative conditioning regimen before the allogeneic HSCT Mixed: HSCT w/wo TBI and CT The conditioning regimen (high dose chemotherapy) was given to the 2 groups before stem cell infusion. In group I, 2 patients received cyclophosphamide (D-5 to D-2, 50 mg/kg), 6 patients received busulfan (D-7 to D-4, 1 mg/kg) with cyclophosphamide (D-3 to D-2, 60 mg/kg), 3 patients received busulfan (D-6 to D-3, 1 mg/kg) with fludarabine (D-6 to D-2, 30 mg/m ²) and 1 patient received total body irradiation (D-6 to D-4, 990 cGy total) and cyclophosphamide (D-3	22 Laser group: n=12; Placebo group: n=10)	InGaAlP (660nm) + GaAlAs (780nm)	Laser Diode InGaAlP (660nm): visible red laser → lower penetration into biological tissue and is indicated for tissue repair GaAlAs (780nm): infrared laser → greater penetration capacity and it is indicated for analgesia.	daily in the morning, once a day The applications were performed up to D+15, coinciding or not with engraftment of hematopoietic stem cells. If engraftment was observed before this day, the irradiations were stopped in order not to impair the study. the 2 lasers were applied on alternate days using the same irradiation parameters: 25 mW output power, 10-s irradiation time and 6.3 J/cm ² dose per site and with direct contact with the mucosa. The prevention phase for both groups started on first day of conditioning and lasted until the initial clinical manifestation of mucositis The treatment phase for both groups started with the initial clinical manifestations of mucositis (e.g.: pain, edema, erythema) with		IO

to D-2, 60 mg/kg). In group II, 1 patient received busulfan (D-7 to D-4, 1 mg/kg) with cyclophosphamide (D-3 to D-2, 60 mg/kg), 2 patients received busulfan (D-6 to D-3, 1 mg/kg) with fludarabine (D-6 to D-2, 30 mg/m²), 4 patients received total body irradiation (D-6 to D-4, 990 cGy total) and cyclophosphamide (D-3 to D-2, 60 mg/kg/) and 1 patient received fludarabine (30 mg/m²)/citarabine (2000 mg/m²)/mitoxantrone (10 mg/m²) from D-10 to D-7 and melfalan (D-3 to D-2, 70 mg/m²). All patients were subjected to treatment with methotrexate in combination with cyclosporine after transplantation for prevention of graft-versus-host disease

follow-up until D+15 after transplantation, and consisting of the combination of the standard oral hygiene protocol with the use of the "Mucositis Formula" mouthwash
The difference between these 2 protocols was the inclusion of laser therapy both during the prevention and the treatment phase in group I.

Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm ²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm ²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel
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660 780	+	25		6,3		10	WHO OMAS		Group I presented a lower frequency of OM ($p=0.02$) and lower mean scores, according to WHO and OMAS scales ($p<0.01$ and $p=0.01$, respectively). The mean grade of mucositis observed in group I was 1.75 ± 0.45 , whereas group II presented a mean of 2.45 ± 0.93 . The difference between groups was statistically significant ($p<0.01$), according to the WHO scale. Regarding the size of ulcerations in the oral cavity as a whole, group I presenting fewer sites with ulcerations/pseudomembranes and a smaller number of lesions compared to group II (Fig. 2).	In conclusion, laser reduced the frequency and severity of OM LLLT—lower frequency, progression, and severity of OM (MASCC: Effectiveness: Y)
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
P	Schubert 2007 USA, France, Brasil, Switzerland	phase III randomized double-blind placebo-controlled 02-11/2001	<u>Disease n (%)</u> 650 nm - 780 nm - Placebo ALL or AML: 8 (35) 5 (22) 7 (29) CML: 4 (17) 6 (26) 6 (25) MDS: 5 (22) 8 (35) 8 (33) Other: 6 (26) 4 (17) 3 (13) compare the ability of 2 different low level GaAlAs diode lasers (650 nm and 780 nm) to prevent oral mucositis in HCT patients conditioned with chemotherapy or chemoradiotherapy The groups appeared to be well-balanced with respect to all factors except for conditioning regimen.	HSCT w/wo TBI <u>Donor match n (%)</u> 650 nm - 780 nm - Placebo Autologous: 4 (17) 2 (9) 2 (8) Allogeneic Related 12 (52) 13 (57) 12(50) Allogeneic Unrelated 7 (30) 8 (35) 10 (42) HCT preparative conditioning regimens and post-transplant graft-vs-host disease (GVHD) prophylaxis (e.g., methotrexate alone or in combination with cyclosporine).	70 3 treatment groups: 650 nm laser (n=23), 780 nm laser (n=23) or placebo (n=24)	GaAlAs	Laser diode	Daily, from the first day of conditioning to day +2 post HCT D-7 to D+2 Depending on the specifics of the conditioning regimen, the total number of treatment days ranged from 7 to 13 days CI: Subjects who consented were randomized into one of two laser treatment arms or a placebo therapy group. Arm #1 included patients treated with 650 nm GaAlAs (40 mW) laser. Arm #2 included patients treated with 780 nm GaAlAs (60 mW) laser. Arm #3 included patients receiving placebo (sham) laser treatments. All patients received oral self-care and mucositis management care per SCCA standards of care. Oral self-care included standard toothbrushing and flossing throughout	IO

									the study period. In addition, patients rinsed with 0.9% saline solution for several minutes a minimum of 4 times a day. Mucositis management protocols included saline rinses, topical anesthetics, and opioid analgesics, which were instituted according to standard supportive care guidelines.	
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm ²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm ²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel	
Gr.1: 660 Gr.2: 780	40 60	0,08 0,8	2		2 1	oral mucositis index (OMI)	Oral mucositis and pain assessments were carried out at baseline and then on days 0, 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, and 21 (± 1 day) post HCT	Patients in the 650 nm laser group were statistically significantly more likely to have received a TBI-containing regimen than any other regimen compared to patients in the other two groups ($p=0.03$). The raw OMI scores ranged from 0 to 61. The placebo patient scores are higher on average than the laser patient scores at nearly every time point, signifying more severe mucositis over the course of the study. The mean OMI scores varied most between groups at day 11	Diode 650 nm 2 J/cm ² LLT reduces OM severity (MASCC: Effectiveness: Y) Evidence: 1b	

								(mean±SE: placebo 24.3±2.9, 650 nm 16.7±2.9, 780 nm 20.6±2.9); a test for the difference between the placebo and 650 nm laser groups approached statistical significance (p=0.06). In addition, we have previously compared mucositis scores simultaneously obtained for patients using both the WHO mucositis scale and the OMI and have concluded that WHO grade 3–4 mucositis score is equivalent to an OMI score of 25 or greater, and estimated cumulative incidence curves for time to first OMI ≥25. The 650 nm wavelength reduced the severity of oral mucositis and pain scores. However, the difference between the placebo and 650 nm groups reached statistical significance after adjusting for TBI exposure (p=0.03). The use of TBI for conditioning was associated with a five- point higher patient- specific average OMI	
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								<p>value, after adjusting for treatment group ($p=0.01$). There was no significant difference in the treatment effect between those who did and did not receive TBI.</p> <p>Finally, we considered a time to event analysis with a mucositis score of 25 or greater as the event of interest.</p> <p>This analysis only uses information about the first such event, and so does not take into account further increases in the scores over time or a patient's overall trajectory.</p> <p>Although the curves are not statistically significantly different ($p=0.09$), the 780 nm laser and placebo groups both appear to have a higher probability of reaching a severe OMI score than the 650 nm laser group. A comparison of peak mucositis scores between the 3 groups further supports this trend with mean peak scores across the entire study time of 20.0 for 650 nm, 26.0 for 780 nm, and 26.5 for the placebo group.</p>	
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								Severe OM ≥ 3: no info!!	
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
P	Silva, 2011, 09/2004 – 10/2005	Brazil, computer-generated randomization	Disease (IG;CG) Aplastic anemia: 3 4 Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria: 2 0 Hodgkin's lymphoma 1 4 Acute lymphoblastic leukemia 2 3 Acute myeloid leukemia 8 4 Chronic myeloid leukemia 2 2 Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma 1 3 Myelodysplastic syndromes 2 1	autologous or allogeneic HSCT, myeloablative conditioning regimens utilizing chemotherapy with and without TBI; Patients received 200mg fluconazole intravenously every 12 h from 2 d prior to transplant (D-2) and 500mg/m ² acyclovir intravenously every 8 h from D-2 until neutrophil recovery. Donor match Autologous: IG: 4; CG: 7 Related allogenic: IG: 15; CG: 14 Related allo with TBI: IG: 2; CG: 0 Conditioning Busulfan and cyclophosphamide 7 5 Busulfan and cyclophosphamide 10 9	42, between 4 and 64 years	InGaAlP	low level diode laser	Daily sessions began on D-4 and continued through to D+4. There was a total of nine treatment days When patients of control group presented OM grade 3, they all received laser treatment with 4 J/cm ² .	

					Cyclophosphamide+pTBI 2 — Carmustine, cytarabine, etoposide, and melphalan 2 7				
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel
660	40	0,16	4		4	WHO scale	daily, after laser treatment, from D-2 until the wounds healed or until neutrophil recovery (granulocytes= 500/mm3).	In the LLLT group, 57.1% of patients had an OM grade 0, 9.6% had grade 1, and 33.3% had grade 2, whereas in the control group, only 4.8% of patients were free of OM (grade 0). Based on the WHO scale, laser group patients presented less OM. Results showed that 66.7% of patients were free of ulcers (grades 0 and 1), 33.3% developed mucositis grade 2 when treated with laser therapy, and none showed mucositis grades 3 and 4. In the control group, 95.2% (20 out of 21) developed mucositis and 4.8% of patients were free of ulcers (grade 0). It is important to note that 14 of 21 patients (66.7%) in the control group had	the preventive use of LLLT in patients who have undergone HSCT is a powerful instrument in reducing OM incidence. (MASCC: Effectiveness: Y OLoF: II)

									small ulcers (grade 2) and that in the laser group, 7 of 21 (33.3%) had grade 2 mucositis. In the control group, 6 of 21 (28.5%) presented OM grade 3, and in the laser group grade 3 mucositis did not occur (0%). The difference between the two groups in relation to the OM grade was statistically meaningful (p<0.001)	
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Indikation (P oder T)	Erstautor/ Pub.-jahr/ Land	Methodik/ Zeitraum	Behandlungsgrund	Therapie/ Setting	Anzahl n	Lasertyp	Lichttherapie-Typ	LT-Ablaufplan/ Kontrollintervention	Applikation (IO oder EO)
P	Silva, 2015b, between February 2012 and May 2013	Brazil	Underlying diagnosis Multiple myeloma: IG:2; CG:3 Hodgkin's lymphoma: IG:;-; CG: 5 Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: 2 2 Acute lymphoblastic leukemia 1 - Acute myeloid leukemia 2 3 Chronic myeloid leukemia 2 1 Myelodysplastic syndromes 1 - Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria 1 - p=0.32	14 years of age, scheduled to receive myeloablative conditioning regimens using only chemotherapy Type of HSCT: (auto/alо) IG: 4:7; CG:10:4; p=0.08 HSCT conditioning regimens: Busulfan and cyclophosphamidea 3 1 Fludarabine and busulfanb 4 4 Melphalan 2 3 Carmustine, cytarabine, etoposide, and melphalan 2 6 p=0.41	30	InGaAlP diode laser	Laser	from the first day of the conditioning regimen until day 7 post-HSCT (D+7)	IO
Wellenlänge (nm)	Intensität (mW)	Energie /Punkt (J)	Energiedichte (J/cm²)	Leistungsdichte (mW/cm²)	Bestrahlungszeit/ Punkt (s)	OM-Assessment-Skala	Ablaufplan OM-Evaluation	Outcome	Schlussfolgerung/ Evidenzlevel
660	40	0,16	4		4	WHO	daily from the day of transplantation (D0) until the 20th day (D +	Clinical results showed less severe OM in the laser group (p<0.05). The study showed that 72.8%(8 of 11) of patients	LLLT was clinically effective in reducing the severity of

							20) or until hospital discharge (DC), if that occurred before	treated with laser therapy were free of ulcers (grades 0 and 1); 27.2 % developed grade 2 mucositis, while none showed grades 3 or 4 mucositis (Figs. 2 and 3). On the other hand, in the control group, 57.1 % (8 out of 14) developed grades 2 and 3 mucositis, and 42.9 % of patients did not develop ulcerative OM. A statistically significant difference in the severity of OM (OM grade ≥ 2) was observed between the two groups on D+4, D+7, and D+8 (for D+4 p=0.01; for D+7 p=0.04; for D+8 p=0.04) (Fig. 3). Significantly less days of ulcerative OM (mean—1.1 days; min=0 and max=12 days) were observed in the laser group than in the control (mean—5.4 days; min=0 and max=5 days) (p=0.0001).	chemotherapy-induced OM in HSCT patients this trial provides evidence that HSCT patients derive a clear benefit from LLLT in the prevention of grades 3–4 OM,
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2.6. Ossäre Komplikationen

2.6.1. Chirurgie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Berenson 2011 <i>Lancet</i> Oncol.	Multicenter (22 sites), Randomized, Controlled trial, Two arms N=134, Australia, Canada, Europe, USA May 16, 2005- March 11, 2008	Multiple Myeloma, breast, lung, prostate, other (colorectal, ovarian, oesophageal, bladder) cancer Cancer and one to three painful VCF's (T5- L5) NRS ≥4 RDQ ≥10 I: 64,8 (37,6-88,0) years C: 63 (39,5-83,4) years m/f Exclusion: osteoblastic tumours, primary bone tumours (eg, osteosarcoma), or a	N= 65 balloon kyphoplasty with introducer tools, inflatable bone tamps, and polymethylmethacrylate bone cement and delivery devices (Medtronic Spine, Sunnyvale, CA, USA), by a percutaneous, bilateral, transpedicular, or extrapedicular method	N=52 reduce pain (with analgesics, bed rest, and radiation therapy), improve functional status (with orthotic devices), and prevent future fractures (with antiresorptive therapy)	back-specific functional status measured by Roland-Morris disability questionnaire (RDQ) score at 1 month, SF-36, KPS, NRS, Adverse events	RDQ Baseline I: 17,6 C:18,2 At 1 month I: 9,1 (mean change from baseline -8,3 points, 95% CI -6,4 to -10,2; p<0,0001) C: 18,0 (mean change from baseline 0,1 points; 95% CI -0,8 to 1,0; p=0,83) 1-month treatment effect -8,4 points (95% CI -7,6 to -9,2; p<0,0001)	SF-36 improvement of 8,4 points (95% CI 7,7-9,1; p<0,0001) at 1 month compared with the control group SF-36 mental component summary score: improvement of 11,1 points (95% CI 10,7-11,5; p<0,0001) compared with the control group KPS score improvement of 15,3 points (95% CI 13,5-17,1; p<0,0001) compared with the control group change from baseline in reduced activity caused by back pain of -6,3 days (95% CI -6,8 to -5,8; p<0,0001) compared with those in the control group NRS Baseline both groups 7,33 -3,5 points (95% CI -3,8 to -3,2; p<0,0001) at 7 days	Medtronic Spine LLC.	1b/1+ "For painful VCFs in patients with cancer, kyphoplasty is an effective and safe treatment that rapidly reduces pain and improves function."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		plasmacytoma at the index VCF					and -3,3 points (-3,6 to -3,0; p<0,0001) at 1 month compared with control group vertebral height treatment effect of 3,1 mm (95% CI 2,1-4,1; p<0,0001) None of the serious adverse events that resulted in death were judged to be related to kyphoplasty One patient had a fracture to the adjacent disc that was device related		
Eck 2008 Spine J	Meta-analysis 168 studies (103 vertebroplasty, 33 kyphoplasty, 34 case reports) (prospective randomized, prospective not randomized and retrospective studies) N ₁ = 3321 (pain vertebroplasty)	Vertebral compression fractures (VAS score evaluated, Exclusion: other pain scales (e.g. SF-36)	N ₁ = 3321 N ₃ = 4266 Vertebroplasty (Percutaneous injection of PMMA into the vertebral body)	N ₂ = 1006 N ₄ = 957 Kyphoplasty (Insertion of a balloon into the vertebral body, inflation to create a cavity, after removal of the	Pain relief (VAS) Complications	Pain relief (VAS): Vertebroplasty Preoperative: 8,36 ± 0,78 Postoperative: 2,68 ± 1,09 p<0,001 mean improvement: 5,68 ± 1,24 Kyphoplasty Preoperative: 8,06 ± 0,86 Postoperative: 3,46 ± 2,16	Complications: Cement leakage: I: 1838/9330 (19,7%) C: 213/3034 (7%) Significant difference (p<0,001) Symptomatic cement leakage: I: 65/4125 (1,6%) C: 3/963 (0,3%) Significant difference (p<0,01) Prevalence of new compression fractures: I: 565/3159 (17,9%)	"Nothing of value received from a commercial entity related to this manuscript."	2a,3a??/? 2++,2+ ?? Nicht nur RCT, auch retrospektiv und Case-reports

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	N ₂ = 1006 (pain kyphoplasty) N ₃ = 4266 (complications vertebroplasty) N ₄ = 957 (complications kyphoplasty) May 15, 2006			balloon, PMMA is injected)		p<0,001 mean improvement: 4,60 ± 2,61 Significant greater improvement of the VAS score after vertebroplasty (p<0,001)	C: 134/947 (14,1%) Significant difference (p<0,01) Prevalence of myocardial infarction: I: 1/1938 (0,05%) C: 5/951 (0,5%) Significant difference (p<0,01) Prevalence of pulmonary embolus: I: 33/3601 (0,9%) C: 2/565 (0,4%) No significant difference (p=0,2)		Vertebroplasty had significantly greater improvement in pain scores but also had statistically greater risk of cement leakage and new fracture."
Korovess is 2014 Spine	Monocentric,prosp ective, parallel- group, controlled, comparative randomized study N=47 Greece March 2010- March 2012	Breast, colorectal, lung cancer I: 71 ± 13 years C: 70 ± 11 years (m/f) end stage disease with evidence for painful osteolytic vertebral metastases in 1 to 5 vertebral bodies	N= 23 (10 m, 13 f) 41 osteolytic vertebral body metastasis Kiva System is a single-use device in which an external delivery handle is used to deploy the Kiva implant over a nitinol	N= 24 (11 m, 13 f) 43 osteolytic vertebral body metastasis K-wires of 2-mm diameter are inserted through both pedicles of	Anterior vertebral body height ratio (AVBHR), posterior vertebral body height ratio (PVBHR), and middle vertebral body	VAS I: 8,3 ± 3,2 to 3,2 ± 2 C: 8,1 ± 4 to 3,0 ± 2,5 both p<0,001 ODI I: 81 ± 7 to 38 ± 8 C: 79 ± 8 to 37 ± 9 both p<0,001 Anterior vertebral body height ratio and	AE PMMA cement leakage was radiologically (plain roentgeno- grams, CT scans) recorded in 4/43 (9.3%) augmented with BK vertebral bodies no leakage occurred in the vertebrae augmented with Kiva implant.	"No funds were received in support of this work. No relevant financial activities outside the submitted work."	2b/1- small number of patients " Level of Evidence: 1" BK and Kiva provided equally significant spinal pain relief in patients with cancer with

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			coil guidewire. Forms a nesting, cylindrical column should be delivered between anterior and middle third of the vertebral body Up to 4 loops of the implant may be inserted into the vertebral body for a maximum coil stack height of 12 mm, which re-elevates the endplate, thereby providing the desired vertebral fracture reduction low viscosity radiopaque	the damaged vertebra cannula was inserted into the pedicle with cement filler and pusher expander is inserted bilaterally and inflated PMMA that is a high- viscosity bone cement is slowly injected after removal of the Expander mean balloon	height ratio (MVBHr), Gardner kyphotic deformity, PMMA leakage Visual analogue scale (VAS) Oswestry Disability Index (ODI)	posterior vertebral body height values increased, although insignificantly postoperatively equally in both groups MVBHr increased statistically marginally ($P = 0.07$) in the Kiva group. No significant change was seen in kyphosis Gardner angle pre- to postoperatively in both groups			osteolytic metastasis.

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			PMMA cement (Tecres, Verona, Italy) is injected average 7 (5- 10) minutes for each vertebra	inflation volume was 4.1 mL (range, 1.3-5.5 mL) average 12 (8-16) minutes for each vertebra					

2.6.2. Radiotherapie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Chow 2012 <i>Clinical Oncology</i>	25 randomized trials, 2-3 arms N=5617 N2= 5263 Jan 1950 – Nov 2010	Palliation of uncomplicated bone metastases Exclusion criteria: patients with complicated bone metastases (for example, SCC, cauda equine syndrome, pathological fracture)	N= 2818 Single fraction conventional external beam radiotherapy (5-15Gy, most frequently 8Gy)	N= 2799 Different schedules of multiple fraction convention al external beam radiothera py (15-40Gy / 3-20 fractions)	Complete response (CR) and overall response (OR) rates as reported and defined by respective trials Secondary endpoints: Retreatme nt rates, SCC, pathologic al fracture rates and acute toxicities	Intention-to-treat Overall response rates I: 1696/2818 (60%) C: 1711/2799 (61%) Pooled odds ratio: 0,98 (95% CI 0,95-1,02) 17 studies reported complete response I: 620/2641 (23%) C: 634/2622 (24%) Pooled OR: 0,97 (95% CI 0,89-1,06) assessable response Overall response rate I: 1696/2354 (72%) C: 1701/2284 (74%) Pooled OR: 0,96 (95% CI 0,93-1,00) complete response I: 620/2178 (28%) C: 637/2110 (30%) Pooled OR: 0,94 (95% CI 0,86-1,02)	12 studies reported retreatment rates I: 473/2323 (20%), C: 178/2309 (8%), (p < 0,00001) „Patients who were randomized to the single fraction arm were 2.6 times more likely to require retreatment“ RR 2,6 (95% CI 1,92- 3,47) Ten studies reported pathological fracture rates I: 71/2120 (3,3%), C: 65/2159 (3,0%), (p = 0,72) overall OR: 1,1 (95% CI 0,65-1,86) six studies reported SCC rates I: 41/1443 (2,8%), C: 28/1443 (1,9%), (p=0,13) Overall OR: 1,44, (95%	„We thank the Michael and Karyn Goldstein Cancer Research Fund for support“	1a/1++ „Overall and complete response rates were similar.... ...provided equal pain relief; ...significantly higher retreatment rates occurred in those receiving single fractions.“

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
							CI 0,90-2,30) three studies reported SCC for patients with spinal metastases I: 21/371 (5,7%), C: 15/368 (4,1%), Pooled OR: 1,4 (95% CI 0,73- 2,67)			
Chow 2014 <i>Lancet Oncol.</i>	Multicenter, non-blinded, randomized, controlled trial, two arms N= 850 Canada, Australia, New Zealand, USA, Israel, Switzerland, UK, Netherlands, France Jan 7, 2004- May 24, 2012	Prostate, Breast, Lung, Kidney, Colon, Oesophagus, Rectum, Other, Unknown cancer I: 64,6 yrs C: 65,3 yrs m/f bone metastases that had previously received radiation	N= 425 (258 assessable) 8Gy single fraction Two- dimensional or three- dimensional planning Prophylactic antiemetic was recommende d for patients receiving radiation to fields that included the epigastrium,	N= 425 (263 assessable) 20Gy in five fractions 20Gy in eight fractions if: Target field was the spine or the whole pelvis, and previous radiation therapy consisted of 18Gy/4	Overall response to treatment in terms of pain relief sum of complete [CR] and partial response [PR] after 2 months, CR: BPI worst-pain score zero + no associated increase in daily oral morphine	Intention-to-treat (overall response) I: 118/425 (28%) C: 135/425 (32%) (p=0,21, response difference 4%, upper limit of the 95% CI 9,2) Per-protocol I: 116/258 (45%) C: 135/263 (51%) (p=0,17, response difference 6%, upper limit of the 95% CI 13,2)	Freedom from pain progression (hazard ratio [HR]): 20Gy vs. 8Gy 1,07 (95% CI 0,56-2,07) Reduction in functional interference: no significant differences QoL (QLQ-C30) I: 79/230 (34%) improved and 73/230 (32%) were worse C: 83/234 (35%) improved and 69/234 (29%) were worse p=0,87 Patients assigned to the 20 Gy group were significantly less fatigued than those in the 8 Gy group	Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute, US National Cancer Institute, Cancer Council Australia, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Dutch Cancer Society, and Assistance Publique- Hopitaux de Paris.	1b/1+ "...treatment with 8Gy in a single fraction seems to be non-inferior and less toxic than 20Gy in multiple fractions; however, as findings were not robust in a per-protocol analysis, trade- offs between efficacy and toxicity might exist"	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			lumbar spine, or pelvis. Bone-modifying agents and systemic therapy were allowed at the discretion of the treating physicians	fractions or 20Gy/5 fractions. Two-dimension al or three-dimension al planning Prophylacti c antiemetic was recommen ded for patients receiving radiation to fields that included the epigastrium, lumbar spine, or pelvis. Bone-modifying agents and systemic	equivalent consumpti on PR: pain that persisted after treatment, either with a worst-pain score reduction of 2 or more and no increase in daily oral morphine equivalent consumpti on, or no increase in pain and a reduction in daily oral morphine equivalent consumpti on		(p=0,03) Acute radiation-related side effects: Skin reddening (7days) I: 49/312 (16%) C: 68/308 (22%) p=0,033 lack of appetite (14 days) I: 201/358 (56%) C: 229/349 (66%) p=0,011 Vomiting (14 days) I: 47/357 (13%) C: 82/349 (23%) p=0,001 diarrhoea (14 days) I: 81/357 (23%) C: 108/349 (31%) p=0,018 Skin reddening (14 days) I: 44/305 (14%) C: 75/308 (24%) p=0,002 Other AE's 1 coronary thrombosis (grade 4 cardiac ischaemia or infarction)		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			therapy were allowed at the discretion of the treating physicians	on of at least 25% Secondary endpoints: Freedom from pain progression in all patients that had an overall pain response at 2 months, Reduction in functional interference of daily activities, QoL, incidence of acute radiation-related side effects, incidence		No treatment-related death In-field pathological fractures I: 30/425 (7%) C: 20/425 (5%) OR 1,54 (95% CI 0,85-2,75, p=0,15) SCC or cauda equina compression I: 7/425 (2%) C: 2/425 (<1%) OR 3,54 (95% CI 0,73-17,15 p=0,094)			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					of in-field pathologic al fractures and SCC.				
Gutiérrez Bayard 2014 Reports of Practical Oncology and Radiotherapy	Prospective randomized study Two-arms N= 90 Radiation Oncology Department in Puerta del Mar University Hospital in Cádiz, Spain Jan 2005- Dez 2006	Lung, prostate, breast , other cancer I: 62,6 yrs. C: 61,8 yrs. m/f histologically proven malignant primary tumor or radiological confirmation of metastatic bone lesion	N= 45 8Gy single fraction single field lesions in the long bone and pelvis 4cm margin of apparently normal bone, or above the articular surface spine: affected vertebra and two above and below following protocol (RTOG 74-02)	N=45 30Gy in ten fractions single field lesions in the long bone and pelvis 4cm margin of apparently normal bone, or above the articular surface spine: affected vertebra and two above and below following protocol (RTOG 74-	Control of pain, Duration of response, Retreatment rate Secondary endpoints: Assessment of the functional response, rate of recalcification, incidence of pathologic fractures	Control of pain: At 4 weeks I: CR 17%, PR 62%, OR 79% C: CR 18%, PR 70%, OR 88% At 3 month I: CR 13%, PR 53%, OR 66% C: CR 15%, PR 59%, OR 74% No significant differences Duration of response OR I: 23 weeks C: 26 weeks CR I: 26 weeks C: 29 weeks No statistically significant differences Retreatment rate I: 6/45 (13,3%) C: 4/45 (8,8%) OR 1,58 (95% CI 0,41-	Assessment of the functional response No difference in time to improve a grade (p= 0,339) I: median 2 months (CI 1,1-2,9) Mean 4,8 months (CI 3,3-6,4) C: median 2 months (CI 1,3-2,7) Mean 5,4 months (CI 3,9-6,9) recalcification no significant differences ratio of difference 0,881 incidence of pathologic fractures I: 7/45 (15,5%) C: 2/45 (4,4%) OR 3,96 (95% CI 0,78-20,23) Estimated median	None declared	1b/1+ no difference between the two groups... ...no disadvantage for 8Gy 1x compared to 3Gy 10x. Despite the fact that the pathological fracture rate is 3.75 times higher in the single-fraction group..."

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				02)		6,02) no significant differences	survival, and follow-up time I: 7,9 months C: 8,73 months No significant difference in overall survival (p=0,495) Differences in survival according to primary cancer diagnosis Median survival Breast: 12,4 months Lung: 2,3 months Prostate: 8,6 months		
Hoskin 2015 Radiother Oncol	Randomized, multicenter trial Two-arms (Four- arms planned) N= 651 UK, Austria, India, Spain, Mexico, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Lithuania, Serbia, Brazil 22 Jan 2008- 31 Aug 2012	Breast, Lung, Prostate, Gastrointestinal, Kidney, Head & Neck, Bladder, Endometrial and other cancer I: 56 yrs. (25-87) C: 58 yrs. (25- 88) m/f ≥ 18 years Histological diagnosis of malignancy	N= 326 (in analysis (week 4): 260 for CS and VAS, 264 for combined pain relief) 4Gy single fraction RT Single, parallel opposed or tangential fields were	N=325 (in analysis (week 4): 274 for CS, 275 for VAS, 281 for combined pain relief) 8Gy single fraction RT Single, parallel opposed or	Pain relief Four point categorical scale (CS; none, mild, moderate or severe), VAS (10 cm) OR= CR+PR CR: no pain on CS and VAS 0	Per-protocol Pain relief At 4 weeks CS: I: CR 87/260 (33%), PR 99/260 (38%), OR 186/260 (71%) C: CR 95/274 (35%), PR 132/274 (48%), OR 227/274 (83%) OR p=0,8, OR p< 0,002 Significant difference in overall response, but no significant difference in CR	Re-treatment rate I: 72/326 (22%) C: 45/325 (14%) p=0,01 Significant difference	International Atomic Energy Agency, Austria “The funding body had no role in the analysis, interpretation of the data, in the writing of the report, or in the decision to submit the paper for	1b/1+ “There was a marked consistent difference in pain relief at all time points in favour of 8 Gy. These data reinforce the case for single dose 8 Gy radiotherapy to

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Radiological evidence of painful bone metastasis Life expectancy ≥ 12 weeks Two groups: Group A: single site of bone pain Group B: Multiple sites of bone pain (study with Group B closed, not enough patients) Exclusion criteria: Primary myeloma, previous RT or radionuclide therapy, complicated bone metastasis (MSCC, pathological fractures)	used depending on the region. 2 cm margin on each side of the bone metastasis. Spine: affected vertebra and one above and below. Soft tissue extension: 2 cm margin. Re-treatment with 8Gy if moderate or severe pain persisted or recurred at 4 weeks or more, second re-treatment could be given using the same	tangential fields were used depending on the region. 2 cm margin on each side of the bone metastasis. Spine: affected vertebra and one above and below. Soft tissue extension: 2 cm margin. Re-treatment with 8Gy if moderate or severe pain persisted	PR: improvement ≥ 1 category or 10 mm on VAS. NR: no change in category or change of < 10 mm on VAS	VAS: I: CR 10/260 (4%), PR 203/260 (78%), OR 213/260 (82%) C: CR 28/275 (10%), PR 209/275 (76%), OR 237/275 (86%) CR p=0,006, OR p=0,2 Significant difference in CR, but no significant difference in OR At 8 weeks CS: Combined pain relief: Pain category + analgesic requirement (none, non-opiates, weak opiates, strong opiates) CR p=0,03, OR p<0,03 VAS: I: CR 8%, PR 78%, OR 86% C: CR 10%, PR 81%, OR 91% CR p=0,5, OR p=0,1 All follow ups CS: I: CR 48%, PR 32%, OR 80% C: CR 53%, PR 35%, OR 88% PR:		publication."	be recommended for metastatic bone pain in all healthcare settings."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			criteria. Follow-up at 4, 8, 12, 24, 52 weeks	or recurred at 4 weeks or more, second re- treatment could be given using the same criteria. Follow-up at 4, 8, 12, 24, 52 weeks	improveme nt ≥ 1 pain category and no analgesics or decreased or stable analgesics Progressio n: Increase of pain ≥1 category and stable or increased analgesics or stable pain and increased analgesics	CR p=0,02, OR p<0,0001 VAS: I: CR 8%, PR 78%, OR 86% C: CR 11%, PR 79%, OR 90% CR p=0,05, OR p=0,01 Significant differences in CS and VAS Combined pain relief at 4 weeks CS: I: CR 17%, PR 29%, OR 46% C: CR 26%, PR 31%, OR 57% CR p<0,0001 VAS: I: CR 2%, PR 70%, OR 72% C: CR 6%, PR 65%, OR 71% CR p=0,02 Significant difference in CR (CS,VAS) Intention-to-treat Pain relief at 4 weeks CS: I: CR 87/326 (27%), PR 99/326 (30%), OR 186/326 (57%)			

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						C: CR 95/325 (29%), PR 132/325 (41%), OR 227/325 (70%) CR p=0,47 VAS: I: CR 10/326 (3%), PR 203/326 (62%), OR 213/326 (65%) C: CR 28/325 (9%), PR 209/325 (64%), OR 237/325 (73%) CR p=0,004 Significant difference in CR				
Maranza no 2005 JCO	Phase III, randomized, controlled, multicenter trial Two-arms N=300 (276 assessable) Italy? Feb 1998- Nov 2002	Lung, colon- rectal, kidney, gastric, head and neck, liver, bladder, prostate, breast, other cancer, sarcoma, lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, uterine carcinoma I: 66 yrs. C: 68 yrs.	N= 142 Short-course RT (8Gy x2) 8Gy, 6-day rest, then 8Gy total dose 16Gy in one week parenteral dexamethas one (8 mg bid) from first day of diagnosis	N= 134 Split- course RT (5Gy x3; 3Gy x5) 5Gy x3, 4- day rest, then 3Gy x5 total dose 30Gy in two weeks parenteral dexametha sone (8 mg	Back pain, motor and sphincter function, duration of response, survival Secondary endpoints: Acute and late adverse effects, radiation-	Back pain relief I: 80/142 (56%) C: 79/134 (59%) Motor function I: 97/142 (68%) C: 95/134 (71%) Sphincter control I: 128/142 (90%) C: 119/134 (89%) Duration of response Median I: 3,5 months C: 3,5 months Survival (1-year survivals) I: 10,1% ± 2,8%	Esophageal toxicity Grade 1 to 2 39/276 (14%) Grade 3 esophagitis 3/276 (1%) (two with split-course and one in short-course) Grade 3 pharyngeal dysphagia 1/276 (0,5%) (split- course) Diarrhea Grade 1 to 2 20/276 (7%) Grade 3	None declared	1b/1+ „Both hypofractionate d RT schedules adopted were effective and had acceptable toxicity. ...advantages of the short-course regimen in terms of patient convenience and machine	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		m/f MSCC diagnosed by MRI or CT No criteria indicating a primary surgical approach Short life expectancy (\leq 6 months) Informed consent	until 4 to 5 days after end of RT, then tapered off during 10 days. No responders continued. All patients treated with fields covering the upper abdomen received oral or parenteral antiemetics. Emergency RT was started within 24 hours Two vertebrae above and below were included	bid) from first day of diagnosis until 4 to 5 days after end of RT, then tapered off during 10 days. No responders continued. All patients treated with fields covering the upper abdomen received oral or parenteral antiemetics. Emergency RT was started within 24 hours	induced acute oral or esophageal toxicity, diarrhea, and emesis; radiation-induced late spinal cord morbidity	C: $18,1\% \pm 3,3\%$ (p=0,136)	4/276 (1,5%) (two split-course and two short course) Vomiting (167 with antiemetic prophylaxis) Grade 1 to 2 22/167 (13%) Grade 3 5/167 (3%) same incidence in the RT regimens Nausea Grade 1 to 2 16/167 (9%) Grade 3 5/167 (3%) emesis (no prophylaxis) Grade 1 nausea 7/109 (6%) Grade 1 to 2 vomiting 6/109 (5,5%) Grade 3 vomiting 1/109 (1%) No relationship was found between the RT regimen and acute adverse events Late spinal cord		time, it could become the RT regimen of choice in the clinical practice for MSCC patients."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
				hours Two vertebrae above and below were included			morbidity was never recorded in-field recurrence 5/276 (2%; 3,5% of the short-course group) all in the short-course group		
Maranza no 2009 Radiother- apy and Oncology	Phase III randomized controlled multicenter trial, Two-arms N=327 (303 assessable) 13 Radiation Oncology Centers Italy Nov 2002- Sep 2007	Lung, colon- rectal, kidney, liver, bladder, gastric, pancreas, uterine, head and neck, oesophagus, breast, prostate, other cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, seminoma I: 67 yrs. C: 67 yrs. m/f MSCC diagnosed by MRI or CT No criteria indicating a primary surgical approach	N= 153 (51%) 8Gy Single- dose RT parenteral dexamethas- one (8 mg bid) from first day of diagnosis until 4 to 5 days after end of RT, then tapered off during 10 days. No responders continued. All patients treated with fields	N= 150 (49%) Short- course RT (8Gy x2) 8Gy, 6-day rest, then 8Gy Secondary endpoints: 16Gy in one week parenteral dexametha- sone (8 mg bid) from first day of diagnosis until 4 to 5 days after end of RT, then tapered off	Back pain, motor and sphincter function, duration of response, survival Secondary endpoints: Acute and late side effects, acute oral/oesop- hageal toxicity, diarrhoea, and emesis; late spinal cord morbidity	Pain relief Complete response I: 42/153 (27%) C: 35/150 (23%) Partial response I: 38/153 (25%) C: 45/150 (30%) Motor function I: 95/153 (62%) (95% CI 54-70) C: 104/150 (69%) (95% CI 61-76) Sphincter function I: 130/153 (85%) C: 131/150 (87%) Median survival 4 months in both arms Median duration of response 5 months in both arms	Oral/oesophageal toxicity Grade 1-2: 20/303 (7%) Grade 3: 2/303 (1%) (both with short-course) Diarrhoea Grade 1-2: 6/303 (2%) (all short-course) Emesis (with prophylaxis) Grade 1-2 vomiting: 20/114 (17,5%) (same incidence in the two RT regimens) Grade 3 vomiting: 1/114 (1%) (short- course) Grade 1-2 nausea: 19/114 (17%) Emesis (without prophylaxis) Grade 1-2 nausea:	None declared	1b/1+ „Both RT schedules adopted were effective. As already shown in several trials evaluating RT regimens in uncomplicated painful bone metastases, also MSCC patients may achieve palliation with minimal toxicity and inconvenience with a single- dose of 8Gy.“

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Short life expectancy (\leq 6 months) Informed consent	covering the upper abdomen received oral or parenteral antiemetics. RT started within 24/48h of the diagnosis Delivered by a 4-18 MV linear accelerator Two vertebrae above and below were included Paravertebral mass included according to MRI or CT definition	during 10 days. No responders continued. All patients treated with fields covering the upper abdomen received oral or parenteral antiemetics. RT started within 24/48h of the diagnosis Delivered by a 4-18 MV linear accelerator Two vertebrae above and			9/189 (5%) Grade 1-2 vomiting: 11/189 (6%) Grade 3 vomiting: 1/189 (0,5%) No relationship was found between the RT regimen and acute adverse events Radiation-induced myelopathy was never recorded In-field recurrences 13/303 (4%) I: 9/153 (6%) C: 4/150 (2,5%) Not significant (p=0,12)		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
				below were included Paravertebral mass included according to MRI or CT definition					
Maranza no 2011 Radiother- apy and Oncology	Analysis of two randomized, controlled trials on RT for MSCC (Maranzano 2005 and Maranzano 2009) N= 24 (12 reirradiated) Italy	In-field recurrence, Prostate, Breast, Kidney, rectal, unknown cancer, NSCLC I: 65,5 yrs. (35-83 yrs.) m/f The choice to give or not to give reirradiation and doses adopted depended on each physician	N=12 8 Gy single RT (six patients) 5x3Gy (two patients) 2x8Gy (one pat.) 5x4Gy (one pat.) 7Gy single (one pat.) 4Gy single (one pat.) median cumulative BED 114,5Gy ₂ (80-120Gy ₂)	No control group	Response to reirradiation: walking capacity, motor performance (Tomita's groups), toxicity	Walking capacity Before RT: 7/12 able to walk 5/12 not able to walk After RT: 6/12 able to walk 6/7 (85,7%) maintained ability to walk effect of reirradiation on motor function was significantly associated with walking capacity before treatment (p=0,025) Duration of response: Median 4,5 months (1-24 months) Median survival 5 months (1-24 months) Ambulant patients:	Motor performance Tomita group's II to III after RT (one patient with 4 GY single RT) III to IV after RT (one patient with 8 Gy single RT) Reirradiation was well tolerated. No acute side effects, no radiation-induced myelopathy	None declared	4/3 no control group, 12 patients "In MSCC reirradiation was safe and effective. Patient walking capacity before reirradiation was the strongest prognostic factor for functional outcome...."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						median survival 7,5 months Not ambulant patients: median survival 2 months No statistically significant difference (p=0,17)			
Rades 2011 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Multicenter, nonrandomized, prospective trial Two-arms N=265 Germany, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, USA Jan 2006- Dec 2007	Breast, Prostate, Lung, other cancer and myeloma/lymphoma I: ≤66 yrs. N=60, ≥67 yrs. N=71 C: ≤66 yrs. N=69, ≥67 yrs. N=65 m/f MSCC diagnosed by MRI No prior surgery or RT Motor deficits of the lower extremities MSCC of the thoracic or lumbar spine Dexamethasone	N=131 Short-course RT 8 Gy x 1 (N=24) 4 Gy x 5 in 1 week (N=107) One vertebra above and below were included, if the thoracic lesions extended to the cervical spine, two vertebrae above were included Linear accelerators were used	N=134 Long-course RT 3 Gy x 10 in 2 weeks (N=111) 2,5 Gy x 15 in 3 weeks (N=6) 2 Gy x 20 in 4 weeks (N=17) One vertebra above and below were included, if the thoracic lesions extended to the cervical spine, two vertebrae above were included Linear accelerators were used	Local control of MSCC (absence of a recurrence in the irradiated area) (recurrence of motor deficits if RT led to an improvement, progression of motor deficits if RT resulted in no change) Secondary	Local control rate: (assessable patients) at 12 months: I: 68/111 (61%) C: 92/113 (81%) p=0,005 significant difference	Motor function: Better: I: 37/131 (28%) C: 39/134 (29%) No change: I: 74/131 (56%) C: 74/134 (55%) Worse: I: 20/131 (15%) C: 21/134 (16%) p=0,95 no significant difference Survival: At 12 months: I: 30/131 (23%) C: 40/134 (30%) p=0,28 no significant difference	Funded by Novartis Oncology, Germany	2b/2- Funding, nonrandomized, radiosensitive tumors, some patients received bisphosphonates “Long-course radiotherapy was associated with better local control, similar functional outcome, and similar survival compared to short-course radiotherapy. Patients with a

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		from the first day of radiotherapy for at least 1 week.	Single posterior or parallel opposed fields Follow-up until death or for median 13 months	cervical spine, two vertebrae above were included Linear accelerator s were used Single posterior or parallel opposed fields Follow-up until death or for median 13 months	endpoints: Functional outcome, survival Motor function was evaluated using a five-point scale Grade 0: normal strength, Grade 1: ambulatory without aid, Grade 2: ambulatory with aid, Grade 3: not ambulatory, Grade 4: paraplegia Improvement or deterioration				relatively favorable expected survival should receive long-course radiotherapy.“

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					on: change of at least one point				
Wu 2003 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 16 randomized trials various RT schedules: -single vs. single (1) -single vs. multiple (2) -multiple vs. multiple (3) N(1)=587 (523) N(2)=3260 (2712) N(3)=1598 (1251) (assessable) PubMed 1966- 2000 Medline, PreMedline, CancerLit, Cochrane Library Jan 1998- Feb 2001	Painful bone metastases, localized RT Exclusion criteria: Hemibody RT, radionuclides Heterogeneous population with any tumor type SCC and pathologic fractures were exclusion criteria in all studies, except the RTOG 7402 trial	(1) single vs. single N(4Gy)=246 N(6Gy)= 108 4Gy single RT [vs. 8Gy single RT (two studies)] 6Gy single [vs. 8Gy single (Jeremic)] N1=1613 N2=1629 8-10Gy single fraction RT (eight studies) (3) multiple vs. multiple 15Gy/3	(1) single vs. single N(8Gy)= 243 8Gy single RT (2)(single vs.) multiple N1=1618 N2=1631 20Gy/5 fractions - 30Gy/10 fractions multiple RT multiple 15Gy/3 fractions- 40Gy/15 fractions multiple	Complete (CR) and overall (OR) response Secondary endpoints: median response duration, reduction in analgesic use, acute adverse effects, pathologic fracture rate, reirradiatio n rate, remineraliz ation, and quality of life.	(1) single vs. single overall response rate significantly lower with 4 Gy, CR rates not significantly different (Jeremic CR: 4Gy 21%, 8Gy 32%; Any response: 4Gy 59%, 8Gy 78% Hoskin CR: 4Gy 36%, 8Gy 39% ; Any response: 4Gy 44%, 8Gy 69%) (2) single vs. multiple intention-to-treat CR: 33,4% (539/1613) single fraction: 32,3% (523/1618) multifraction; RR 1,03 (95% CI 0,94- 1,13; p=0,5) OR: 62,1% (1011/1629) single fraction: 58,7% (958/1631) multifraction; RR 1,05 (95% CI 1,00- 1,11; p=0,04) Assessable patients No significant difference in CR, OR	Median response duration: Range between 11-24 weeks; no significant difference between treatment arms (except of Niewald) Reduction in analgesic use: No difference detected Acute adverse effects: Mainly nausea and vomiting, no significant difference Pathologic fracture rate: Steenland: greater incidence after single fraction (8Gy) than after 24Gy/6 fractions (4% vs. 2%; p=0,05) RTOG (solitary metastasis): greater incidence after 40Gy/15 fractions than after 20Gy/5 fractions (18% vs. 4%; p=0,02)	Supported by Cancer Care Ontario and the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care.	1a-/1+ pooling of studies not possible "...no significant difference in complete and overall pain relief between single and multifraction.... No dose- response relationship could be detected..."	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			fractions- 40Gy/15 fractions multiple RT (six studies)	RT (six studies)		(3) multiple vs. multiple no significant differences Any response: Low Dose High Dose Niewald 77 vs. 86 Rasmussen 69 vs. 66 Hirokawa 75 vs. 75 Okawa 78 vs. 76 Madsen 48 vs. 47 Tong Solitary 82 vs. 85 Multiple 85 vs. 87	The other studies did not show any difference Reirradiation rate: Significantly higher in the lower dose arms among trials that reported frequencies of reirradiation Reirradiation not pooled (lack of defined indications) Remineralization: Koswig and Budach Significantly increased bone density of 173% (30Gy/10 fractions) compared to 120% (8Gy single) p<0,001 QoL: No difference		

2.6.3. Radionuklidtherapie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlech t (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierun g	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Agarwal 2014 Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging	Phase II randomized clinical trial, Two-arms, N=44 (12 breast cancer, 32 CRPC), India, 1 Dec 2010- Feb 2013	Prostate or breast cancer with bone metastases and progressiv ely pain or pain requiring increments al doses of analgesics Exclusion criteria: Low thrombocy te or leucocyte counts (100 x 109/l , 4,0 x 109/l) Reduced renal function (creatinine	N=22 (17 prostate/ 5 breast) Low-dose 177Lu-EDTMP (1,295MBq) Single-session intravenous administration (slowly over a period of 1 minute) afterwards flushing with 10 mL of normal saline Follow-up of 16 weeks	N=22 (15 prostate/ 7 breast) High-dose 177Lu- EDTMP (2,590MBq) Single- session intravenou s administra tion (slowly over a period of 1 minute) afterwards flushing with 10 mL of normal saline Follow-up of 16 weeks	Pain relief (VAS) complete response (CR, >70 % decrease in VAS), partial response (PR, 40-70 % decrease in VAS), minimal response (MR, 20-40 % decrease in VAS) and no response (<20 % decrease in VAS or increase in VAS). Overall response rate (ORR) Secondary endpoints: Analgesic score (AS),	Pain relief: VAS: ORR: 38/44 (86%) (CR 6 (13%), PR 21 (48%), MR 11 (25%)) No significant difference between prostate and breast cancer (p=0,893) VAS: baseline 6,8±1,5 to 3,5±1,7 (p<0,0001) VAS decrease up to 4th week (p<0,05), no change between 4 and 8 weeks, increase between 8 and 12 weeks (p=0,031) I: ORR 77% C: ORR 95% Not significant (p=0,188) I: CR 2/22 (9%), PR 10/22 (45%) C: CR 4/22 (18%), PR 11/22 (50%) (p=0,280) I: VAS 6,5±1,6 to 3,8±2,1 (44±23 %) C: VAS 7,0 ± 1,3 to 3,3 ±	Analgesic score (AS) I: 1.7 ± 0.8 to 1.1 ± 0.9 (p=0.0003), (36±41%) C: 1.9±0.7 to 1.3±0.9 (p=0,0002), (36±39%) (p=0,950) No significant difference between the groups KPS I: 56±5 to 73±9 C: 57±5 to 76±5 (p=0,498) no significant difference, significant increase pain-free survival I: 2,5 months (15 days- 4 months) C: 3 months (1- 4 months) Log-rank test p=0,934 Toxicity Grade I/II 15/44 (34%) Grade III/IV 10/44 (23%) No significant difference between the	No funding	2b/1- small number of patients „...safe and effective alternative for bone pain ... It is a simple and well-tolerated single-session procedure that usually achieves good pain palliation and improves quality of life. Low-dose treatment would be preferable to high-dose treatment because, as well as having similar efficacy and toxicity, it

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlech- t (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		>1,5 mg/dl) Pathologic al fracture, infiltration of a nerve plexus or peripheral nerves I:61±14 yrs. C:60±13 yrs. m/f			Karnofsky performance status (KPS), Toxicity (NCI-CTC), Pain-free survival	1.2 (52±19 %) p=0,201 Significant decrease, but no significant difference between the groups	groups		is associated with lower radiation exposure to the patient and personnel as well as lower costs.
Roqué i Figuls 2011 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	15 randomized, controlled trials (14 in the statistical analysis), 2-3 arms, N= 1146 MEDLINE (1966-Oct week 3 2010), EMBASE (1974- 2010 week 43), CENTRAL (issue 1, 2003- issue 4, 2010), PaPaS	Any primary cancer, defined by Technetium-99m bone scan, MRI, or other imaging modality, (mainly prostate)	N= 802 active treatment, Radioactive isotopes, alone or chelated with a bisphosphonate, Versus placebo (eight studies), or comparison between radiopharmaceuticals (three studies), or dose-	N= 344 placebo Non radioactive placebo, Follow-up 4 weeks-36 months, Rescue medication, steroids or palliative RT allowed	Pain relief (VAS or nominal scales of four to five categories), complete reduction of pain (reduction from baseline 100%), complete/partial reduction (reduction ≥50%), any	Pain relief: Eight studies with sufficient data (499 patients), Pain control at short-term (one month, four studies), medium-term (three to six months, three studies) and long-term (12 months, one study) Long-term study not significant, short- and medium-term studies showed beneficial effect for radioisotopes, Complete relief: RR 2,1	Analgesia use: No conclusive evidence that radioisotopes modify the use of analgesia with respect to placebo. Complications due to bone metastases: two studies, 240 participants SCC: No significant effect of radioisotopes on the prevention of SCC (RR 1,10; 95% CI 0,39-3,07;	"The original review was funded by Agencia Evaluación Tecnologías Sanitarias, Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias FIS (grant 00/10011) and Instituto de Salud Carlos III	1a-/1- only two studies with low risk of biasThere is some evidence indicating that radioisotopes may provide complete reduction in pain over one to six months

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierun- g, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlech- t (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierun- g	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	Trials Register (up to July 2008)	any age, metastatic bone pain, m/f	comparison (four studies), ⁸⁹ Sr, ¹⁵³ Sm, ¹⁸⁶ Re, ¹⁸⁸ Re and ³² P, Versus placebo: ⁸⁹ Sr, ¹⁸⁶ Re, ¹⁵³ Sm, Head-to-head: ⁸⁹ Sr vs. ¹⁵³ Sm, ⁸⁹ Sr vs. ¹⁸⁶ Re, ⁸⁹ Sr vs. ³² P, dose- comparison: 1,0 and 0,5mCi of ¹⁵³ Sm, ¹⁸⁸ Re, One study single vs. two injections, Follow-up 4 weeks- 36 months, Rescue medication, steroids or palliative RT allowed as co- intervention, for both groups.	as co- interventio- n, for both groups.	reduction in pain, Secondary endpoints: Reduction in alagesia consumption, rescue medication at baseline and post- intervention, complications due to bone metastases, disease progression, quality of life, side effects, hospitalisation due to side effects, length of improvement	(95% CI 1,32-3,35), NNT= 5 (2-44) Complete/partial relief: RR 1,72 (95% CI 1,13-2,63), NNT= 8 (1-54) I ² = 0% Small but significant improvement in pain in the radioisotope group, Any reduction of pain results were heterogeneous (I ² =68%) and not significant (RR 1,36, 95% CI 0,77- 2,40), Two studies measured pain in a continuous fashion, the first was not significant, the second showed a significant effect for radioisotopes, number of response days, (RR 3,14, 95% CI 2,47-3,81) Head-to-head comparison (three studies): No significant difference in pain alleviation, Dose-comparisons (two studies, ¹⁵³ Sm, 0,5 vs. 1,0 mCi): Not significant,	I ² = 0% Pain flares: No significant effect (RR 0,74; 95% CI 0,27-2,06; I ² = 20%) Quality of life: Four studies assessed QoL or performance status, no adequate data for analysis, Mortality: Three studies, 237 patients No significant differences (RR 1,14; 95% CI 0,27-4,77; I ² = 57%) Adverse events: Grade III to IV Leucocytopenia RR 5,90 (95% CI 1,62- 21,47; I ² = 0%) NNH= 14 (95% CI 9-25) Significant higher with radioisotopes, Thrombocytopenia RR 2,21 (95% CI 0,98- 4,99; I ² = 0%) Not significant,	(grants 01/A060 and 01/F070)."	with no increase in analgesic use, but severe adverse effects (leucocytopenia and thrombocytop- enia) are frequent."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahlen, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						No significant differences in the frequency of pain relief, although the higher dose showed greater reduction of mean VAS, no changes in analgesia use (pain change mean difference 2,73; 95% CI 1,96-3,50), Single vs. two injections of ¹⁸⁸ Re (one study): No significant difference complete pain relief RR 0,17 (95% CI 0,01-3,34), complete/partial pain relief RR 0,52 (95% CI 0,19-1,39) Radioisotopes adjuvant to RT: Complete relief RR 2,55 (95% CI 0,52-12,63) Complete/partial relief RR 1,64 (95% CI 1,05-2,55) Any relief MD 8,71 (95% CI 7,27-10,16)	Severe anaemia RR 1,09 (95% CI 0,47-2,56; I ² = 0%) Not significant, Head-to-head comparison (three studies): No significant differences between ⁸⁹ Sr and other radioisotopes Dose-comparisons (two studies, ¹⁵³ Sm, 0,5 vs. 1,0 mCi): No significant differences, Single vs. two injections of ¹⁸⁸ Re (one study): No significant differences		

2.6.4. Alsypmpca

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Sartor 2014 <i>Lancet Oncol.</i>	Phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled, multicenter trial, Two-arms, N=921 , 19 countries, June 12, 2008- Feb 1, 2011	Metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer, symptomatic, two or more bone metastases (on bone scintigraphy), no visceral metastases, testosterone≤ 50 ng/dL, PSA ≤5 ng/mL, ECOG ≤2, at least 6 months life expectancy, docetaxel y/n, bisphosphonate s y/n	N=614 Prostate cancer Six intravenous injections of radium-223 (50 kBq/kg), one injection every four weeks, plus best standard of care (defined as the routine care provided at each center) Planned follow-up period 3 three years	N=307 Prostate cancer Six intravenous injections of Placebo, one injection every four weeks, plus best standard of care (defined as the routine care provided at each center) Planned follow-up period 3 years	Overall survival (time from randomization to the date of death) Secondary endpoints: Time to an increase in the total alkaline phosphatase level, a total alkaline phosphatase response, time to first symptomatic skeletal event (first use of external-beam RT, new symptomatic pathologic	Median overall survival: I: 14,9 months C: 11,3 months RR 30% (hazard ratio, 0,70; 95% CI 0,70-0,83, p=0,00037) Time to an increase in the total alkaline phosphatase level, a total alkaline phosphatase response, time to first symptomatic skeletal event (first use of external-beam RT, new symptomatic pathologic	Time to first symptomatic skeletal event: Median: I: 15,6 months (95% CI 13,5- 18,0) C: 9,8 months (95% CI 7,3-23,7) Hazard ratio 0,66 (95% CI 0,52- 0,83, p=0,00037) Symptomatic skeletal events (one or more): I: 202/614 (33%) C: 116/307 (38%) Need for RT for bone pain: I: 186/614 (30%) C: 105/307 (34%) HR 0,67 (95% CI 0,53-0,85, p=0,00117) Symptomatic pathological bone fracture: I: 32/614 (5%) C: 20/307 (7%) HR 0,62 (95% CI 0,35-1,09, p=0,10) SCC: I: 25/614 (4%)	Algeta and Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuti- cals	1b/1+ "...radium-223 improved overall survival." „Radium-223 should be considered as a treatment option for patients with castration- resistant prostate cancer and symptomatic bone metastases“.

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru- ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Hemibody RT, radioisotope within 24 weeks, visceral metastases, imminent or established SCC I: 71 (49-90) yrs. C: 71 (44-94) yrs.			bone fractures, SCC, tumor- related orthopedic surgical intervention), normalization or the total alkaline phosphatase level, time to an increase in the PSA level		C: 21/307 (7%) HR 0,52 (95% CI 0,29-0,93, p= 0,03) Time to increase in the total alkaline phosphatase level: Hazard ratio 0,17 (95% CI 0,13-0,22, p<0,001) Time to increase in the PSA level: Hazard ratio 0,64 (95% CI 0,54-0,77, p<0,001) Significant higher response according to the total alkaline phosphatase level in the radium-223 group (>30% reduction, p<0,001) and normalization of this level (p<0,001) ≥30% reduction in PSA level at week 12: I: 16%; C: 6%, (p<0,001) Adverse events: All I: 558/600 (93%) C: 290/301 (96%) Grade 3 or 4 I: 339/600 (56%) C: 188/301 (62%) Serious I: 281/600 (47%)		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						C: 181/301 (60%) Study-drug discontinuation because of adverse events I: 99/600 (16%) C: 62/301 (21%) Improvement in Quality of life (FACT-P): (Increase: ≥10 points, 0-156, higher score indicates better QoL) I: 25%, C: 16%, p=0,02				

2.6.5. Radiotherapie und Chirurgie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierun g	Evidenzstuf e (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Patchell 2005 <i>Lancet</i> Oncol.	Multicenter, Randomized, Non-blinded trial Two arms N= 101 USA Sept 1, 1992 - Dec 31, 2002	Lung, Breast, Prostate, Other genitourinary, Gastrointestinal, Melanoma, Head and neck, Unknown, Other cancer at least 18 years old with a tissue- proven diagnosis of cancer (not of CNS or spinal column origin) and MRI evidence of MESCC one neurological sign or symptom (including pain) and not have been totally paraplegic for longer than 48h before study entry radiosensitive	N= 50 Surgery followed by RT, 100 mg dexamethasone immediately, then 24 mg every 6h until start of RT, then reduced and continued until completion of radiotherapy operated within 24h after randomisation. No specific operative technique or fixation devices the aim was to provide immediate direct circumferential	N= 51 RT alone, 100 mg dexamethason e immediately, then 24 mg every 6h until start of RT, then reduced and continued until completion of radiotherapy, radiotherapy was started within 24 h after randomisation . The total dose was 30 Gy given in ten fractions (3Gy x 10 fractions). delivered to a	ability to walk. (patient was deemed ambulatory if he or she could take at least two steps with each foot unassisted (4 steps total)) Secondary endpoints: urinary continence, muscle strength and functional status, the need for corticosteroids and opioid analgesics, and survival time, Pain relief was assessed by calculating and comparing	retained ability to walk I: 122 days C: 13 days p=0,003 post-treatment ambulatory rate I: 84% (42/50) C: 57% (29/51) Cochran-Mantel- Haenszel OR: 6,2 (95% CI 2,0- 19,8) p=0,001 patients who could walk at study entry: ability to walk I: 94 % (32/34) C: 74% (26/35) p=0,024 I= 153 days C=54 days OR= 1,82 (95% CI 1,08-3,12) p=0,024 Unable to walk at study entry: Mean daily	Maintenance of continence I= 156 days C=17 days RR= 0,47 (95% CI 0,25-0,87) p= 0,016 Maintenance of ASIA score I= 566 days C=72 days RR=0,28 (95% CI 0,13-0,61) p=0,001 Maintenance of Frankel score I= 566 days C= 72 days RR=0,24 (95% CI 0,11-0,54) p=0,0006 Survival time I=126 days C=100 days RR=0,60 (95% CI 0,38-0,96) p=0,033 Mean daily	National Cancer Institute National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke	1b/1+ „Direct decompressi ve surgery plus postoperativ e radiotherapy is superior to treatment with radiotherapy alone for patients with spinal cord compression caused by metastatic cancer.“

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierun- g	Evidenzstuf- e (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		tumours (lymphomas, leukaemia, multiple myeloma, germ-cell tumours) excluded 60 years (m/f)	decompression of the spinal cord radiotherapy within 14 days after surgery (30Gy/10 fractions, 3Gy x 10 fractions).	port that encompassed one vertebral body above and below the visible lesion	mean morphine equivalent doses.	Ability to walk I= 62% (10/16), C= 19% (3/16), p=0,012 I=59 days, C=0 days, p=0,04	morphine equivalent doses: I: 0,4 mg (0-60) C: 4,8 mg (0-200) p=0,002		
Young 1980 J Neurosurg USA, (published 1980)	Monocentric, prospective, randomized trial, Two-arms, N= 29	Breast, lung, prostate, thyroid cancer, melanoma, sarcoma, lymphoepithelioma, lymphoma, Clinical symptoms (motor weakness, loss of sensation, loss of sphincter function, spinal or radicular pain), presence of an extradural lesion or block, confirmed by	N= 16 Laminectomy and RT, Decompressive laminectomy, one vertebra above and one below, dorsal and lateral tumors removed, ventral ones not, Postoperative RT with 30Gy/ 10 fractions over 14 days,	N= 13 Radiotherapy alone, 4Gy/day for the first 3 days, then 18Gy/ 7 fractions over 14 days, radiation field included one vertebra above and one below, After randomization initial dose of	Pain relief (utilization of narcotic analgesics), motor performance (ability to walk, ambulatory if he or she could take steps alone), sphincter function (need for catheterization), adverse events, influence of	Pain relief (Significant pain, use of narcotic analgesics) Before treatment: I: 88% (14/16) C: 92% (12/13) After treatment: I: 50% (6/16) C: 46% (6/13) Improvement: I: 38% C: 46% No significant difference Motor performance (Ambulatory rate): Overall before:	Influence of myelographic block: Patients without myelographic block had excellent results Ambulatory rate Immediately: Without myelographic block (A): 6/7 (86%) With myelographic block (B): 8/22 (35%) Significant difference (p<0,025),	None declared	2b/1- small number of patients No significant difference was found in the effectiveness of the two treatment methods in regard to pain relief, improved

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierun- g	Evidenzstuf e (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		myelogram, Exclusion criteria: More than one lesion with previous RT, poor general medical status, I: 53,8 (19-70) yrs. C: 63,8 (34-83) yrs. m/f significant difference in the incidence of myelographic block ($p<0,01$), complete myelographic block: I: 15/16 C: 7/13	radiation field included one vertebra above and one below, After randomization initial dose of 12 mg dexamethasone, then 4 mg every 6 hours until end of RT, Follow-up until death	12 mg dexamethason e, then 4 mg every 6 hours until end of RT, Follow-up until death	myelographic block	I: 6/16 (38%) C: 5/13 (38%) Immediately afterwards: I: 7/16 (45%) C: 7/13 (54%) After 4 months: I: 6/9 (66%) C: 5/6 (83%) Patients who were ambulatory before: I: 3/6 (50%) C: 5/5 (100%) After 4 months I: 3/6 (50%) C: 3/5 (60%) Patients who were not able to walk before treatment: I: 4/9 (44%) C: 2/6 (33%) After 4 months I: 3/9 (33%) C: 2/6 (33%) No significant differences Sphincter function	Similar results for sphincter function, no significant difference in pain relief, Adverse events: No specific complications following surgery, no specific complications following RT, Death within 4 weeks: I: 0% C: 24% (deaths related to rapid progression).		ambulation, or improved sphincter function. Patients with an incomplete myelographi c block fared well regardless of treatment, and those with a complete block fared poorly. Because of the limited size of this study and because of certain unforeseen design defects, the results are

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierun- g	Evidenzstuf- e (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						(Need for catheterization): Before: I: 8/16 (50%) C: 3/13 (23%) Afterwards: I: 10/16 (63%) C: 6/13 (46%) After 4 months: I: 4/9 (44%) C: 1/6 (17%) No significant differences				suggestive but not conclusive.... "

2.6.6. Radionuklidtherapie und Chirurgie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Yang 2009 Acta Radiol	Monocentric, randomized trial, Two-arms, N= 80 (126 vertebral lesions) China (Tumor Hospital of Yunnan Province) July 2004- July 2006	Breast, lung, liver, colon and gastric cancer, Persistent pain, spinal cord function grade ≥D by the Frankel grading system, KPS >60, expected survival time ≥3 months, thoracic or lumbar vertebral 	N= 40 (62 vertebral lesions) Percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) combined with interstitial implantation of ¹²⁵ I seeds, PVP guided by DSA, 2-9 ml bone cement (average 4,5 ml thoracic vertebrae, 6,0 ml lumbar vertebrae) Two ¹²⁵ I injections 0,3 cm apart, 5- 10 seeds/body (mean 6,5 seeds/body), initial dosage 2,92cGy/hour/see d, 90% isodose curve included 90% of the tumor, matching	N=40 (64 vertebral lesions) PVP alone, Guided by DSA, , 2-9 ml bone cement (average 4,5 ml thoracic vertebrae, 6,0 ml lumbar vertebrae) Before treatment, CT and MR images of every patients were scanned to reconstruc	Clinical outcome: Complete relief (CR), Guided by partial relief (PR), stabilizatio n of disease (SD), progressio n of disease (PD), no change (NC)	Clinical outcome (at 6 months) I: CR: 0, PR: 36/40 (90%), NC: 4/40 (10%), PD:0, clinical benefit rate: 100% C: CR: 0, PR: 31/40 (77,5%), NC: 7/40 (17,5%), PD: 2/40 (5%), clinical benefit rate: 95% Significant difference in the clinical benefit rates (p<0,05)	VAS: Baseline: I: 8,91±0,7 C: 8,78±0,54 at 6 months: I: 2,26±1,05 C: 5,41±0,94 Both decreased significantly compared to baseline, Significant difference between groups (p=0,028), at 1 year: I: 3,01±0,62 C: 5,97±0,40 Significant difference (p=0,032) KPS: Baseline: I: 68,9±7,9 C: 69,4±8,3 at 6 months: I:92,5±7,1 C:87,7±7,3 Both increased compared to baseline, Significant difference between the	None declared	1b/1+ "PVP is a minimally invasive procedure with small wounds and minor complications. It is effective in the alleviation of pain in metastatic spinal tumor patients, and its clinical outcomes can be enhanced by the combination of interstitial implantation of ¹²⁵ I seeds."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzie- rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			peripheral dosage 80-100Gy Before treatment, CT and MR images of every patients were scanned to reconstruct a digital three-dimensional stereoscopic image of the tumor, Chemotherapy after operation according to primary diseases, Followed up every 2 months after the treatment	ta digital three-dimension al stereoscop ic image of the tumor, Chemothe rapy after operation according to primary diseases, Followed up ever 2 months after the treatment	progressio n, VAS, KPS, Adverse events		groups ($p=0,009$), at 1 year: I: $89,4 \pm 6,3$ C: $80,3 \pm 7,2$ Significant difference ($p=0,002$) Time of tumor progression: I: 9 months, 1-year survival rate: 82,5% C: 8,9 months, 1-year survival rate: 80,0% No significant difference ($p>0,05$) Adverse events: Minor paravertebral leakage of bone cement I: 6/40 C: 7/40 SCC, pulmonary embolism or nerve root compression were not detected in any patient. Combined-treatment group: no radiation myelitis, leucopenia, decrease of immunologic function or seed abscission. In the single-treatment group (at 1 year follow-up): six patients showed recurrence of vertebral body pain.		

2.6.7. Radionuklidtherapie und Chirurgie vs. Radiotherapie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentris ch, Verblindung ,Randomisie rung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierun g	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Yang 2013 Cancer Biother Radiophar rm	Monocentric, randomized trial, Two-arms, Diseased vertebral bodies, back pain, osteoplastic lesions, expected survival time ≥3 months, no serious illness in heart, lung and brain, I: 61,14±5,21 yrs. C: 59,83±6,61 yrs. m/f	Breast, lung, prostate and colon cancer, Diseased vertebral bodies, back pain, osteoplastic lesions, expected survival time ≥3 months, no serious illness in heart, lung and brain, I: 61,14±5,21 yrs. C: 59,83±6,61 yrs. m/f	N=50 (71 vertebral lesions) Percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) combined with interstitial implantation of ¹²⁵ I seeds, guided by DSA, 1-5 ml (average: 2,8 ml for thoracic, 3,1 ml for lumbar vertebral body) Two injections of ¹²⁵ I seeds, 0,3cm apart,7- 20 seeds/ patient (mean 10,5 seeds/ patient, initial dose 0,4-1,3cGy/h/seed at 1 cm distance, 90% isodose curve covered 90% of the tumor, matching peripheral dose 80-100Gy, Before treatment, CT	N=50 (74 vertebral lesions) RT in parallel opposed fields, affected vertebrae and adjacent ones about 7-8 cm in diameter, Total dose: 35-46Gy, 2- 3Gy, 5 times/week, Less serious patients, total dose: 25- 35Gy, 2- 3Gy, 2 times/week, Chemothera py based on	Pain (VAS), Quality of life (EORTCQL Q-C30), the higher the score, the worse the QoL, Imaging change (CT scan, intervals of 3 months), Adverse events	VAS: No difference at beginning I: 8,73±0,31 C: 8,34±0,56 At 1 week: I: 3,73±0,66 C: 8,43±0,34 At 1 month: I: 2,54±0,50 C: 5,46±0,72 At 6 months: I: 1,25±0,43 C: 3,54±0,35 At 1 year: I: 1,32±0,37 C: 4,73±0,28 Significant difference (p<0,01) EORTCQLQ-C30: QoL improved for both One week after beginning, significant improvement in the	Imaging change: Vertebral compression I: 0/50 C: 10/50 (20%) (3 suffered paraplegia) Recurrence tendency: I: 0/50 C: 6/50 (12%) Adverse events: Leakage of bone cement I: 21/50 (42%), No clinical symptoms, no special treatments No SCC, nerve root compression and other complications occurred (vertebral body displacement, further vertebral body compression)	National Natural Science Foundation of China, Natural Science Foundation of Yunnan Province, Joint Specialized Research Fund from Yunnan Provincial Science and Technology Department and Kunming Medical University, Kunming	1b/1+ „Osteoplastic spinal metastasis is not a contra indication of PVP. As the mechanical strength of vertebral body was increased, pain and local tumor progress was satisfactorily controlled. Combination of 125I seeds enhances the efficacy.... compared to the regular treatment group, PVP combined 125I seeds showed

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			and MR images of the patients were scanned to reconstruct a digital three-dimensional stereoscopic image of the tumor, Chemotherapy based on primary tumor and other comprehensive treatments were performed afterwards, no RT for the PVP+ ¹²⁵ I group, Follow-up at 1 month, 6 months and 1 year	primary tumor and other comprehensive treatments were performed afterwards, Follow-up at 1 month, 6 months and 1 year		combined treatment group, (baseline 61,23±3,21 vs. 1 week 47,41±3,69, p<0,01), no significant improvement in the RT group (baseline 60,73±4,03 vs. 1 week 60,20±3,17, p>0,05) At 1 month: I: 24,23±2,45 C: 32,57±4,32 At 6 months: I: 21,78±4,11 C: 36,64±5,73 At 1 year: I: 18,96±4,79 C: 40,19±3,32 Significant difference (p<0,01)		Major Program of science and Technology Development	much better clinical efficacy."

2.6.8. Radiotherapie und Radionuklidtherapie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentris ch, Verblindung ,, Randomisie rung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Baczyk 2013 Neoplas ma	Monocentric, prospective, randomized, clinical trial, Two-arms, N= 117 Poland Aug 2008- Sep 2010	Prostate cancer, ≥3 bone metastases (radiographic confirmed) with bone pain intensity ≥6 according to VAS, 122 patients (69%) pain in ≤3 places, 55 (31%) multiple pain (all body parts with some dominate area), Failure of hormonal therapy (Rising PSA levels in 3 measurements at 2 weeks intervals and setting of serum testosterone levels of <50	N= 88 ¹⁵³ Sm isotope, dose 37 MBq/1 kg body mass and RT, Irradiation field limited to the area of the highest pain intensity, performed from 3 to 14 days after the radioisotope administration, 79 (90%) patients received 8Gy in one fraction, 6 (7%) 4Gy x 5, 3 (3%) 3Gy x 10, Area of irradiation field: mean 59 cm ² (45- 95 cm ²), Pamidronate (90 mg iv for 4 weeks) between the 3 rd	N= 89 Only radioisotope, ¹⁵³ Sm isotope, dose 37 MBq/1 kg body mass, Pamidronate (90 mg iv for 4 weeks) between the 3 rd and 7 th days after isotope application, then every 28 days, in both groups, Follow-up: first after 14- 15 days, second between 28 and 35 days, third between	Analgesic effectiveness , complete response (VAS ≤2), partial response (VAS 3-5), dissatisfact ory effect (VAS ≥6), toxicity	Analgesic effectiveness, Complete response I: 55/88 (62,5%) C: 38/89 (42,5%) Partial response I: 23/88 (26%) C: 38/89 (42,5%) Dissatisfactory effect I: 10/88 (11,5%) C: 13/89 (15%) Significant difference (p<0,001), In both groups there was a significant decrease of pain severity during follow-up in comparison to baseline, (p<0,001), Complete withdrawal of analgesic treatment I: 20/88 (23%)	Toxicity No significant differences in decrease of hemoglobin concentration, number of erythrocytes, thrombocytes, and neutrophils, Single erythrocyte mass transfusion: I: 6/88 C: 6/89 6 grade II, 6 grade III Thrombocyte concentrate transfusion: I: 2/88 C: 1/89 Pain flare: I: 4/88 C: 4/89	None declared	1b/1+ “The ¹⁵³ Sm isotope therapy is an effective and safe method of treating multifocal and painful prostate cancer bone metastases, and when it is combined with small field local radiotherapy, its analgetic efficacy increases. It is important that the analgetic result of combined therapy is not related to the increased treatment toxicity.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentris ch, Verblindung ,, Randomisie rung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		ng/dl (chemical) or <20 ng/dl (surgical castration) and antiandrogen treatment, KPS ≥60, Exclusion: Prior RT to bone, bone surgery due to metastases, chemotherapy, life expectancy <3 months, I: 69 ±7 yrs. C: 68 ±8 yrs. M	and 7 th days after isotope application, then every 28 days, in both groups Follow-up: first after 14-15 days, second between 28 and 35 days, third between 77 and 84 days	77 and 84 days					
Oosterh of 2003 Eur Urol	Phase III, multicenter, randomized trial, Two-arms, N= 203 (195 eligible) Netherlands, Belgium, UK, painless	Prostate cancer, Progression after castration and/or anti-androgen treatment, previous hormonal treatment ≥3 months, painless	N= 101 (99 eligible) Single intravenous injection of 150MBq (4mCi) Strontium ⁸⁹ Chloride, 6-weekly follow-up until subjective	N= 102 (96 eligible) Local RT, usual RT regimen used at the study centre, varied score between 4Gy/1 fraction	Subjective response (subjective response (SR): pain score reduction ≥1 level and	Subjective response: I: 34,7% SR, 21,8% NC, 33,7% SP C: 33,3% SR, 23,5% NC, 29,4% SP No significant difference in response rate p=0,8430,	Adverse events: Grade 3 or 4 non-haematologic Nausea/vomiting: I: 4% C: 1% Diarrhoea: I: 2% C: 8,3%	None declared	1b/1+ „pain treatment with local field radiotherapy is associated with a borderline significant better overall survival

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung ,Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	Denmark, 2003 (first published)	bone metastases (confirmed by bone scan and X-ray), WHO performance status 0,1 or 2, normal WBC and platelet count, Exclusion criteria: previous radionuclide treatment, renal impairment, imminent paraplegia, I: 71 (44,5- 86) yrs. C: 70,7 (42,9- 89,3) yrs. m, small differences in baseline characteristics, more patients with WHO performance	progression or unacceptable toxicity, Analgesic therapy	and 43Gy/24 fractions, median 20Gy/5 fractions, 6-weekly follow-up until subjective progression or unacceptable toxicity, Analgesic therapy	performance status (PS) not worse, or no change in pain level and analgesic dose reduction ≥25%, or PS improvement ≥1 level and no increase in pain level and analgesic dose; No change (NC): pain score and PS unchanged and ≤25%	Duration of response: I: 4,6 (95% CI 4,1-5,5) months C: 4,5 (95% CI 4,1-6,7) months (p=0,6001) Biochemical response: I: 13% C: 10% Survival:	Pain flare: I: 18,4% C: 8,2% Grade 3 or 4 haematologic toxicity: I: only grade 2 toxicity (4%), one patient grade 3 thrombocytopenia C: 2% Haemoglobin decrease: At 4 weeks I: -3,2 g/l (-48,3 to +50,9) C: -4,8 g/l (-35,4 to +19,3) Median duration of survival: I: 7,2 (95% CI 6,7-9,6) months C: 11,0 (95% CI 8,4-15,2) months Significant difference (p=0,0457) Significant difference (p=0,0262) Survival at 1-year:		compared to Strontium ⁸⁹ ,...no difference in downstream costs between the two treatment groups, and as the costs of Strontium89 were 25% higher than the costs of radiotherapy, we conclude that the average total cost per Strontium89 patient is at least as high as the total average total cost per patient given the standard radiotherapy regimen."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung ,Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		status >1 and higher media PSA in the Strontium ⁸⁹ chloride group.			reduction in analgesic score; Subjective progression (SP): increase in pain score or PS ≥1 level or increase in analgesic dose ≥25% or need to give additional pain treatment), Biochemical response (PSA decrease ≥50%), Survival (survival	I: 33,7% (95% CI 24,4-42,9) C: 44,6% (95% CI 34,9-54,3)	Economic evaluation: Use of medical resources was very similar in the two groups. The cost of Sr ⁸⁹ treatment is 25% higher than RT (viewpoint of the Dutch health insurance system).		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung ,Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Kontrolle	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					time, overall survival), Adverse events, Economic evaluation				

2.6.9. Bisphosphonate

2.6.9.1. Denusomab

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonate

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
Pain – breast cancer						Reported in Stoppeck only: Time to pain development was similar between arms (denosumab 82 days versus zoledronic acid 85 days, HR 1.02, P = 0.72) Time to pain improvement was similar between the groups (P= 0.72). No evidence for a difference
Pain – prostate cancer						Abstract publication only: Evaluated for 1045 patients with no /mild pain at study entry: Denosumab therapy delayed the time to a > 2-point increase from baseline in pain interference Unclear

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Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
Pain –solid cancer and multiple myeloma						Reported in Herny 2011 only: Denosumab reduced the risk of a 2-point increase in the worst pain score by 15% relative to zoledronic acid (median time to 2-point increase: 5.6 months versus 4.7 months for zoledronic acid P = 0.02) For the time to moderate/severe pain, there was a trend in the delay in pain progression with denosumab (1.9 months for denosumab versus 1.2 months for zoledronic acid; risk reduction of 9%; P = 0.11) The median time to a 2-point decrease in the worst pain score was 2.8 months for both treatment groups (P = 0.87). Unclear

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Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
SRE - breast cancer	Study population		RR 0.83 (0.74 to 0.94)	2300 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
	357 per 1000	61 fewer per 1000 (93 fewer to 21 fewer)				
SRE - prostate cancer	Study population		RR 0.88 (0.79 to 0.99)	1901 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
	406 per 1000	49 fewer per 1000 (85 fewer to 4 fewer)				
SRE - solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population		RR 0.82 (0.59 to 1.14)	1884 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
	356 per 1000	64 fewer per 1000 (146 fewer to 50 more)				
QoL - breast cancer						Reported in Stoppeck trial only (Martin 2012): Ten percent more patients had a clinically meaningful improvement in HRQoL with denosumab relative to zoledronic acid, significant difference in 3 from 18 months No evidence for a difference

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Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
QoL – prostate cancer						Abstract publication only: Physical subdomain ($P = 0.077$) Emotional subdomain ($P = 0.020$) Unclear
QoL- solid cancer and multiple myeloma-						No notable difference in FACT-G scores No evidence for a difference
Spinal cord compression - breast cancer	Study population		RR 0.99 (0.42 to 2.38)	2046 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ³	No evidence for a difference
	10 per 1000	0 fewer per 1000 (6 fewer to 14 more)				
Spinal cord compression - prostate cancer	Study population		RR 0.84 (0.55 to 1.29)	1901 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ³	No evidence for a difference
	46 per 1000	7 fewer per 1000 (21 fewer to 13 more)				
Spina cord compression – solid cancer and multiple myeloma						not reported
Mortality - breast cancer	Study population		RR 1.01 (0.84 to 1.21)	2300 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
	167 per 1000	2 more per 1000 (27 fewer to 35 more)				

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonate

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	# of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
Mortality - prostate cancer	Study population		RR 1.09 (0.95 to 1.26)	1901 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
	283 per 1000	25 more per 1000 (14 fewer to 74 more)				
Mortality – solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population		RR 0.98 (0.87 to 1.11)	1887 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
	354 per 1000	7 fewer per 1000 (46 fewer to 39 more)				
AE osteonecrosis of the jaw - breast cancer	Study population		RR 1.42 (0.72 to 2.79)	2033 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ LOW [‡]	No evidence for a difference
	14 per 1000	6 more per 1000 (4 fewer to 25 more)				
AE osteonecrosis of the jaw - prostate cancer	Study population		RR 1.84 (0.91 to 3.69)	1901 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ LOW [‡]	No evidence for a difference
	13 per 1000	11 more per 1000 (1 fewer to 34 more)				
AE osteonecrosis of the jaw – solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population		RR 0.91 (0.39 to 2.13)	1756 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕○○ LOW [‡]	No evidence for a difference
	13 per 1000	1 fewer per 1000 (8 fewer to 14 more)				
AE hypocalcaemia - breast cancer	Study population		RR 1.80 (1.22 to 2.66)	2046 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE [†]	Favours bisphosphonate
	36 per 1000	29 more per 1000 (8 more to 60 more)				

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonate

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
AE hypocalcaemia - prostate cancer	Study population 58 per 1000	69 more per 1000 (36 more to 115 more)	RR 2.20 (1.62 to 2.99)	1900 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE 1	Favours bisphosphonate
AE hypocalcaemia - solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population 51 per 1000	55 more per 1000 (25 more to 98 more)	RR 2.07 (1.48 to 2.90)	1867 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE 1	Favours bisphosphonate
AE renal - breast cancer	Study population 85 per 1000	36 fewer per 1000 (50 fewer to 16 fewer)	RR 0.58 (0.41 to 0.81)	2033 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE 1	Favours denosumab
AE renal - prostate cancer	Study population 161 per 1000	14 fewer per 1000 (42 fewer to 19 more)	RR 0.91 (0.74 to 1.12)	1901 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
AE renal - solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population 109 per 1000	26 fewer per 1000 (47 fewer to 2 more)	RR 0.76 (0.57 to 1.02)	1756 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ HIGH	No evidence for a difference

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonate

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
AE acute phase reaction - breast cancer	Study population 276 per 1000	179 fewer per 1000 (201 fewer to 146 fewer)	RR 0.35 (0.27 to 0.47)	2287 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
AE acute phase reaction - prostate cancer	Study population 177 per 1000	94 fewer per 1000 (111 fewer to 69 fewer)	RR 0.47 (0.37 to 0.61)	1901 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
AE acute phase reaction - solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population 141 per 1000	73 fewer per 1000 (90 fewer to 49 fewer)	RR 0.48 (0.36 to 0.65)	1756 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
SAEs - breast cancer	Study population 455 per 1000	23 fewer per 1000 (64 fewer to 18 more)	R 0.95 (0.86 to 1.04)	287 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
SAEs - prostate cancer	Study population 597 per 1000	30 more per 1000 (18 fewer to 72 more)	RR 1.05 (0.97 to 1.12)	1901 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
SAEs - solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population 657 per 1000	33 fewer per 1000 (72 fewer to 13 more)	RR 0.95 (0.89 to 1.02)	1864 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonate

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk differences with Denusomab				
AE pyrexia - breast cancer	Study population		RR 0.46 (0.18 to 1.15)	2287 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
	243 per 1000	131 fewer per 1000 (200 fewer to 37 more)				
AE pyrexia – prostate cancer						not reported
AE pyrexia - solid cancer and multiple myeloma	Study population		RR 0.76 (0.63 to 0.93)	1756 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
	207 per 1000	50 fewer per 1000 (77 fewer to 15 fewer)				

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI). CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio; OR: Odds ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

2.6.9.2. Skeletal metastases, Multiple Myeloma

Bisphosphonate compared to control for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Bisphosphonate

Comparison: No treatment/placebo

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (Studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with control	Risk difference with bisphosphonate				
Pain	Outcomes too heterogeneous to pool in one meta-analysis					
SRE	Study population		RR 0.83 (0.78 to 0.88)	7823 (31 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ²³	Favours bisphosphonates
	481 per 1000	82 fewer per 1000 (106 fewer to 58 fewer)				
Quality of life	Outcomes too heterogeneous to pool in one meta-analysis					
Spinal cord compression	Study population		RR 0.74 (0.53 to 1.04)	3037 (12 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ²⁴	No evidence for a difference
	51 per 1000	13 fewer per 1000 (24 fewer to 2 more)				
Mortality	Study population		RR 0.92 (0.86 to 1)	5140 (20 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ¹²	Favours bisphosphonates
	556 per 1000	44 fewer per 1000 (78 fewer to 0 fewer)				
SAE	Study population		RR 0.88 (0.77 to 1.01)	1120 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ³	No evidence for a difference
	294 per 1000	35 fewer per 1000 (68 fewer to 3 more)				
AE osteonecrosis of the jaw	Study population		RR 1.86 (0.81 to 4.29)	1823 (6 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ³⁵	No evidence for a difference
	8 per 1000	7 more per 1000 (1 fewer to 25 more)				
Hypercalcemia	Study population		RR 0.62 (0.48 to 0.8)	3681 (15 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ³	Favours bisphosphonates

Bisphosphonate compared to control for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Bisphosphonate

Comparison: No treatment/placebo

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (Studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with control	Risk difference with bisphosphonate				
	96 per 1000	36 fewer per 1000 (50 fewer to 19 fewer)				

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low quality: confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

2.6.9.3. Zoledronat, Skeletal metastases, multiple myeloma

Zoledronate compared to clodronate for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Zoledronate

Comparison: Clodronate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects ^a (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with clodronate	Risk difference with zoledronate				
Pain						Reported in Wang 2013 only No evidence for a difference
SRE	Study population	RR 0.77 (0.67 to 0.87)	2097 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹		Favours zoledronate
	344 per 1000	79 fewer per 1000 (113 fewer to 45 fewer)				
Quality of life						Not reported
Spinal cord compression	Study population	RR 0.64 (0.28 to 1.48)	2097 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ¹²		No evidence for a difference
	13 per 1000	5 fewer per 1000 (10 fewer to 6 more)				
Mortality						Outcomes too heterogeneous to pool in one meta-analysis Wang 2013: No evidence for a difference Morgan 2010: Favours zoledronate
AE						Reported in Morgan 2010 only
AE ONJ	Study population	RR 9.88 (3.28 to 29.76)	2097 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ¹²		Favours clodronate
	3 per 1000	25 more per 1000 (7 more to 82 more)				
Hypercalcaemia	Study population	RR 0.97 (0.58 to 1.60)	2097 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ¹²		No evidence for a difference
	29 per 1000	1 fewer per 1000 (12 fewer to 17 more)				

Zoledronate compared to clodronate for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Zoledronate

Comparison: Clodronate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with clodronate	Risk difference with zoledronate				

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI). CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

2.6.9.4. Denusomab, pamidronate, skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Zoledronate compared to ibandronate for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Zoledronate

Comparison: Ibandronate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with ibandronate	Risk difference with zoledronate				
Pain	Outcomes too heterogeneous to pool in one meta-analysis					
SRE	Study population		RR 0.98 (0.87 to 1.10)	1511 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹	No evidence for a difference
	412 per 1000	8 fewer per 1000 (54 fewer to 41 more)				
Quality of life	Not reported					
Spinal cord compression	Reported in Barrett-Lee 2014 only: No evidence for a difference					
Mortality	Reported in Barrett-Lee 2014 only: No evidence for a difference					
SAE	Not reported					
AE osteonecrosis of the jaw	Reported in Barrett-Lee 2014 only: No evidence for a difference					
Hypercalcaemia	Study population		RR 0.79 (0.58 to 1.06)	1526 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ¹²	No evidence for a difference
	135 per 1000	28 fewer per 1000 (57 fewer to 8 more)				

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio; OR: Odds ratio;

Zoledronate compared to ibandronate for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Zoledronate

Comparison: Ibandronate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects ^a (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with ibandronate	Risk difference with zoledronate				

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

Zoledronate compared to pamidronate for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Zoledronate

Comparison: Pamidronate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects ^a (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with pamidronate	Risk with Zoledronate				
Pain	Outcomes too heterogeneous to pool in one meta-analysis					
SRE	Study population 476 per 1000	RR 1.02 10 more per 1000 (95 fewer to 148 more)	RR 1.02 (0.80 to 1.31)	1410 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹	No evidence for a difference
Quality of life	Reported in He 2013 only Rating not possible					
Spinal cord compression	Not reported					
Mortality	Reported in Rosen 2003 only No evidence for a difference					
SAE	Not reported					
AE osteonecrosis of the jaw	Not reported					

Zoledronate compared to pamidronate for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Zoledronate

Comparison: Pamidronate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with pamidronate	Risk with Zoledronate				
Hypercalcaemia	Study population 93 per 1000	RR 0.51 46 fewer per 1000 (63 fewer to 21 fewer)	(0.33 to 0.78)	1252 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ¹²	Favours zoledronate

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI). CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio; OR: Odds ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

2.6.9.5. Denusomab, Bisphosphonate, SKE, MM

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonates for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk difference with denusomab				
Pain	Outcomes too heterogeneous to pool in one meta-analysis					
SRE	Study population 376 per 1000	53 fewer per 1000 (79 fewer to 26 fewer)	RR 0.86 (0.79 to 0.93)	4309 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹	Favours denosumab
Quality of life	Outcomes too heterogeneous to pool in one meta-analysis					
Mortality	Study population 263 per 1000	8 more per 1000 (13 fewer to 29 more)	RR 1.03 (0.95 to 1.11)	6088 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
Spinal cord compression	Study population 27 per 1000	4 fewer per 1000 (11 fewer to 8 more)	RR 0.87 (0.59 to 1.28)	3947 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ¹	No evidence for a difference
SAEs	Study population 564 per 1000	11 fewer per 1000 (40 fewer to 23 more)	RR 0.98 (0.93 to 1.04)	6052 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
AE osteonecrosis of the jaw	Study population 13 per 1000	5 more per 1000 (1 fewer to 15 more)	RR 1.40 (0.92 to 2.13)	5690 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ²	No evidence for a difference
Hypercalcaemia	Reported in Stoppeck 2010 only Favours denosumab					
AEs general	Study population		RR 0.99	6160	⊕⊕⊕⊕	No evidence for a difference

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonates for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with bisphosphonate	Risk difference with denusomab				
	962 per 1000	10 fewer per 1000 (19 fewer to 0 fewer)	(0.98 to 1.00)	(5 RCTs)	HIGH	
AE nausea	Study population		RR 0.98 (0.89 to 1.08)	6052 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
	311 per 1000	6 fewer per 1000 (34 fewer to 25 more)				
AE vomiting	Study population		RR 0.93 (0.83 to 1.05)	4151 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
	220 per 1000	15 fewer per 1000 (37 fewer to 11 more)				

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonates for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects ^a (95% CI)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Ns of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
AE constipation	Study population 234 per 1000 23 fewer per 1000 (42 fewer to 2 fewer)	RR 0.90 (0.82 to 0.99)	6039 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
AE diarrhea	Study population 199 per 1000 20 more per 1000 (12 fewer to 58 more)	RR 1.10 (0.94 to 1.29)	2395 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
AE fatigue	Study population 265 per 1000 0 fewer per 1000 (27 fewer to 32 more)	RR 1.00 (0.90 to 1.12)	6052 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	No evidence for a difference
AE pyrexia	Study population 227 per 1000 82 fewer per 1000 (120 fewer to 32 fewer)	RR 0.64 (0.47 to 0.86)	4043 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
AE hypocalcaemia	Study population 48 per 1000 51 more per 1000 (33 more to 72 more)	RR 2.05 (1.69 to 2.49)	5813 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^b	Favours bisphosphonate
AE acute phase reaction	Study population 202 per 1000 117 fewer per 1000 (131 fewer to 101 fewer)	RR 0.42 (0.35 to 0.50)	5944 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab

Denusomab compared to bisphosphonates for patients with cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Patient or population: Patient with solid cancer and skeletal metastases or multiple myeloma

Intervention: Denusomab

Comparison: Bisphosphonate

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Ns of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
AE renal	<p>Study population</p> <p>118 per 1000</p>	<p>RR 0.76 (0.59 to 0.98)</p> <p>28 fewer per 1000 (48 fewer to 2 fewer)</p>	5690 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Favours denosumab
AE secondary malignancy	<p>Study population</p> <p>7 per 1000</p>	<p>RR 1.77 (0.90 to 3.48)</p> <p>5 more per 1000 (1 fewer to 18 more)</p>	3644 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ²	No evidence for a difference

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

GRADE	Working Group	grades of evidence
High quality:	We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect	
Moderate quality:	We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different	
Low quality:	Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect	
Very low quality:	We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect	

2.6.10. Bisphosphonate versus Kontrolle

Studiencharakteristik

2.6.10.1. Brustkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Aredia 2000 (bestehend aus zwei Studien)	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v.	Placebo	754/751	yes	unclear	yes	no	
Aredia 2000: Hortobagyi 1996, 1998	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 185	Placebo i.v. N = 197	382	yes	unclear	yes	no	
Aredia 2000: Theriault 1999	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 182	Placebo i.v. N = 190	372	yes	unclear	yes	no	
Body 2003	Ibandronate i.v. Body 2003 1: 2 mg N = 154 Body 2003 2: 6 mg N = 154	Placebo N = 158	466	yes	unclear	yes	yes	This study was supported by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland.
Body 2004	Ibandronate 50 mg p.o N = 287	Placebo N = 277	564	yes	unclear	yes	yes	The phase III trials of ibandronate were conducted by

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
								Boehringer Mannheim. The authors of this paper were investigators in the studies. Data analysis and manuscript preparation were supported by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland.
Conte 1996	Pamidronate 45 mg i.v. N = 143	Open N = 152	295	yes	unclear	no	no	Supported by Ciba-Geigy Ltd. Basle, Switzerland.
Elomaa 1983	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 17	Placebo N = 17	34	yes	unclear	yes	unclear	
Heras 2009	Ibandronate 6 mg i.v.	Control	150	yes	unclear	yes	unclear	
Hultborn 1999	Pamidronate 60 mg i.v. N = 201	Placebo N = 203	404	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Kohno 2005	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 114	Placebo N = 114	228	yes	yes	yes	yes	Several authors are employees from Novartis or received honoraria

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Kristensen 1999	Clodronate 400 mg p.o. N = 49	Control N = 51	100	yes	no	no	yes	The trial was supported by a grant from Astra Denmark A/S
Martoni 1991	Clodronate 300 mg i.v.	Placebo	33	yes	unclear	yes	yes	
Paterson 1993	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 85	Placebo N = 88	173	yes	yes	yes	yes	Supported in part by a Medical Research Programme grant from the Breast Cancer Research Trust.
Tripathy 2004	Ibandronate 20 mg or 50 mg p.o. 20 mg N = 144 50 mg N = 148	Placebo N = 143	435	yes	unclear	yes	yes	This study was supported by Roche
Tubiana-Hulin 2001	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 69	Placebo N = 68	137	yes	unclear	no	no	
Van Holten 1987	Pamidronate 600/300 mg p.o. N = 76	Control N = 68	144	yes	unclear	no	yes	Supported by grants from the Dutch Cancer Society, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, ((KVO 83/09) and

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
								the Prevention Fund, The Hague, The Netherlands, (28-B/141).

2.6.10.2. Prostatakrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Aredia 2000 (bestehend aus zwei Studien)	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v.	Placebo	754/751	yes	unclear	yes	no	
Aredia 2000: Hortobagyi 1996, 1998	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 185	Placebo i.v. N = 197	382	yes	unclear	yes	no	
Aredia 2000: Theriault 1999	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 182	Placebo i.v. N = 190	372	yes	unclear	yes	no	
Body 2003	Ibandronate i.v. Body 2003 1: 2 mg N = 154 Body 2003 2: 6 mg N = 154	Placebo N = 158	466	yes	unclear	yes	yes	This study was supported by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland.
Body 2004	Ibandronate 50 mg p.o N = 287	Placebo N = 277	564	yes	unclear	yes	yes	The phase III trials of ibandronate were conducted by Boehringer Mannheim. The authors of this paper were investigators in

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
								the studies. Data analysis and manuscript preparation were supported by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland.
Conte 1996	Pamidronate 45 mg i.v. N = 143	Open N = 152	295	yes	unclear	no	no	Supported by Ciba-Geigy Ltd. Basle, Switzerland.
Elomaa 1983	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 17	Placebo N = 17	34	yes	unclear	yes	unclear	
Heras 2009	Ibandronate 6 mg i.v.	Control	150	yes	unclear	yes	unclear	
Hultborn 1999	Pamidronate 60 mg i.v. N = 201	Placebo N = 203	404	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Kohno 2005	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 114	Placebo N = 114	228	yes	yes	yes	yes	Several authors are employees from Novartis or received honoraria
Kristensen 1999	Clodronate 400 mg p.o. N = 49	Control N = 51	100	yes	no	no	yes	The trial was supported by a grant from Astra Denmark A/S
Martoni 1991	Clodronate	Placebo	33	yes	unclear	yes	yes	

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
	300 mg i.v.							
Paterson 1993	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 85	Placebo N = 88	173	yes	yes	yes	yes	Supported in part by a Medical Research Programme grant from the Breast Cancer Research Trust.
Tripathy 2004	Ibandronate 20 mg or 50 mg p.o. 20 mg N = 144 50 mg N = 148	Placebo N = 143	435	yes	unclear	yes	yes	This study was supported by Roche
Tubiana-Hulin 2001	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 69	Placebo N = 68	137	yes	unclear	no	no	
Van Holten 1987	Pamidronate 600/300 mg p.o. N = 76	Control N = 68	144	yes	unclear	no	yes	Supported by grants from the Dutch Cancer Society, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, ((KVO 83/09) and the Prevention Fund, The Hague, The Netherlands, (28-B/141)).

2.6.10.3. Lungenkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Hirai 2011	Zoledronate N = 50	Control N = 50	100	yes	unclear	no	yes	
Murakami 2014	Zoledronate N = 50	Control N = 50	100	yes	unclear	no	yes	Several authors received research funding from Novartis
Pandya 2010	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 98	Control N = 52	150	yes	unclear	no	yes	Several authors are employees or received research funding from Novartis
Scagliotti 2012	Zoledronate 4 mg i. v. N = 226	Control N = 211	437	yes	unclear	no	yes	Several authors are employees or received research funding from Novartis
Wang 2013	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 45	Control N = 45	90	yes	unclear	no	yes	Financial support for this study was provided by Shandong Provincial Health Bureau (a Young Science Fund Project).
Zheng 2004	Pamidronate Pamidronate and chemotherapy: N = 18 Pamidronate and	Control Chemotherapy: N = 15 Radiation: N = 10	71	yes	unclear	no	yes	

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
	radiation: N = 16 Pamidronate and radioisotope: N = 12 = 46	= 25						

2.6.10.4. Nierenkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Broom 2015	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. 10 mg p.o. N = 15	No treatment N = 15	30	yes	yes	no	yes	Funding was provided by Novartis (Sponsor: UniServices Ltd, University of Auckland).

2.6.10.5. Blasenkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Zaghloul 2010	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 20	Placebo N = 20	40	yes	unclear	yes	yes	

2.6.10.6. Kolonkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Heras 2007	Ibandronate 6 mg i. v. N = X	Placebo N = X	73	yes	unclear	yes	unclear	Number of patients in each arm unclear

2.6.10.7. Multiples Myelom

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Attal 2006	Pamidronate 90 mg at 4-week intervals N = 196	No treatment N = 200	396	yes	yes	no	yes	Supported by a major grant from the Programme Hospitalier de Recherche Clinique and by the Swiss Group for Clinical Cancer Research (SAKK).
Aviles 2007	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v., every 4 weeks N = 46	No treatment N = 48	94	yes	nr	no	yes	nr
Aviles 2013	Zoledronic acid 4mg once every 28 days for 24 months N = 151	No treatment N = 157	308	yes	yes	no	yes	Novartis: Medical Editorial Assistance
Belch 1991	Etidronate capsules (20 mg/kg) 28 days), (then 5 mg/kg) until death or discontinuation N = 98	Placebo N = 78	176	yes	yes	yes	yes	nr
Berenson 1998	Pamidronate 90 mg, every 4	Placebo N = 187	392	yes	yes	yes	yes	Supported by a grant from the

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
	weeks for 21 months N = 205							Pharmaceuticals Division, Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Summit, NJ.
Brincker 1998	Pamidronate 75 mg capsules bid; duration at least 2 years N = 152	Placebo N = 148	300	yes	unclear	yes	yes	nr
Daragon 1993	Etidronate 10 mg/kg po qd; duration 4 months N = 49	Placebo N = 45	94	yes	unclear	yes	yes	
Delmas 1982	Clodronate 1600 mg/d po; duration 18 months. N = 7	Placebo N = 6	13	yes	unclear	yes		
Garcia-Sanz 2015	Zoledronic acid 4mg once every 28 days, for 12 months N = 51	No treatment N = 49	100	nr	nr	no	Yes	unrestricted grant from Novartis Farmaceutica S.A., Barcelona
Heim 1995	Clodronate 1600 mg/d po; duration 12 months	No treatment N = 32	71	yes	unclear	no	no	

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
	N = 39							
Kraj 2002	Pamidronate 60 mg i.v., every 4 weeks N = 23	No treatment N = 23	46	yes	unclear	no	no	nr
Lahtinen 1992	Clodronate 400 mg capsules po tid; duration 24 months N = 168	Placebo N = 168	336	yes	unclear	yes	yes	This study was financially supported by Huhtamaki Oy, Leiras, Turku and the Finnish Cancer Foundation.
Leng 2002	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. OD; duration 2 days N = 16	Placebo N = 18	34	yes	unclear	yes	yes	nr
McCloskey 2001	Clodronate 400 mg capsules po qid; duration 24 months. N = 264	Placebo N = 272	536	yes	yes	yes	yes	Financial support of the UK medical research council
Menssen 2002	Ibandronate 2 mg i.v. every month; duration 24 months N = 99	Placebo N = 99	198	yes	unclear	yes	yes	Sponsored by Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany.

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Musto 2003	Pamidronate 60 mg i.v., every 4 weeks, duration 12 months N = 45	No treatment N = 45	90	yes	unclear	no	yes	nr
Musto 2008	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v., every 4 weeks; duration 12 months N = 81	No treatment N = 82	163	yes	yes	no	yes	
Terpos 2000	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v., every 4 weeks; duration 14 months N = 32	No treatment N = 30	62	yes	unclear	no	yes	
Zhang 2012	Bisphosphonates N = 33	No treatment N = 20	53	nr	nr	no	nr	nr

2.6.10.8. Metastasen

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Brown 2007	Clodronate 800 mg p.o. N = 27 1600 mg p.o. N = 25 2400 mg p.o. N = 26 3200 mg p.o. N = 23	Placebo N = 24	125	yes	unclear	yes	yes	
Cheng 2008	Zoledronate X mg i. v. N = 23	Control N = 22	45	yes	unclear	no	unclear	
Coleman 1999	Ibandronate 5 mg p.o: N = 21 10 mg p.o.: N = 23 20 mg p.o.: N = 22 50 mg p.o. N = 22	Placebo N = 20	108	yes	unclear	yes	yes	

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Piga 1998	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 27	Placebo N = 23	50	yes	unclear	yes	no	
Robertson 1995	Clodronate 1600 mg p.o. N = 27	Placebo N = 28	55	yes	unclear	yes	yes	
Zhu 2015	Group C: Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. and radiotherapy N = 40	Radiotherapy N = 40	120	yes	unclear	no	yes	

2.6.11. Bisphosphonat A versus Bisphosphonat B

2.6.11.1. Brustkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Barrett-Lee 2014	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 699	Ibandronate 50 mg p.o. N = 705	1404	yes	yes	no	yes	Funding: Roche Products Ltd (educational grant), supported by National Institute for Health Research Cancer Network, following endorsement by Cancer Research UK (CRUKE/04/022).
Diel 1999	Clodronate, 400 mg p.o. or clodronate 900 mg i.v.	Pamidronate 60 mg i.v.	361	yes	unclear	no	unclear	
Luedders 2014	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 17	Ibandronate 6 mg i.v. N = 17	34	yes	unclear	no	yes	The study was supported by an unrestricted grant from Hoffmann-La Roche Pharmaceuticals, Basel, Switzerland.

2.6.11.2. Prostatakrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Wang 2013	4mg zoledronic acid i.v. N = 69	1600mg clodronate p.o. N = 68	137	yes	unclear	no	yes	This study was funded by the Wenzhou science technology bureau (Y20100023).

2.6.11.3. Lungenkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Dimitroulis 2014	Ibandronate 6 mg i.v. N = 55	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 55	110	yes	unclear	no	yes	
Guo 2008	Ibandronate N = 44	Clodronate N = 42	86	yes	unclear	no	yes	
He 2013	Zoledronate X mg i.v. N = X	Pamidronate X mg i.v. N = X	56	yes	unclear	no	unclear	
Shi 2008	Pamidronate N = 25	Zoledronate N = 25	50	yes	unclear	no	yes	

2.6.11.4. Multiples Myelom

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Morgan 2010	Zoledronate: 4 mg i.v. every 3 to 4 weeks N = 981	Clodronate 1600 mg orally daily N = 979	1960	yes	yes	no	yes	Financial support from the UK MRC, with additional funding (unrestricted educational Grants) from Novartis, Schering Health Care, Chugai, Pharmion, Celgene, and Ortho Biotech
Terpos 2003	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v., every 4 weeks, duration 4 months N = 23	Ibandronate 4 mg i.v., every 4 weeks, duration 4 months N = 20	43	yes	unclear	no	yes	

2.6.11.5. Brustkrebs und multiples Myelom

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Rosen 2003	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v., every 4 weeks, duration 24 months N = 564 Zoledronate 8 mg (reduced to 4 mg) N = 528	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v., every 4 weeks, duration 24 months N = 558	1650	yes	yes	no	yes	Two authors are employees of Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation. One author has received recent funding from and participated on the Advisory Board and Speakers Bureau for Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

2.6.11.6. Metastasen

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Berenson 2001	Zoledronate 0.4 mg i.v. N = 68 2.0 mg i.v. N = 73 4.0 mg i.v. N = 66	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 73	280	yes	unclear	yes	yes	Supported by a grant from Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp., East Hanover, NJ.
Chen 2007	Ibandronate X mg N = X	Zoledronate X mg N = X	52	yes	unclear	no	unclear	
Chodhury 2011	Ibandronate 6 mg i.v. N = 65 Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 52	Zoledronate 4mg i.v. N = 60	256	yes	unclear	no	no	
Dong 2008	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 116	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 112	228	yes	unclear	no	yes	
Fu 2007	Incadronate 10 mg i.v. N = 106	Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 106	212	yes	unclear	no	yes	

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Heras 2011	Ibandronate X mg N = 13	Pamidronate X mg N = 12	25	yes	unclear	no	yes	
Jagdev 2001	Group 3: Pamidronate 90 mg i.v. N = 18	Clodronate Group 1: 1600 mg p.o. N = 18 Group 2: 1500 mg i.v. and 1600 mg p.o. N = 15	51	yes	unclear	no	yes	
Sun 2005	Zoledronate X mg i.v. N = 103	Pamidronate X mg i.v. N = 102	205	yes	unclear	yes	yes	
Zhang 2005	Zoledronate X mg N = 109	Pamidronate X mg N = 107	216	yes	uncelar	yes	yes	

2.6.12. Denusomab versus Bisphosphonat

2.6.12.1. Brustkrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Lipton 2008	Denosumab (5 groups) s.c. N = 212	Bisphosphonate N = 43	255	yes	unclear	no	no	Supported by Amgen
Stopeck 2010	Denosumab 120 mg s.c. N = 1026	Zoledronate 4 mg i.v. N = 1020	2046	yes	unclear	yes	yes	Supported by Amgen and Daichi Sankyo

2.6.12.2. Prostatakrebs

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Fizazi 2011	120mg denosumab s.c + i.v. placebo N = 950	Zoledronic acid 4 mg i.v. + placebo s.c. Q4W N = 951	1901	yes	yes	yes	yes	This study was funded by Amgen, Thousand Oaks, CA, USA.

2.6.12.3. Solide Tumoren und multiples Myelom

Study	Treatment	Control	N	Sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	ITT	Other bias
Fizazi 2009	180 mg denosumab s.c.every 4 weeks N = 36 OR every 12 weeks N = 38	Bisphospho-nate i.v.every 4 weeks N = 37	111	yes	unclear	no	yes	Several authors are employees of Amgen or are in consultant or advisory role for Amgen
Henry 2011	120 mg denosumab s.c and i.v placebo every 4 weeks N = 886	iv. zoledronic acid 4mg and s.c placebo N = 890	1776	yes	yes	yes	yes	Several authors are employees of Amgen or are in consultant or advisory role for Amgen

2.7. Paravasate

2.7.1. Dexrazoxane - Case Reports

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studientyp“ Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patientenmerkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis)	Nebenwirkungen Dexrazoxane	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Conde-Estevez 2010 Anti-Cancer Drugs	Case Report n = 1 Spain	extravasation of doxorubicin concentration 1,8 mg/ml, escBEACOPP (pain, redness, swelling, erythema, inflammation: area 10x6 cm) 29y/m Hodgkin lymphoma	Dexrazoxane: 1000 mg/m ² iv d1(2,5 h after extravasation), 1000 mg/m ² iv d2, 500 mg/m ² iv d3 for 1-2 h once daily, first dose max 6 h after extravasation no cold compress no DMSO	rest. ad int. controls on day 7/12/40 6-months-follow-up: stable, no sequelae	CTC grade 2 (nausea/vomiting on day 2, anaemia/ thrombocythemia on day 7) CTC grade 3-4 (anaemia/ thrombocythemia: worsened on day 12 -> stable on day 40)	4
Jensen 2003 Scandinavian Journal of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery & Hand Surgery	Case Report n=1 Denmark	biopsy-verified extravasation with epirubicin (redness/swelling: area 4x6 cm) 41y/w breast cancer	Dexrazoxane (Cardioxane®): 2 x 1000 mg/m ² iv during the first 48 h (first time 2 h after extravasation), 500 mg/m ² iv d3 cooling with ice	restitutio ad integrum follow up: 24 h after extravasation erythema/pain disappeared; after 40 d slight pain/dysaesthesia adjacent to the infiltrated area -> no intervention necessary planned chemotherapy was continued	slight smarting during Dexrazoxane infusion	4

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studientyp“ Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patientenmerkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen Dexrazoxane	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
El-Saghir 2004 The Lancet Oncology	Case Report n=1 Lebanon	extravasation with doxorubicin (pain, swelling, tenderness, redness) age: 38y/w breast cancer	Dexrazoxane: 1500 mg (within 1 h over 15 min), 1500 mg 5h after extravasation, 750 mg 24h after no cold compress DMSO every 6h (stopped after 3 doses)	after 2 weeks: rest. ad int.; only mild skin pigmentation, occasional pain after 3 months: necrosis at 4 months: application of GM-CSF after 6 months: complete healing no skin graft change of chemotherapy	no immediate side effects (DMSO side effects: redness, swelling) (GM-CSF side effects: mild itching, pain, discomfort)	4
Frost 2006 Onkologie	Case Report n=2 Germany	1) extravasation with Doxorubicin (pain, swelling, erythema) 55y/w breast cancer	Dexrazoxane: 1500mg d1 (within 5 h after extravasation), 1500mg d2, 750mg d3 DMSO 99% for 5 d 4x daily	rest. ad int. no necrosis no sequelae	- (dry skin due to DMSO)	
		2) extravasation with Doxorubicin-EMCH (swelling, erythema) 73y/m oropharyngeal cancer	Dexrazoxane: 1500mg d1 (within 4 h of extravasation), 1500mg d2, 750mg d3 DMSO 99%for 5 d 4x daily ice cooling	rest. ad int. no necrosis no sequelae	- (dry skin due to DMSO)	
		extravasation with doxorubicin (pain, swelling, redness) 42y/w	Dexrazoxane (Totect®): 1860mg (5:58 h after extravasation),	rest. ad int. no necrosis planned chemotherapy continued 10d after	well tolerated	4

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studientyp“ Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patientenmerkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen Dexrazoxane	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		breast cancer	1860mg on d2, 930mg on d3 ice every 6 h for 15 min over the 72-h treatment period	extravasation follow-up after 6 months: no complications due to extravasation		
De Vos 2012 Anti-Cancer Drugs	Case Report n=1 Netherlands	extravasation with liposomal doxorubicin (pain, edema) 61y/w ovarian cancer	Dexrazoxane 3 days later (because of increasing pain/reddening: 1000mg/m ² d1 & 2, 500 mg/m ² d3 once daily, cold compresses before administration of Dexrazoxane	after dexrazoxane infusion: rest. ad int. follow-up of 3 months: allclinical signs of extravasation disappeared no further CTX due to patients wishes	-	4
Bos 2001 Acta Oncologica	Case Report n=1 Netherlands	extravasation with epirubicin (erythema, swelling) 23y/w breast cancer	cooling with ice (2h) DMSO 99% + ice packs (discontinued after 20 min because of spreading of pain/erythema) hydrocortisone ointment + cooling continued for the next 12 h 12 h after cooling period: exrazoxane 1000 mg iv over 15 min, application of hydrocortisone	after dexrazoxane infusion: pain resolved, sensibility intact, only edema with erythema after 12 weeks: tissue damage almost healed, no surgery after 15 weeks: lesion healed with small residual area with crust	-	4

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studientyp“ Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patientenmerkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen Dexrazoxane	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			ointment repeated daily at home until next course of chemotherapy (3 weeks later ; skin erythematous inflamed with a crust)			

2.7.2. Dexrazoxane

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkungen Dexrazoxane	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkungen
Mouridsen et al. 2007 Annals of Oncology	2 prospective, non- randomized multicentre phase II-III, open label, single-arm studies TT01: Danish multicentre study, n=23 TT02: international multicentre study (Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Poland, Denmark), n=57	indication: biopsy- verified anthrazykline extravasation TT01: assessable n = 18, m/f = 5/13, median age 56,6 TT02: assessable n=36, m/f = 12/24, median age 55,1	Dexrazoxane (Savene®/Totect®) 1000 mg/m ² iv d1, 1000 mg/m ² iv d2, 500 mg/m ² iv d3 for 1-2 h once daily, first dose max 6 h after extravasation (max. total doses of 2000/2000/ 1000mg) local cooling permitted but removed 15 min before dexrazoxane infusion	efficacy and tolerability: - surgery - necrosis - treatment delay - hospitali- sation - sequelae	TT01: <i>surgery</i> -> no patient; <i>necrosis</i> -> infection with Staph. aureus in biopsy area but no surgery (n=1); <i>treatment delay</i> -> 33% (n=6); <i>hospitalisation</i> -> 50% (n=9) TT02: <i>surgery</i> -> n=1; <i>necrosis</i> -> 2,8% (n=1) with swelling & redness (area 253 cm ²), blistering (on days 2-11), necrosis (on day 11); <i>treatment delay</i> -> 27,8% (n=10); <i>hospitalisation</i> -> 36,1% (n=13) TT01/TT02: <i>mild sequelae</i> -> sensory disturbances 16,7%, skin atrophy 9,3%, pain 18,5%, disfigurement 2,8%, limitation of movement 5,6%); <i>massive sequelae</i> -> cosmetic changes, sensory disturbances,	clinical adverse events (TT01/TT02) n =80, CTC grade 1- 3: <i>injection site reaction</i> -> 27,5% (n=22); <i>wound infections</i> -> 10% (n=8); <i>nausea</i> -> 18,8% (n=15); <i>vomiting</i> -> 7,5% (n=6); <i>other side effects</i> -> superficial phlebitis, fever without neutropenia, fatigue, alopecia, diarrhoea, stomatitis/ pharyngitis, febrile neutropenia laboratory test outcome	Co- Author was from TopoTa rget A/S	1b	conclu sion of author s: “...dexr azoxan e treatm ent is highly effectiv e and has manag eable toxicity ”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkungen Dexrazoxane	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkungen
					limitation of movement mainly due to surgery (n=1, TTO2)	(TTO1/TTO2) n=80, CTC grade 2-4: <i>decrease of:</i> haemoglobin 42,5% (n=34), WBC 72,5% (n=58), neutrophils 61,5% (n=48), platelets 26,3% (n=21), further: <i>increase of:</i> AST 36,8% (n=21), ALT 23,9% (n=17), further: bilirubin/creatinine/potassium/alkaline phosphatase/lactate hydrogenase			
Fontaine 2012 Supportive Care in Cancer	retrospective study by using a questionnaire (44 hospitals) n=41(from 29)	indication: anthracycline extravasation (68% from central venous	Dexrazoxane (Savene®/ Totect®) 1000 mg/m² iv d1, 1000 mg/m² iv d2, 500 mg/m² iv d3 for 1-2 h once daily,	efficacy/ safety: - need of surgery - delay of planned	<i>no surgery</i> -> 95% (n=39); <i>maintenance of planned chemotherapy</i> -> 73% (n=30) <i>local wound infection</i> -> with Staph. aureus after anthracycline extravasation but no surgery (n=1)	8 (9,8%) adverse events in n=4, CTC grade 1-3: <i>nausea, neutropenia/leucopenia, pancytopenia,</i>	-	4	conclusion of authors: "confir m

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkungen Dexrazoxane	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkungen
	centres) Belgium 2007-2010	catheters) no further informations known	first dose max 6 h after extravasation local cooling permitted but removed 15 min before dexra infusion no DMSO	chemotherapy follow-up for efficacy for 48 h & weekly until resolution	<i>subcutaneous local fibrosis -> not related to tissular necrosis (n=1)</i>	<i>impaired hepatic function, arm pain</i>			efficacy &safet profile of Savene ®...for treatm ent of anthrac yclíne extra sation"

2.7.3. Hyaluronidase – Case Reports

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studientyp“ Land, Zeitraum, Fallzahl n	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Bertelli 1994 Journal of Cancer Research & Clinical Oncology	Case Report n=7 Italy since June 1991	extravasation with vinca alkaloids (local pain, swelling, erythema, lack of blood return)	Hyaluronidase 250 units by six subcutaneous injections around extravasation area within 10 min after extravasation (n=6) within 10 days after extravasation (n=1) no steroids no cold packs no dressings/ pressure	rest. ad int. no necrosis no surgery in n=1: 3 months after extravasation mildly painful induration	-	4
Wiegand 2010 The American Journal of Emergency Medicine	Case Report n=1 USA	extravasation with dextrose 50% (erythema, swelling) 17y/f syncopal episode	Hyaluronidase 150 units (=1 ml à 5 injections of 0,2 ml) subcutaneous around extravasation area cold compresses	rest. ad int. monitoring for 40 min, then follow-up for 48 h, 6 months no sequelae	-	4
Frost et al. 2006 Onkologie	Case Report n=1 Germany	extravasation with Epirubicin (pain, swelling, tenderness, loss of function in arm) 55y/f breast cancer	external hospital: local hyaluronidase/ DMSO/cooling: initial on day 3: prednisolone for 5 days	internal hospital: patient came with necrosis finally: surgery + skin graft certain pain remained & the area remained severely damaged	-	4

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studientyp“ Land, Zeitraum, Fallzahl n	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Cicchetti 2000 Tumori	Case Report n=2 Great Britain	extravasation with navelbine (pain, swelling) 55y/f breast cancer	1500 IU hyaluronidase infiltration + 500 cc normal saline flushout (under local anaesthesia) -> removal of extravasated material dressing with Betadine-soaked gauze	following days: development of ulceration with pain, peripheral edema, erythema treatment with flucloxacillin (500mg) + dressing twice daily for one month -> complete healing of affected area	-	4
		extravasation with navelbine 51y/f breast cancer	1500 IU hyaluronidase infiltration + 500 cc normal saline flushout -> removal of extravasated material dressing	after 2 weeks: full range of movement (hand) with minimal swelling & no signs of ulceration next 2 months: lesion improved until complete resolution	-	

2.7.4. DMSO- Case Reports

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studentyp“ Land, Zeitraum, Fallzahl n	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Creus 2002 Pharmacy World & Science	Case Report n=1 Netherland	extravasation with daunorubicin (pain, skin redness) 19y/m ALL stem-cell transplants	topical 99% DMSO (air dry) immediately applied: discontinued due to side effects, readministered on the 5th day after incident -> again discontinued due to side effects topical cooling: for 2d	rest. ad int. (on 5th day after) no sequelae of extravasation or DMSO patient died 1 month after extravasation (no further follow-up possible)	after first DMSO- application: burning, swelling after 2nd DMSO- application on day 5: extreme pain, burning with inflammation & erythema	4
Lawrence et al. 1989 Cancer Chemotherapy & Pharmacology	Case Report n=4 USA	anthracycline extravasation 42y/ m AML	DMSO 55% topically every 2-4 h after extravasation for a minimum of 3 d Dexamethasone injection sodium bicarbonate ice	rest. ad int. within 2 d no necrosis no skin ulceration	-	
		anthracycline extravasation 68y/m prostatic cancer (erythema/induration)	99% DMSO 15 cc ice packs 8mg dexamethasone i.d., at patients home: 99% DMSO every 2-4 h for next 24 h + ice bag after 1 d: due to slightly pink tinge -> 99% DMSO every 4 h for the next 2 d	rest. ad int. no ulceration/scarring no local reactions	slightly pink tinge	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studentyp“ Land, Zeitraum, Fallzahl n	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		anthracycline extravasation 62y/m gastric cancer (burning/quarter-size lump)	50% DMSO 15 cc ice packs 8 mg dexamethasone i.d.	1 d after extravasation: slight erythema/ecchymosis 1 week later: rest. ad int., no ulceration/scarring	-	
		anthracycline extravasation 71y/m SCLC (burning/induration)	75% DMSO topically every 4 h for at least 3 d ice packs Solu-Cortef (hydrocortisone)	rest. ad int. no necrosis or scarring	-	
St. Germain 1994 Journal of Intravenous Nursing	Case Report n=2 USA	vincristine/doxorubicin extravasation 76y/w multiple myeloma (pain, swelling)	at first: no local treatment (next day: needle dislodged from port) 99 % DMSO every 6 h (17 h after extravasation) with soaked gauze pad for 17 d	after 6 d: skin red but less tender redness/dryness remained but no necrosis	burning skin became erythematous/vesicles developed dryness	4
		MOPP (mechlorethamine, vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone) extravasation 71y/w M. Hodgkin (discomfort, erythema, blistering)	warm moist pack when erythema/blistering occurred: 99% DMSO every 6 h (soaked gauze pad) for 21 d + ice packs for 72 h 6 d after	after 48 h of ice/DMSO: decreasing of erythema, swelling blistering continued to seep -> ulceration no skin breakdown/no necrosis after 3 months: complete healing	-	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	„Studentyp“ Land, Zeitraum, Fallzahl n	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Ansprechen auf Antidot (rest. ad integrum/surgery/necrosis	Nebenwirkungen	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			extravasation: twice daily 20-minute whirlpool baths of 100°F			
Frost 2006 Onkologie	Case Report n=1 Germany	extravasation with Epirubicin (pain, swelling, tenderness, loss of function in arm) 55y/w breast cancer	external hospital: local hyaluronidase/ DMSO/cooling: initial on day 3: prednisolone for 5 days	internal hospital: patient came with necrosis finally: surgery + skin graft certain pain remained & the area remained severely damaged	-	4

2.7.5. DMSO (Dimethylsulfoxide)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen DMSO	Finanzierung	Evidenztufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
Bertelli, 1995 Journal of Clinical Oncology	prospective clinical study n = 144 (assessable n=127) June 1991 – December 1994	extravasation with following vesicants: doxorubicin (n=11), epirubicin (n=46), mitomycin (n=5), mitoxantrone (n=13), cisplatin (n=44), carboplatin (n=6), ifosfamide (n=14), fluoruracil (n=5) m/f 53/91 age 23-78 y	99% DMSO: every 8 h for 1 week (within 10-60 min after extravasation) local cooling: for 60 min, every 8 h for 3 d	evaluation of effectiveness & tolerability of DMSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- toxicity- prevention of ulceration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>prevention of ulceration:</i> patients with extravasations of doxorubicin /epirubicin/ mitomycin: n=58<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ 68,9% (n=40) rest. ad int. after 1 week→ 29,3% (n=17) continued DMSO for up to 6 weeks→ 1,7% (n=1, epirubicin extravasation): recall reaction 1 month later with ulceration after another epirubicin chemotherapy→ 1,7% (n=1, mitomycin extravasation): painful swelling treated with antibiotics -> complete healingpatients with extravasations of mitoxantrone/cisplatin/ carboplatin/ifosfamide/FU): n=69	- <i>toxicity:</i> local mild burning: 5,5% (n=8) characteristic breath odor: 27,5% (n=35)	-	2b?	conclusion of authors: “topical DMSO is an effective & safe antidote that may be used with local cooling...” Ergebnisse nur von auswertbar en Patienten (n=127)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen DMSO	Finanz- ierung	Evidenz- stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 91,3% (n=63) rest. ad int. within 1 week → 5,7% (n=4, cisplatin) & 2,8% (n=2, FU) DMSO for 2-4 weeks → no ulceration occurred 				
Olver 1988 <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i>	prospective/ pilot study single arm n=20 USA, Australia 1983-1987	anthracycline extravasation m/w, age unknown	99% DMSO: every 6 h for 14 d (median of 25 min between extravasation & DMSO) n=1: not treated until 1 week after extravasation: air dry without dressing	avoid morbidity of debridement & skin grafting continuation of planned chemotherapy follow-up: 24/48 h, 7/14 d, 1/2/3 months (3 months follow-up for n=16 because of death/lost to follow-up)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → no ulceration/no surgery necessary (ulceration rate between 0% & 17% with a 95% CI) → n=6: no sign of residual damage → n=10: pigmented induration remained → n=2: recall reaction (when further i.v. doxorubicin administered) 	burning feeling with itch, erythema, mild scaling blistering: n=4 characteristic breath odor: n=6	-	4	authors conclusion : "topical DMSO appears to be a safe and effective treatment for anthra- cycline extravasati- on"
Ludwig 1987	study (evaluation)	anthracycline/ mitomycin	90% DMSO & 10% α-	occurrence of ulceration &	→ no ulceration occurred	local transient skin irritation of	-	4	author conclusion

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen DMSO	Finanz- ierung	Evidenz- stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
European Journal of Cancer & Clinical Oncology	n=8 Switzerland January 1983- June 1985	extravasation m/w, age unknown	Tocopherole acetate: dressings changed every 12 h for a total treatment of 48 h	neuro- muscular/ vascular/ functional impairment follow-up: before treatment, after 12/24/48 h, 1&2 weeks, thereafter 1-2 weeks until resolution	→ no neuromuscular vascular/ functional impairment	DMSO: erythema, blistering (n=2)			: “combinati- on of DMSO & α- Toco- pherole seems to prevent skin ulceration induced by anthracycli- nes and mitomycin”

2.7.6. Chirurgische Interventionen

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen der chirurgischen Intervention	Finanzie- rung	Evidenz- tufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
D'Andrea 2004 Scandinavi- an Journal of Plastic and Reconstruc- tive Surgery and Hand Surgery	monocentric study n=240 (n=11 with surgery, n=229 conservative therapy) Italy 1988-2000	indication: chemotherapy extravasation 4-79y (n=240) m/f=128/112 (n=240)	surgery (n=11): - first step: wide excision of necrotic tissue - skin graft: n=1 - local flap: n=4 - radial flap: n=4 - free serratus muscle flaps: n=2 conservative therapy (n=229): - 9% sodium chloride	efficacy of: - surgical treatment (as early as possible after appearance of necrosis) follow-up: 16-20 months (median: 18m)	surgical treatment: all patients recovered satisfactorily	-	-	4	-
Dionyssio- u 2011	retrospective review n=47	indication: extravasation of a chemotherapeutic	wash-out technique: 300-500 ml	effectiveness: - removal of extravasated	- <i>removal of extravasated drug:</i> reduction of symptoms within 24 h - <i>minimization of tissue damage:</i>	adverse events: - mild fibrosis:	-	4	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen der chirurgischen Intervention	Finanzie- rung	Evidenz- tufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
The Journal of Hand Surgery, European Volume	Greece 30 month period	agent (mostly doxorubicin + epirubicin) with absence of significant skin involvement assessable: n=24 25-72y m/f=9/15	normal saline through stab incisions (within 24h and 2 weeks after extravasation) dressings of sterile paraffin over flushed area prophylactic antibiotica moisturizing creams: 2x daily for at least 6 months no topical drugs	drug - minimization of further tissue damage - further surgery follow-up at 24h, every 2 weeks for 6 weeks, 3th/6th/12th month, once per year for 2 y	complete healing within 9-25 d, no function & movement loss - <i>further surgery:</i> no	n=9 - skin discoloration: n=8 no recall phenomenon			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen der chirurgischen Intervention	Finanzie- rung	Evidenz- stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
Haslik 2015 European Journal of Surgical Oncology	retrospective evaluation n=8 Austria 2006-2014	indication: Port-a-Cath®- Extravasation with: epirubicin (n=3), platinum compounds (n=3), paclitaxel (n=1), trabectedin (n=1) 20-73y m/f=4/4	early detection of extra- vasation (n=3) within 24 h: -> sub- cutaneous washout procedure (SWOP): total of 2000 ml 0,9% sodium chloride solution through stab incisions + drainage for 5d in all cases: removal of port	occurrence of: - necrosis - further surgery - opportunistic infections - further side effects follow-up for at least 6 months	<i>necrosis</i> -> no; <i>further surgery</i> -> no; <i>opportunistic infections</i> -> no	-	-	4	author's conclusion : early detected of extravasation + washout resulted in no further need for surgery; late detection almost needs extensive surgery treatment

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen der chirurgischen Intervention	Finanzie- rung	Evidenz- tufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
			late detection of extravasation (total n=5; necrosis n=4) within 2 weeks until 49 d: -> dé- bridement + flap coverage (n=4) -> con- servative measures (n=1, paclitaxel but no necrosis) in all cases: removal of port	occurrence of: - good clinical outcome - mild episodes of pain - redness/ induration - limitation of movement - wound healing complication	<i>good clinical outcome</i> -> n=5; <i>mild episodes of pain</i> -> n=4; <i>redness/induration</i> -> no; <i>limitation of movement</i> -> no; <i>minor wound healing complication</i> -> n=1 (patient who got conservative treatment), healed within 2 weeks	-			
Napoli 2005 Journal of Surgical Oncology	follow-up evaluation n=25 Italy from January	indication: chemotherapy extravasation 29-72y m/f=10/15	surgical procedure in four stages: 1. first infiltration:	evaluation: - functional outcome - scar outcome - quality of life	<i>functional outcome</i> -> movement limitations n=0 <i>scar outcome</i> -> scar retractions n=0 <i>quality of life</i> -> skin ulcerations/ 24-40 h (one	<i>post-op oedemas</i> -> disappear after	-	4	-

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen der chirurgischen Intervention	Finanzie- rung	Evidenz- tufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
	2000-2005		Ropivacain 7,5% + Hyaluronidase <600 UI 2. aspiration of liquid: through subcutaneous tunnels 3. second infiltration: saline solution 500-3000ml 4. second aspiration (within 100min-36h after extravasation) no saturation of skin holes -> antibiotic cream + vaselined gauze post-op stage:	follow-up between 8 months - 4 y	damage to soft tissue n=0 <i>further outcomes:</i> -> infection, haematoma/excessive bleeding, skin paraesthesia n=0 - > hyperpigmentation in a few cases -> healing of skin holes n=25	temporary oedema in follow-up period)			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen der chirurgischen Intervention	Finanzie- rung	Evidenz- tufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
			calciparine + cephalo- sporine for 2-3 d						
Steiert 2011 Journal of Plastic, Reconstruc- tive & Aesthetic Surgery	follow-up evaluation n=13 Germany 2006-2009	indication: chemotherapy extravasation without tissue breakdown (epirubicin n=3, paclitaxel n=4, cisplatin n=2, taxotere n=1, carboplatin + taxotere n=1, epirubicin + cyclophosphamid n=1, navelbine + herceptin n=1) 47-85y m/f=0/13	subcutaneous wash-out procedure (SWOP): isotonic sodium chloride 0,9% through subcutaneous tunnels (within 140- 795 min after extravasation) 15 min after infiltration of sodium chloride: aspiration of fluid (repetition necessary)	short term complications long term complications delay of hospitalisation follow-up for 3 months	<i>short term complications</i> -> prolonged tissue induration/ residual tissue inflammation (n=2) for 14 d <i>long term complications</i> -> hyperpigmentation (n=1); no skin ulceration; no tissue necrosis <i>delay of hospitalisation</i> ->	-	-	4	conclusion of authors: “results... suggest that SWOP is a minimally invasive, safe and effective emergency treatment ...”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Nebenwirkun- gen der chirurgischen Intervention	Finanzie- rung	Evidenz- tufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertu- ng: Angabe von Gründen	Bemerkun- gen
von Heimburg 1998 <i>Der Chirurg</i>	retrospective study n=32 Germany 1989-1997	extravasation of: - chemotherapeutic drugs n=13 - other injuries n=19 age: 2weeks - 79y	early treatment within 24h (n=8): removal of extravasated material by saline flushout 500ml	removal of the most of extravasated substance occurrence of ulceration	<i>removal of substance</i> -> yes <i>ulceration</i> -> no	-	-	4	"...the mostly important measure is the prevention (medical informatio n of staff and patient) because this reduces the incidence of extravasati on..."

2.8. Tumortherapie induzierte periphere Neurotoxizität (Polyneuropathie)

2.8.1. Prävention der CIPN

2.8.1.1. Prävention Platinderivat- induzierter CIPN

2.8.1.1.1. Cisplatin

Tabelle 3: Evidenztabelle zur Prävention Platinderivat- induzierter CIPN - Cisplatin

Referenz	Studientyp	Patienten-merkmale	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt-ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN)
	mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Kontrolle (Arm B)					Angabe Gründen von bei Abwertung
Albers 2011 Full text	Systematic Review Search up to 08/10 Including following RCTs for Cisplatin: Argyriou 2006 Bogliun 1996 Cascinu 1995 Gandara 1995	Patients undergoing CTX with cisplatin Age: ≥18 Sex: either sex CTX: Cisplatin-based regimens (85mg/m ² or 100 mg/m ²)	Arm A: Org 2766 Amifostine DDTC GSH Mg Sulfate Subcarbonate Vitamin E Arm B: Placebo or no treatment	See below	See below	See below	None	1 A 1++

Referenz	Studientyp mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt- ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz- ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe Gründen Abwertung von bei
	Hovestadt 1992 Kemp 1996 Planting 1999 Roberts 1997 Schmidinger 2000 Smyth 1997 Van Gerven 1994 Van-der- Hoof 1990 Pace 2003 im Albers enthalten?							
ACTH (4-9) Analogue: Org 2766								
Roberts 1997 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT multi- center 2 arms n=196 USA	Ovarian cancer Sex m/f: 0/100% USA	Arm A1: Org 2766 (2mg/kg , n=53) CTX: Cisplatin (75 mg/m2) to 100 + Cyclo-	Primary outcome: Semi-quantitative testings: Vibration Perception Threshold (VPT) Secondary outcome: No data.	Vibration Perception Threshold: Arm A1+A2: 2.81 ± 1.42 vs. placebo: 2.56 ± 1.89 % receiving sufficient CTX: A1: 54/63 (85%), A2: 50/66 (75%) vs. 53/67 (79%) VPT increased during the study, independent of receiving Org 2766, with	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR. Progression of disease was similar in the Org 2766 and control groups after an average of	No financial source reported.	1B- 1+ Randomization: method unclear Blinding: observer and outcome unclear ITT: no

Referenz	Studientyp	Patienten-merkmale	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt-ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz-ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe Gründen von bei Abwertung
		phosphamide (600 1000mg/m2)	- hour after cisplatin n=129 Arm B: placebo n=67		no difference in the rate of change or the degree of neuropathy.	24 months of follow-up.		Notes: Allocation concealment unclear.
Van Gerven 1994 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=42 Netherlands	Testicular + Adeno- carcinoma Sex m/f: 100/0% CTX: Cisplatin (100mg/m2 , at least 4 cycles) + different combinations of etoposide, bleomycin + ifosfamide .	Arm A: Org 2766 (2mg/d x 5 days) n=19 Arm B: placebo n=23	Primary outcome: Semi-quantitative testings: Vibration Perception Treshold (VPT) Secondary outcome: Clinical assessments: Usage of non validated neurological scales, no statistical comparison performed.	Vibration Perception Treshold: Arm A: 1.85 ± 1.87 vs. 4.03 ± 5.06 Risk Ratio 3-5 month after treatment: RR: 0.67; 95% CI:0.31-1.43	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR. Total cumulative amount of cisplatin (mg/m2): Arm A: 436 (SD 101) Arm B: 474 (SD 151)	Study drug provided by Organon International, Oss, The Netherlands, no other financial source reported.	2B- 1- Randomization:method unclear Blinding: unclear ITT: no Notes: Very small numer of participants.

Referenz	Studientyp mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt- ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz- ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe Gründen von Abwertung
Hovestadt 1992 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT 2 arms n=18 Netherlands	Ovarian cancer Sex m/f: 0/100% CTX: Cisplatin (75 mg/m ²) + Cyclo- phosphamide (750mg/m ²) up to 9 cycles.	Arm A1: Org 2267 (1mg/m ² s.c. 24 h before and after cisplatin) Arm A2: Org 2766 (0.25 mg/kg) n=7	Primary outcome: Semi-quantitative testing: Vibration Perception Treshold (VPT) Secondary outcome: Clinical assessments: Usage of non validated neurological scales, no statistical comparison was performed.	Vibration Perception Treshold: Mean after 1 month: Arm A1: 1.1 Arm A2: 2.9 Arm B: 3.7 Mean after 4 months: Arm A1: 2.5 Arm A2: 14.6 Arm B: 8.1 Mean after 4-12 months: Arm A1: 2.0 Arm A2: 3.6 Arm B: 4.8 Mean after 12-24 months: Arm A1: 0.8 Arm A2: 0.6 Arm B: 2.9 No CI or p-value reported. Drop outs: 9/18 (50%) No reasons stated.	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	No financial source reported.	2B- 1- Randomization: method unclear Blinding: yes, but observer blinding unclear Notes: Very small number of participants. Dropout 50%

Referenz	Studientyp mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt- ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz- ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN)	Angabe Gründen von Abwertung
Van der Hoop 1990. NEJM (aus Albers 2011)	RCT Single-center 2 arms n= 55 Netherlands	Ovarian cancer Sex m/f: 0/100% CTX: Cisplatin (75 mg/m ²)+ Cyclo-phosphamide (750mg/m ²) up to 9 cycles.	Arm A1: Org 2267 (1mg/m ² s.c., 24 h before and after cisplatin n= 16 Arm A2: Org 2267 (0.25 mg/m ² s.c., 24 h before and after cisplatin n= 17 Arm B: placebo n=22	Primary outcome: Semi-quantitative testing: Vibration Perception Threshold (VPT) Secondary outcome: Clinical assessments: Neurological examination evaluated after 4+ 6 CTX courses, resulting in a "sumscore."	Vibration Perception Threshold: Mean after 4th cycle: Arm A1: 0.50 Arm B: 1.61 (p<0.005) Mean after 6th cycle: Arm A1: 0.66 Arm B: 5.87 (p<0.005) Administration of low-dose Org 2267 had no effect.	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.		2B- 1- Randomization: yes Blinding: yes ITT: Notes: Very small number of participants. Adequacy of analyses inadequate	
Amifostine									
Rick 2001 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT Single-centre 2 arms n=40 Germany	Germ-cell tumors (GCT) Age: Arm A: 35 Arm B: 32 Sex: no data CTX: Cisplatin (100-	Arm A: Amifostine (500mg) n=20 Arm B: No treatment. n=20		Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): TIPgroup Arm A: Grade 1-2: 12/20 (60%) Grade 3: 1/20 (5%) Arm B: Grade 1-2: 14/20 (70%) Grade 3: 3/20 (15%) Grade 4: 1/20 (5%) After 12 weeks:	CR, PRm- or PRm+: 15 of 17 (85%) vs. 13 of 15 (86%)	No financial source reported.	2B 1- Blinding: no Notes: Small sample size.	

Referenz	Studientyp	Patienten-merkmale	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt-ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz-ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN)
	mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Kontrolle (Arm B)					Angabe Gründen Abwertung von bei
		1100 mg/m ² cumulative) + Paclitaxel + ifosfamide, 3 cycles (=TIP)+ followed by 1 cycle of high-dose CET (Carboplatin, etoposide and thiotepa)			Arm A: Grade 1-2: 10/14 (70%) Grade 3: 2/14 (14%) Arm B: Grade 1-2: 9/14 (63%) Grade 3: 1/14 (7%) Grade 4: 3/14 (21%) Drop outs: progressive tumor: 3 severe complications during TIP: 2 early death: 1 patient refusal: 2			
Planting 1999, Ann Oncol (aus Albers 2011)	RCT Single-centre 2 arms n=74 Netherlands	Head and neck cancer Sex: either sex CTX: Cisplatin (70 mg/m ² weekly) up to 6 cycles.	Arm A: Amifostine (740 mg/m ² before cisplatin) n=37 Arm B: Placebo n=37	Primary outcome: Semi-quantitative testing: Vibration Perception Threshold (VPT) recordings. Secondary outcome: Patient assessments: NCI-CTC	Vibration Perception Threshold: at 3 month Mean increase left hand: Arm A: 0.15 vs. Arm B: 0.48 (MD 0.33, CI95% (-0.01- 0.67) Mean increase right hand: 0.18 vs. 0.40 (MD 0.12, CI95% (-0.03- 0.27) Completion of six cycles: 28/37 (76%) vs. 20/36 (56%) patients (p= 0.07) Completion without delay: 15/36 (42%) vs. 20/37 (54%) Neurotoxicity NCI-CTC: Grade 1: 4/37 (11%) vs. 5/37 (14%)	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Ami-fostine was supplied by USB Pharma Ltd. Watford.	2B 1- Randomization: method unclear Blinding: inadequate Notes:

Referenz	Studientyp mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt- ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz- ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe Gründen von bei Abwertung
					(RR 0.80; 95%CI 0.23-2.75) Adverse effects: Hypotension 17/36 (47%) patients			
Kemp 1996 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT Single- centre 2 arms n=242 USA	Ovarian cancer Sex m/f: 0/100% CTX: Cisplatin (100 mg/m ²) + Cyclo- phosphamide (1000 mg/m ²) every 3 weeks x 6 cycles.	Arm A: Amifostine (910 mg/m ² pretreatment) n=122 Arm B: No treatment n=120	Primary outcome: None reported. Secondary outcome: Patient assessments: NCI-CTC	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Grade 1,2,3: Arm A: 67/122 (55%) Arm B: 81/120 (68%), p=0.029 RR: 0.81; 95%CI (0.66-1.00) (p=0.047) Discontinuation of treatment due to neurologic toxicity: 1/122 (0.8%) vs. 2/120 (1.7%) Adverse effects: Transient hypotension: Arm A: 75/122 (62%) Emesis: 96% vs. 88%	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR. No reduction of the antitumor- efficacy of cisplatin.	No financial source reported.	1B- 1- Randomization: method unclear Blinding: no
Diethyldithiocarbamate (DDTC)								
Gandara 1995, JCO (aus Albers 2011)	RCT multi- centre 2 arms, n= 195 USA 04/90- 02/92	Ovarian cancer, Small cell-lung cancer + non- small cell-lung cancer Sex: either sex	Arm A: DDTC (1.6 g/m ² , 15 min before CTX) n=96 Arm B: placebo n=99	Primary outcome: No data Secondary outcomes: Patient assessment: NCI-CTC	Neuropathy (grade ≥3, NCT-CTC): 13/96 (13%) vs.12/99 (12%) (RR: 1.12, 95% CI 0.54 to 2.32), (p>0.05) Withdrawals for CTX-induced toxicity: 22/96 (23%) vs. 9 /99 (9%) (p=0.008) Adverse experiences:	No data for OS, PFS, DFS. Response rates: 47/96 (49%) vs. 43/99 (43%)	No financial source reported.	1B- 1- Randomization: method unclear Blinding: yes Notes: high number of

Referenz	Studientyp mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt- ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz- ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe von Gründen bei Abwertung
		CTX: Cisplatin (100 mg/m ²) + Etoposide (100 mg/m ²) or cyclo-phos- phamide (750 mg/m ²) for 6 cycles			90/96 (94%) vs. 92/99 (93%) Severe adverse experiences: 30/96 (31%) vs. 27/99 (27%)			drop outs, A blinded interim safety analysis led to unblinding of treatment arms and suspension of further patient accrual.
Glutathione (GSH)								
Schmidinger 2000 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT single- centre, 2 arms n=20 Austria	Non-small cell lung cancer or head- and neck cancer Sex: either sex CTX: Cisplatin (80 mg/m ²) + etoposide or 5-fluorouracil	Arm A: GSH (5g/m ² before CTX) n=11 Arm B: Placebo n=9	Primary outcome: None reported. Secondary outcome: Patient assessment: WHO- toxicity grade criteria	Neurotoxicity (WHO): No change in WHO- neurotoxicity was noted.	Median OS: 13.1 vs. 10.5 months Median PFS: 6.6. Vs. 7.2 months Response: 6/11 (54%) vs. 4/8 (50%)	Not reported.	2B 1- Randomization: method unclear Blinding: out-come blinding unclear Notes: Very small sample size
Smyth 1997 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT single- centre 2 arms n=151 UK	Ovarian cancer Sex m/f: 0/100% CTX: Cisplatin (100 mg/m ²) for 6 cycles	Arm A: GSH (3g/m ² before CTX) n=74 Arm B: Placebo n=77	Primary oucome: None reported. Secondary outcome: Patient assessments: NCI-CTC QoL- Quality of Life.	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): All Grades: Arm A: 39% Arm B: 49% Grade 1: Arm A: 24/74 (32%) Arm B: 32/77 (42%) Grade 2: Arm A: 5/74 (7%) Arm B: 4/77 (5%) Grade 3: Arm A: 0 Arm B: 2/77 (3%)	Response: 30/41 (73%) vs. 24/39 (62%) No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Boehringer Mann-heim UK + Boehringer Mann-heim Italy	1B- 1- Randomization: method deemed secure Blinding: unclear

Referenz	Studientyp mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt- ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz- ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe Gründen von bei Abwertung
				Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD). Rotterdam Scales.	No CI or p-value reported. Proportion of patients receiving Cisplatin (100 mg/m ²) for 6 cycles: 17/74 (23%) vs. 12/77 (15%), p 0,04 Hospital Anxiety +Depression Score: mean maximum increase 0.8 vs. 2.5 in favor for GSH Rotterdam scores: Arm A: 45/47 (96%) had better scores			Notes: Adequacy of analyses deemed adequate.
Bogliun 1996 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT single centre 2 arms n=54 Italy	Ovarian cancer Sex m/f: 07100% CTX: Cisplatin (50 mg/m ² or 75 mg/m ²)	Arm A: GSH (2.5 g before CTX) n=27 Arm B: Placebo n=27	Primary outcome: Semi-quantitative assessments: VPT Secondary outcome: Neuro-physiological assessments: SNAP Clinical assessments: Neurological Disability Score (NDS) Neuropathy symptoms (NSS)	NDS change >12 points: Arm A: 5/19 (26%) Arm B: 8/16 (50%) RR: 0.53; 95%CI (0.21-1.29) NSS: Arm A: 14/19 (74%) Arm B: 16/16 (100%) RR: 0.75, CI95% (0.56 to 0.99) Vibration Perception Threshold: Arm A: 2-3 fold increase Arm B: 7-1 fold increase SNAP decrease compared to base line: Arm A: 58 to 68% Arm B: 12 to 35% No statistics used.	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Not reported.	2B 1- Randomization: Method unclear Blinding: unclear Notes: Adequacy of analyses deemed adequate. Small number of participants.

Referenz	Studientyp mono vs. multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=, Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt- ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz- ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe Gründen von bei Abwertung
Cascinu 1995 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT Single- centre 2 arms n=50 Italy	Gastric cancer Sex: either sex CTX: Cisplatin (40 mg/m ² 9 cycles)	Arm A: GSH (1.5 g/m ² before CTX) n=25 Arm B: Placebo n=25	Primary outcome: None reported. Secondary outcome: Neuro-physiological assessments: SNAP Patient assessments: WHO-toxicity grade criteria	SNAP: Sural SNAP decrease: Arm A: $10.78 \pm 5.84 \mu\text{V}$ to $8.95 \pm 6.48 \mu\text{V}$ Arm B: $13.26 \pm 4.1 \mu\text{V}$ to $7.92 \pm 1.68 \mu\text{V}$ Neurotoxicity (WHO criteria): All Grades: Arm A: 4/24 (16%) Arm B: 16/18 (88%) Grade 1: Arm A: 3/24 (13%) Arm B: 3/18 (16%) Grade 2: Arm A: 1/24 (4%) Arm B: 10/18 (55%) Grade 3: Arm A: 0/24 Arm B: 2/18 (11%) RR: 0.13, CI 95% (0.02-0.47)	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Not reported.	2B 1- Randomization: method deemed secure Blinding: yes Notes: Small number of participants Adequacy of analyses deemed adequate.
Vitamin E								
Argyriou 2006 (aus Albers 2011)	RCT single centre 2 arms n=35 Greece 03/03- 03/04	Variety of cancers CTX: Cisplatin- based regimens for 6 cycles + other CTX- agents (including 5 who received docetaxel).	Arm A: Vitamin E (600 mg/d) n=14 Arm B: No treatment n=16	Primary outcome: Not reported. Secondary outcome: Neuro-physiological assessments: Sensory response amplitudes (SNAP) Patient assessments: Not specified PNP-score Clinical assessment: Drop outs:	SNAP: Sural SNAP, superficial peroneal + ulnar SNAP showed a significant decline in Arm B relative to Vit E group. Neurotoxicity (examination): Arm A: 3/14 (21%) vs. Arm B: 11/16 (69%) (p = 0.03) PNP score: Arm A: 4.99 ± 1.33 vs. Arm B: 10.47 ± 10.62 (p = 0.023) Clinical assessment: Drop outs:	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Not reported.	2b 1 - Randomization: method unclear Blinding: no ITT: yes Notes: Very small number of participants.

Referenz	Studientyp	Patienten-merkmale	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Haupt-ergebnis: Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanz-ierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Angabe Gründen von bei Abwertung
				Neurological examination	Death: 3 Disease progression: 5			
Pace 2003, JCO (aus Albers 2011)	RCT single centre 2 arms n=47 Italy 04/99- 10/02	Various solid tumors Sex: either sex	Arm A: Vitamin E (300 mg/day) n=13 Arm B: No treatment n=14	Primary outcome: Not reported. Secondary outcome: Neuro-physiological assessments: Sensory response amplitudes (SNAP) Patient assessments: Modified Total Neuropathy Score (TNS) Clinical assessments: Clinical impairment (no validated scale).	SNAP Median SNAP: Arm A: Baseline: $15.5 \pm 6.3 \mu\text{v}$ 6 months later: $13.7 \pm 5.5 \mu\text{v}$ Arm B: Baseline: $14.5 \pm 8.5 \mu\text{v}$ 6 months later: $13.6 \pm 9.2 \mu\text{v}$ Sural SNAP Arm A vs. Arm B not significant. TNS (modified): Arm A: 4/13 (31%) Arm B: 12/14 (86%) RR: 0.36; 95%CI (0.15-0.83)	CR+ PR: 61.5% vs. 72.7%	Not reported.	2B- 1- Randomization: Method unclear Blinding: no Small number of participants, analysis is restricted to patients who received a cumulative dose of cisplatin >300mg/m ² Drop outs: 43%

2.8.1.1.2. Oxaliplatin

Tabelle 4: Evidenztabelle zur Prävention Platinderivat- induzierter CIPN – Oxaliplatin

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Albers Cochrane 2011								
Albers 2011 Inclusion of: Ishibashi 2010 Milla 2009 Argyriou 2006a Lin 2006 Cascinu 2002	Systematic Review Including 6 RCTs for oxaliplatin Search: Up to 08/10	Colorectal cancer Age: ≥18 Sex: either sex CTX: Oxaliplatin-based regimes (85mg/m ² or mg/m ²)	Calcium/Magnesium 1 RCT: Ishibashi 2010 Arm A: Ca/Mg Infusion (Ca 850mg, Mg 720mg before + after oxaliplatin) n=17 Arm B: placebo n=16	Patient assessments: NCI-CTC Debiopharm-NTS (Deb-NTS)	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Arm A vs. Arm B: ≥Grade 1: 17/17 (100%) vs. 15/16 (94%) ≥Grade 2: 1/17 (6%) vs. 1/16 (6%) ≥Grade 3: 1/17(6%) vs. 0/16 (0%) all not significant Deb-NTS: Arm A/Arm B: ≥Grade 1: 17/17 (100%) vs. 15/16 (94%) ≥Grade 2: 12/17 (71%) vs. 9/16 (56%) ≥Grade 3: 1/17 (6%) vs. 0/16 (0%) All not significant.	Response rates: 4/12 (33%) vs. 5/12 (41%) Median PFS: 9.2 vs. 8.1 months (n=12 per group)	Sources of support: None	2B 1- Da Ergebnisse sich nur auf die Ishibashi 2010-Studie beziehen. Note: small sample size
Full text								

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Albers 2011 Inclusion of: Ishibashi 2010 Milla 2009 Argyriou 2006a Lin 2006 Cascinu 2002 Full text	Cave hier Betrachtung von 2 Studien aus dem Cochrane Review		Glutathione 2 RCTs (<i>Milla</i> 2009 (n=27)+ <i>Casinu</i> 2002 (n=52)) Arm A: GSH (1.5 mg/m ²) n=40 Arm B: placebo n=39	<i>Patient assessments:</i> NCI- CTC <i>Neuro-physiologic assessments:</i> Sural SNAP	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Grade 2-4 after 12 cycles: Arm A: 10/24 (42%) Arm B: 21/21 (100%) P=0.0005 Signifikant Risk Ratio (M-H fixed,:): 0.45 95%CI (0.28-0.70) Cascinu 2002: Discontinuation of CTX due to neurotoxicity: 0/26 vs. 2/26, no CTX- induces deaths,	No data for OS, PFS, DFS in Albers 2011 Cascinu 2002: Response rates: 7/26 (27%) vs. 6/26 (23%), median PFS 7 months in both groups		1A- 1++ Note: small sample size
Albers 2011 Inclusion of: Ishibashi 2010 Milla 2009 Argyriou 2006a Lin 2006			Oxa- carbazepine (OXC) 1 RCT: <i>Argyriou</i> 2006a Arm A: OXC 600mg 2/day n=20	<i>Neuro-physiological assessments:</i> Sural SNAP Superficial Peroneal SNAP Ulnar SNAP	Neuropathy after 12 cycles: 5/16 (31%) vs. 12/16 (75%), Risk Ratio : 0.42, 95%CI (0.19-0.91) (p=0.033), similar result in the ITT population (p=0.05) CTX-discontinuation due to toxicity: 2/20 vs.	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Not reported.	2B 1- Da Ergebnisse sich nur auf die Argyriou 2006a - Studie beziehen. Note: small sample size ITT: yes

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Cascinu 2002 Full text			Arm B: no treatment n=20 (8 drop outs, 6 due to disease progression, 2 due to AE of OXC)		0/20 Sural SNAP Mean Difference: 3.2 95%CI (-1.39-7.79) Superficial Peroneal SNAP Mean Difference: 1.8 95%CI (-1.18-4.78) Ulnar SNAP Mean Difference: 1.2 95%CI (-1.78-4.18)			

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Albers 2011			Acetyl- cysteine (NAC): 1 RCT (Lin 2006)	<i>Patient assessment:</i> NCI-CTC	Neurotoxicity (NCI- CTC): Arm A/Arm B after 12 cycles of CTX: Grade 1: 3/5 (60) vs. 1/9 (11%) Grade 2: 1/5 (20%) vs. 5/9 (55%) Grade 3: 0 vs. 3/9 (33%) p= 0.01	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Taiwan Cancer Foundation + Taipei Veterans General Hospital	2B- 1- Da Ergebnisse sich nur auf die Lin 2006 -Studie beziehen.
Inclusion of: Ishibashi 2010			Arm A: NAC (1200 mg one and half an hour before oxaliplatin) n=5	<i>Neuro- physiological assessment:</i> Sural SNAP Median CMAP				
Milla 2009			Arm B: Placebo n=9					Note: very small sample size
Argyriou 2006a								
Lin 2006								
Cascinu 2002								
Full text								
Calcium/Magnesium								

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Loprinzi 2013	RCT Phase III	Colon cancer	Arm A: Before +after CTX: Patient assessments: NCI-CTC	Primary outcome: n=118	No significant differences between groups in time to grade 2 neuropathy (p=0.97)	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR. Check, Vollpublikation	Not reported.	1B- 1+
JCO 2014	Single-center 3 arms n=362	Age: Arm A: 56 Arm B: 57 Arm C: 57 Sex m/f: 48/52% CTX: Curative. Oxaliplatin-based FOLFOX 4 or modified 6, (85mg/m ²), 12 cycles	Arm B: Before +after CTX: Placebo n=119	Secondary outcomes: Patient assessments: EORTC-QLQ- CIPN 20	No significant differences between groups in terms of acute neuropathy evaluations. No significant differences between groups in terms of average oxaliplatin dose (p=0.11)			Randomization yes Blinding: yes Notes: no final publication, missing effects measures
			Arm C: Before CTX: Calcium/ Magnesium After CTX: Placebo	Oxaliplatin- specific neuropathy instrument. Acute neuropathy evaluation On a 0-10 score.	No significant differences between groups in terms of percentage of patients receiving full oxaliplatin- dose (p=0.25)			

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten-merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Intervention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention Kontrolle vs.	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Wen 2012 Ann Oncol Inclusion of: Gamelin 2004 re Gamelin 2008 pr Ishibashi 2010 pr Chay 2010 pr Grothey 2011pr Knijn 2011 re Chaves 2011 re Full text	Meta-analyses including 4 RCTs + 3 retrospective trials Search: 1950-02/12 n=1170 China	Colorectal carcinoma Age: ≥18 Sex: either sex CTX. Palliative or Curative. Oxaliplatin based	Arm A: Calcium+ Magnesium (before + after oxali-platin) n=802 Arm B: Placebo or no treatment n=368	Primary outcome: <i>Patient assessments:</i> NCI-CTC Secondary outcome: Number of treatment cycles and total dose of oxaliplatin. Response rate. OS PFS Studies with at least one primary or secondary event were included.	Acute Neurotoxicity III: Arm A < Arm B: OR=0.26 95% CI (0.11-0.62) Drop out- rate: Arm A < Arm B: OR 0.23 95% CI (0.10-0.55) Cumulative neurotoxicity: Arm A < Arm B: OR=0.42 95% CI (0.27-0.65) All results showed that for grade ≥2 - neurotoxicity Mg/Ca was beneficial. No difference in results for neurotoxicity grade1 OR=0.86 95%CI (0.63-1.18) Total cycles of oxaliplatin: RCT: OR=0.79 95% CI (0.33-1.93) Retrospectives: OR= 0.82	Response Rate: OR=0.82 95% CI (0.61-1.10) No differences in Median PFS:MD= 0.71 month 95% CI (-0.59-2.01) Median OS: MD= 0.1 month 95% CI (-0.41-0.61)	Project of National Natural Science Foundation of China	1A 1++ Notes: included retrospective studies. High risk of bias in retrospective studies (author). Low risk of publication bias. Abstracts wurden ebenfalls inkludiert

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					95% CI (0.60-1.12) Dose of cumulative oxaliplatin: Arm A: MD: 246.73 mg/m ² 95% CI (3.01-490.45)			
Grothey 2011 In detail Full text Journal of Clinical Oncology	RCT Phase III Single-center n=102 USA 01/06- 06/07	Colon cancer Age:<65yrs 65% Sex m/f: 53/47% CTX: adjuvant Oxaliplatin-based FOLFOX (4 or 6, 85mg/m ²)	Arm A: Calcium/ Magnesium (1 mg each before + after CTX) n=50 Arm B: Placebo n=52	<i>Patient assessments:</i> NCI-CTC Oxaliplatin- specific- score Meaning of neuropathy for patient on a 0-10 numeric score	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Grade 0-1: Arm A: 39/50 (78%) Arm B: 30/52 (58%) ≥Grade 2: Arm A: 11/50 (22%) Arm B: 21/52 (41%) (p=0.038) Oxaliplatin-specific scale: Grade 0-1: Arm A: 36/50 (72%) Arm B: 25/52 (49%) ≥Grade 2: Arm A: 14/50	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR Steven R. Alberts, Bristol- Meyers-Squibb Charles L.Loprinzi, Sanofi-aventis	Axel Grothey, Sanofi-Aventis Blinding: yes Charles L.Loprinzi, Sanofi-aventis	1B 1+ Randomization yes Blinding: yes ITT: yes Notes: Decreased statistical power.Early termination short of the original accrual date due to the publication of the CONCEPT trial (Grothey 2008).

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
					(28%) Arm B: 26/52 (51%) (p=0.018) No differences in toxicities between the treatment arms (hypercalcaemia, hypermagnesemia). Drop outs: Patient refusal: 5 vs.3 Adverse effects: 8 vs.7 Other: 6 vs. 11				
Ishibashi 2010 In detail Full text International Journal of Clinical Oncology		Colorectal cancer Age: Sex m/f: CTX: palliative. Oxaliplatin-based, modified FOLFOX (85mg/m ²)	Arm A: Calcium/ Magnesium (1 mg each before + after CTX) n=17 6	Arm B: Placebo n=16	Wird nachbearbeitet. Full text bestellt.				

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Wu 2012 (EJC) Inclusion of: Gamelin 2004 re Kono 2009 Knijn 2011 re Ishibashi 2010 Chay 2010 pr Dong 2010 pr Grothey 2011pr Full text	Systematic review+ meta- analyses including 4 RCTs + 3 cohorts	Colorectal Cancer Sex: Either sex. CTX: Naive. oxaliplatin-based (FOLFOX 4+6, mFOLFOX 6, XELOX + FUFOX; 85- 130mg/m ²) Search: Up to 08/11 n=1238 China	Arm A: Calcium+ Magnesium (before and after oxaliplatin) n=772	<i>Patient assessments:</i> NCI-CTC Oxaliplatin- specific scale (OSS)	NCI-CTC overall: ≥Grade 2: OR=0.53 95%CI (0.31-0.91) Grade 3: OR=0.62 95% CI (0.39 0.96) ! Only RCT data ! ≥Grade 2: OR=0.47 95%CI (0.0.22-1.00) (random- effects model)	Tumor response rate (=complete plus partial tumor response): RR=0.91 95% CI (0.78- 1.06)	Source of funding: None declared	1A 1++ 2 reviewers screened the data independently. Inclusion of cohort studies. Kono 2009 hätte nich eingeschlossen werden dürfen, da Intervention: Japanese Herbal.....
für Carbamazepine								
Von Delius 2006 Full text	RCT Multi- center 2 arms n=36 phase-II-	Colorectal cancer Sex m/f: 50/50% Age: Arm A: 62(36-77) Arm B:	Arm A: Carbam- zepine (6 days before oxaliplatin, first dose 200mg i.v., stepwise	Primary outcome: <i>Patient assessments:</i> Neurotoxicity grading scale of Levi	Neurotoxicity (Levi's scale): Grade: Arm A/Arm B: Grade1:8/19 (42%)vs. 7/17 (41%) Grade2:2/19 (11%) vs. 4/17 (24%) Grade3:3/19 (16%) vs.	Median PFS: Arm A: 6.0 months, 95% CI (3.2-8.9) Vs. : 7.2 months, 95% CI (5.4-9.0) Median survival time: 15.1 months,	Grants from Sanofi-Aventis.	2B 1- Randomizationyes Blinding: no ITT: yes Notes: Very small

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	study Germany	64(38-82) CTX: Curative.Naive. Oxaliplatin (FUFOX: 85 mg/m ² +folinic acid+5-FU)	elevated by 200mg, targeted plasma level: 4-6mg/l) n=19	Secondary outcome: <i>Patient assessments:</i> PNP score Anti-tumor efficacy	4/17 (24%) Grade 4: 1/19 (5%) vs. 2/17 (12%) (p=0.46) PNP score: No difference in neurotoxicity. 11 % (2 patients) discontinued carbamazepine treatment due to dizziness, headache or nausea which disappeared after discontinuation of carbamazepine. Early finish of CTX : Arm A: 4/19 (21%) due to diarrhoea (2/19), resection of liver metastasis or thrombocytopenia. Arm B: 3/17 (18%) due to diarrhea, neurotoxicity or withdrawal of consent.	95% CI (10.9- 19.5) vs. 17.4 months 95% CI (4.8-30)		sample size .

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					<p>Mean number of cycles ± Standard Deviation: Arm A: 3.16 ± 2.09 Arm B: 3.29 ± 1.57 $p=0.83$</p> <p>Mean cumulative dose of oxaliplatin ± SD: Arm A: $611 \pm 508 \text{ mg/m}^2$ Arm B: $750 \pm 437 \text{ mg/m}^2$ $p=0.71$</p>			
Ganglioside-monosialic acid								
Zhu 2013 Full text	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=120 China 12/10- 12/11	Gastric or Colorectal Sexm/f: 78/23% Age:55(21-74) Arm A/B: 55.10/ 54.83 CTX: Curative.NaiveOxaliplatin-based XELOX (oxaliplatin 130mg/m ² + capecitabine)	Arm A: GM1 (First day of CTX: 100 mg once daily, before CTX administration for 3 days) n=60 Arm B: No GM1. n=60	<i>Patient assessments:</i> NCI-Sanofi-Criteria	<p>Neurotoxicity: Arm A/Arm B: 68/78% Grade 0: 19/60 (32%) vs.13/60 (22%) Grade 1: 20/60 (33%) vs.16/60 (27%) Grade 2: 16/60 (27%) vs.14/60 (23%) Grade 3: 5/60 (8%) vs.17/60 (28%) ($p=0.894$, Cave bezieht sich nur auf die Zyklenanzahl)</p> <p>4 cases of severe allergy (3 Arm A, 1 Arm B).</p>	<p>Median number of cycles: Arm A: 5.88 (2-12) Arm B: 6.63 (3-12)</p> <p>No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.</p>	Not reported.	1B 1+ Randomization Yes Blinding: no ITT: no data

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		FOLFOX4 (oxaliplatin 85mg/m ² + leukovolin+ 5-FU			2 patients underwent surgery and exhibited severe neurotoxic symptoms after surgery. 25% decreased visual acuity/hypogeusia (both groups)			
Glutamine								
Wang 2007 Full text	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=86 China 09/04- 12/05	Metastatic cancer Sex m/f: 65/35% Age: Arm A: <50y: 43% ≥50y: 57% Arm B: <50y: 36% ≥50y: 64% CTX: Palliative Naive. Oxaliplatin	Colorectal Arm A: Glutamine (15g 2/day for 7 days) n=42 Arm B: No Glutamine. n=44	<i>Patient assessments:</i> NCI-CTC Activities of daily living. <i>Electro- physiological assessments:</i> Sensory amplitude potential (SAP) Nerve conduction velocity (NVC)	Neurotoxicity: Arm A/Arm B: After six cycles Grade 0: 20/42 (48%) vs.12/44 (27%) Grade 1-2: 17/42 (41%) vs.18/44 (41%) Grade 3-4: 5/42 (12%) vs.14/44 (32%) (p=0.04) Activities of daily living: Arm A/Arm B: Interference: 7/18 (17/41%) No interference: 35/26 (83/60%) (p=0.02)	Median OS: 17.3 vs. 18.6 months (p=0.79) Overall Response rates: 22/42 (43%) vs. 21/44 (50%)	Taiwan Clinical Oncology Research Foundation. Grants from Taipei Veterans General Hospital.	1B 1+ Randomizationyes Blinding: no ITT: yes

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		(85 mg/m ² on days 1 and 15; + FA+ 5-FU)		Compound muscle action potential (CMAP).	reduction: Arm A/Arm B: 3/12 (7/21%) (p=0.02)			
Neurotropin (from the inflamed skin of rabbits inoculated with the vaccinia virus)								
Zhang 2012 Full text	RCT single- centre 2 arms n=80 China 05/10- 05/11	Colorectal cancer (stage II + III) Age: Arm A: 55.1 Arm B: 57.3 Sex m/f: 66/34% CTX: Curative. Naïve. Oxaliplatin- based (XELOX: 130 mg/m ² + capecitabine; 8 cycles)	Arm A: Neutropin (8 IU 2/day 14 days of 3 week cycle orally) n= 38 Arm B: No neutropin n=41	Patient assessments: NCI- CTC Oxaliplatin- specific scale (OSS)	Neurotoxicity NCI-CTC: ≥Grade 1: 38/38 (100%) vs. 41/41(100%) ≥Grade 2: 8/38 (21%) vs. 25/41 (61%) p=0.001 ≥Grade 3: 1/38 (2.7%) vs. 16/41 (39%) p<0.001 Oxaliplatin-specific neurotoxicity: ≥Grade 1: 38/38 (100%)vs. 41/41 (100%) ≥Grade 2: 5/38 (13%) vs. 21/41 (51%) p=0.001 ≥Grade 3: 0/38 vs.4/41 (10%) p=0.117 CTX-dose reduction due to neurotoxicity: 2/38 vs. 4/41, (p=0.743)	Median number of cycles: Arm A: no data Arm B: 5.2 No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology Research Funding	1B 1++ Randomizationyes Blinding: no ITT: yes

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Refusal of CTX due to neurotoxicity: 2/38 (5%) vs.10/41 (24%), (p=0.04)			
Vitamine E								
Alfonseca 2013 Full text	RCT single- center 2 arms n=34 Brazil 10/09- 11/10	Colorectal+ gastric cancer Age: Arm A: 56 (29-76) Arm B: 57 (40-71) Sex: m/f: (53/47%) CTX: adjuvant+ palliative. Naïve. Oxaliplatin-based regimens (FLOX, FOLFOX, EOX, XELOX) Both: Ca + Mg before + after oxaliplatin, zusätzlich zu Vitamin E	Arm A: Vitamine E (400mg daily) n= 18 Arm B: placebo n=16	<i>Patient assessments:</i> NCI- CTC. Specific Gradiation Scale for oxaliplatin- induced neuropathy.	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Grade 1:12/18 (67%) vs.10/16 (63%) Grade 2: 3/18 (17%) vs.1/16 (6%), (p=0.45) Total: 15/18 (83%) vs.11/16 (68%)	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	Department of Hematology and Oncology, Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Sao Paulo	2B 1- Randomizationyes Blinding: yes ITT: yes Notes: Very small size. Possible interaction of Mg/Ca + Vit E
Kottschade 2011 Full text	RCT Phase III Single- center 2 arms n= 207	Patients undergoing therapy with neurotoxic CTX Cancer: Breast, Lung or other	Arm A: Vitamine E (300mg 2/daily orally) n= 96	Primary outcome: NCI- CTC Secondary outcome:	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Oxaliplatin only ≥Grade 2: 32% Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Over-all	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	North Central Cancer Treatment Group supported by Public Health	1B 1+ Randomizationyes Blinding: yes ITT: yes

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, n=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/f), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Th.: Arm A) Kontrolle (Arm B)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenz-stufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
	USA 12/06- 12/07	Age: ≥50:61% ≤50: 39% Sex m/f: 18/82% CTX: Curative. Naïve. Oxaliplatin (26%), Cisplatin, Carboplatin, Taxane (58%)or combination	Arm B: Placebo n= 93	Time onset of grade 2+ sensory neuropathy (SN).	≥Grade 2: Arm A: 33/96 (34%, 95% CI 25-44.8) vs. 32/93 (29%, 95%CI 20.1-39.4), p=0.43	Duration of SN. Dose reduction or omissions.	Time to onset of ≥Grade 2 SN: 58 days, 95%CI (43.0- 97.0) vs. 69 days, 95%CI (49.0-105.0) p=0.58	Service grants	Notes: inadequate dose of vit E

2.8.1.3. Prävention von Taxan- induzierter CIPN

2.8.1.4. Paclitaxel und Paclitaxel + Carboplatin

Tabelle 5: Evidenztabelle zur Prävention Platinderivat- induzierter CIPN – Paclitaxel

2.8.1.1.5. Prävention Vincalkaloid- induzierter CIPN

2.8.1.1.6. *Vincristin*

Tabelle 6: Evidenztabelle zur Prävention Platinderivat- induzierter CIPN – Vincristin

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi- zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX)	Inter- vention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention (Arm A) vs. Kontrolle (Arm B)	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Org 2766								
Koeppen 2004 Full text	RCT Multi-center 2 arms n=150 Germany/ Netherlands 11/91-10/94	Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin- Lymphoma Age: Essen: Arm A: 42.9(18- 68) Arm B: 41.5(19- 79) Amsterdam: Arm A: 52 (18- 76) Arm B: 52.4(20- 76) Sex m/f: 62/28% CTX: Naïve. Vincristine (8-32mg) based schemes. CEBOPP-protocol (Essen) or scheme adapted to histologic	Arm A: Org2766 (2mg s.c. before and after VCR) n=75 Arm B: Placebo n=75	Primary outcome: Neuropathy- free interval Secondary outcomes: Clinical evaluation: 10-point score for neuropathic symptoms . Tendon reflex activities. VPT VDT Quantitative evaluations: Muscle strength.	Neurotoxicity: Feeling of numbness: Essen: 86.1% Amsterdam: 41.2% No significant difference between the study groups (p=0.17, p=0.13) No secondary endpoint showed statistically relevant differences between the study groups. .	Response Rate: 61/73 (84%) vs. 64/74 (86%)	Organon International	1B- 1+ Randomization: Blinding: y ITT: no, per -protocol Notes: missing effect measures for neurotoxicity

		diagnosis (Amsterdam)		for QoL					
Van Kooten 1992 Full text	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=30 Netherlands	Hodgkin (8) and Non-Hodgkin-Lymphoma (20) Age: Arm A: 44.7 Arm B: 54.7 Sex m/f: 61/39% CTX: Naïve. Vincristine Sulfate (max.2mg) based schemes	Arm A: Org 2766 (s.c. Hodgkin: max.16mg NHL: 12mg) n=13	Clinical evaluation: Questionnaire (Pain, paresthesia, numbness). Strength using Medical Research Scale.	Neurotoxicity Sensory complaints questionnaire: Total: 8/13 (62%) vs. 12/15 (80%), p>0.05 Numbness: 6/13 (46%) vs. 11/15 (73%), p<0.05 Neurologic signs: Paresis hand/foot muscles: 1/13 (8%) vs. 5/15 (33%) Sensory disturbance: 2/13 (15%) vs. 8/15 (53%), p<0.05 VPT showed no significant difference. (p=0.25)	Complete Response: Arm A: 9/13 (69%) Arm B: 7/15 (47%) No data for CI or p-value.	Tumor	Organon International BV	2B 1- Randomization:y Blinding: y ITT: yes Notes: median ages differ significantly Small sample size

2.8.1.1.7. Prävention Bortezomib- induzierter CIPN

Tabelle 7: Evidenztabelle zur Prävention Platinderivat- induzierter CIPN - Bortezomib

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Bortezomib subcutaneous								
Moreau 2011 Full text	RCT Phase III Multi-centre 2 arms n=222 France 07/08-02/10	Multiple Myeloma Age: Arm A: 64.5(42- 88) Arm B: 64.5(38- 86) Sex m/f: 55/45% CTX: Naïve. Bortezomib (1.3mg/m2) up to 8 cycles	Arm A: Sub-cutaneous Bortezomib (1.3mg/m2 s.c.) n=148 Arm B: Intravenous Bortezomib (1.3mg/m2 i.v.) n=4	Primary outcomes: Overall Response Rate (ORR) Complete Response (CR) Partial Response (PR) after 4 cycles of Bortezomib only.	Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Over all: 56/147 (38%) vs. 39/74 (53%) ≥Grade 2: 35/147 (24%) vs. 30/74 (41%) ≥Grade 3: 7/147 (5%) vs. 11/74 (15%), p<0.05 Secondary outcomes: PFS, Time to response, duration of response, time to progression, local tolerability Adverse effects (NCI-CTC)	Number of cycles: Arm A: 8 (1-10) Arm B: 8 (1-10) ORR (after 4 cycles): Arm A: 61/145 (42%) vs. Arm B: 31/73 (42%) (p=0.002) Event rate o PNP-onset afte 2 cycles: 5.8% vs. 18.8%	Johnson& Johnson Pharma-ceutical Research and Development, Millenium Pharma-ceutics	1B- 1+ Randomization yes Blinding: no ITT: yes Notes: sponsor had full access to all data, interpretation and writing of the report

2.8.1.2. Therapie der CIPN allgemein

Tabelle 8: Evidenztabelle zur Prävention Platinderivat- induzierter CIPN – allgemein

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), , CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Amitriptyline								
Kautio 2008 Full text	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=44 Finnland 01/02-08/04	Patients who had received 2 month of neurotoxic CTX at least. Age: Arm A: 52 (37-67) Arm B: 54 (35-67) Sex m/f: 27/73% CTX: Neurotoxic CTX over at least two month duration. Vinca alkaloids: 15/44 (34%) Platinum derivates: 14/44 (32%) Taxanes: 13 (30%) Combination:	Arm A: Amitriptyline (10mg/d, up to 50mg) n=17 Arm B: placebo n=16	Primary outcome: Patient assessments: Improvement of neuropathic symptoms using 5-point verbal rating scale VRS (complete-moderate-some relief-no change-symptoms worse) Secondary outcomes: Patient assessments: NCI-CTC. Patient questionnaires of neuropathic	Verbal rating scale of relief: Arm A: Complete relief: 2/17 (12%) vs. 0/16 (0%) Major relief: 1/17 (6%) vs. 4/16 (25%) Some relief: 5/17 (29%) vs. 1/16 (6%) No change: 7/17 (41%) vs. 7/16 (44%) Worsening: 2/17 (12%) vs. 4/16 (25%) p>0.05 Global improvement (scale 1-10): Mean ±SD Arm A: 3.4 ±3.6 Arm B: 1.9± 3.1	Kautio 2008 Full text n=44 Finnland 01/02-08/04	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=44 Finnland 01/02-08/04	Patients who had received 2 month of neurotoxic CTX at least. Age: Arm A: 52 (37-67) Arm B: 54 (35-67) Sex m/f: 27/73% CTX: Neurotoxic CTX over at least two month duration. Vinca alkaloids: 15/44 (34%) Platinum derivates: 14/44 (32%) Taxanes: 13 (30%)

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), , CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		2 (4%)		symptoms (global improvement scale 1-10). EORTC Neuropathic Pain Symptom Inventory. Depression, Sleep	(p>0.05) Quality of Life: Global Health Score (QLQ- C30): Improved in Arm A (p=0.038) but only temporary. Drop outs: Adverse effects < 4 wks: 3 Neurotoxic chemotherapy ceased < 4 wks :4 Rejected from analyses because of non- compliance: 2			Combination: 2 (4%)
Gabapentine								
Rao 2007 Full text	RCT Phase III Single-center 2 arms n=115 USA 03/02-12/03	Patients duration month induced peripheral neuropathy	with >1 CTX	Cross design: Arm A: G/P group: First: Gabapentine (300mg)	over Primary outcome: Patient assessments: NRS (Numeric Rating scale	Neurotoxicity: ECOG-NS (14 weeks) Arm A/B: 1.5/1.5 (p=0.7) NRS 'worst pain'	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR. Source funding: reported none	1B 1+ Randomization: Blinding: Notes: cross over design (2

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), , CTX)	Intervention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		<p>Age: Arm A: 59 (28-84) Arm B: 60 (25-80)</p> <p>Sex m/f: 27/73%</p> <p>CTX: Neurotoxic CTX active, discontinued or completed (Vinca alkaloids: 11/115 (10%) Taxanes: 50/115 (44%) Platinum compounds: 23/115 (20%) Combination: 31/115 (27%)</p>	<p>capsules up to 2700 mg a day) Second: placebo n=57</p> <p>Arm B: P/G group First: Placebo Second: Gabapentine n=58</p>	<p>pain 1-10) ECOG-NS: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group neuropathy scale: 0=no, 1=mild, 2=moderate, 3=severe paresthesia, sensory loss, loss of tendon reflexes)</p> <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <p>Patient assessments: Short Form-McGill Pain Questionnaire. Brief Pain Inventory Short Form. Subjective Global Impression of Change. Symptom</p>	<p>(14 weeks) Arm A/B: 4.2/3.2 (p=0.05)</p> <p>Adverse events: end of 6 weeks: GP: 44/57 (77%) vs. PG: 50/58 (86%), end of 14 weeks: GP: 29/41 (71%) vs. PG: 31/43 (72%)</p> <p>There were no significant differences in secondary endpoints.</p> <p>Drop outs: Patient refusal (presumably because of perceived lack of activity) in 20% and in 29% of those who received gabapentin and placebo,</p>			weeks washout)

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), , CTX)	Intervention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
				Distress Scale Profile of Mood State. WHO scale for neuropathy. Quality of Life Uniscale.	respectively.			
Gel (Baclofen, Amitriptyline HCl, Ketamine)								
Barton 2010 Full text	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=208 USA 02/08-10/08	Patients duration >1 month induced peripheral neuropathy	Arm A: 1.31 g Gel "BAK": 10mg Baclofen, 40 mg Amitriptyline HCl, 20 mg Ketamine (2/day over 4 weeks) n=104 Sex m/f: 39/61% CTX: Neurotoxic CTX Active or completed for at least 1 month Vinca alkaloids: 16/203 (8%)	Primary outcome: Patient assessments: Change in sensor neuropathy subscale (European Organization for Research and treatment of cancer CIPN 20) Secondary outcomes: Patient assessments:	Change in sensory neuropathy compared to baseline (EORTC-CIPN): Arm A: 8.1 ± 15.05 Arm B: 3.8 ± 15.52 (95%CI (-0.6-9.3); p=0.053) Change in motor neuropathy compared to baseline (EORTC-CIPN): Arm A: 7.1 ± 13.72	No data for OS, PFS, DFS, TR.	National Cancer Institute's CCOP program	1B-1+ Randomization:y Blinding:y ITT: yes Notes: high number of drop-outs: 53/208 (25%)

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), , CTX)	Intervention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Oxaliplatin: 89/203 (44%) Cisplatin: 40/203 (20%) Taxanes: 98/203 (48%) Thalidomide: 5/203 (2%) Other: 17/203 (8%)		NCI-CTC. POMS. Brief Pain Inventory. Single item questions rated on a scale from 0-10.	Arm B: 1.8 ± 14.05 (95%CI (0.9-9.7); p=0.021) Single -item neuropathy questions compared to baseline: Arm A: 11.2 ± 20.53 Arm B: 6.3 ± 23.60 No CI or p-value reported. Neurotoxicity (NCI-CTC): Only marginally significant differences between the arms (p=0.054). POMS and BPI showed no significant differences between the groups.			

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), , CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
					Drop outs: 25% Arm A: 11 due to adverse events 15 due to non- specified reasons Arm B: 18 due to non- specified reasons 8 due to adverse events 1 died				
Lamotrigine									
Rao 2008 Full text	RCT Single-center 2 arms n=131 USA 02/04-03/05	Patients with duration >1 month induced peripheral neuropathy	CTX- Age: Arm A: 62 (29- 84) Arm B: 59 (34- 82) Sex m/f: 41/59%	Arm A: Lamotrigine (target: 300mg, start with 25mg, 10 weeks + than tapering off over 4 weeks) n=63 Arm B: placebo n=62	Primary outcome: Patient assessments: NRS (Numeric Rating scale pain 1-10). ECOG- neuropathy scale: 0=no, 1=mild, 2=moderate, 3=severe	Numeric Rating scale decrease from baseline: Arm A: 0.3 Arm B: 0.5 (p=0.56) ECOG- neuropathy scale: Arm A: 0.4	No data for OS, PFS, DFS.	Glaxo SmithKline provided study drug, no other funding sources	1B- 1+ Randomization: Blinding: ITT: no data Missing effect measures and absolute numbers

Referenz	Studientyp (mono vs. Multi-zentrisch, Arme, N=), Zeitraum, Land	Patienten- merkmale (Indikation Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), , CTX)	Inter-vention: (supportive Therapie) Kontrolle (supportive Therapie)	Zielgrößen	Hauptergebnis: Toxizität Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Hauptergebnis : Wirksamkeit Angaben jeweils für Intervention vs. Kontrolle	Finanzierung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		CTX: Neurotoxic CTX Active or completed for at least 1 month CTX-induced neuropathy Vinca alkaloids: 44/125 (35%) Platinum compounds: 9/125 (7%) Taxanes: 34/125 (27%) Combination: 35/125 (28%)		paresthesia, sensory loss, loss of tendon reflexes). Secondary outcomes: Patient assessments: Short Form- McGill Pain Questionnaire. Brief Pain Inventory Short Form. Subjective Global Impression of Change. Symptom Distress Scale. Profile of Mood State. Quality of Life Uniscale.	Arm B: 0.3 (p=0.36) Discontinuation of study: 33% vs. 18% (p=0.06) 13 vs. 10 patient refusal 7 vs. 1 adverse event 9 vs. 5 other No other differences were noted between the groups using the secondary endpoints (i.e. BPI; McGill, QoL Uniscale)			

2.9. Supportive Maßnahmen in der Radioonkologie

2.9.1. Xerostomie

2.9.2. Prävention

2.9.2.1. Amifostin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Antonado u 2002, Int. J. Radiation Oncology Biol. Phys.	monozenterisch, randomized- kontrollierte- Studie zweiarmig N=50 (45) Griechenland Januar 1997 bis Januar 1998	HNSCC (Naso-, oropharynx, larynx) Ami: m (13)/f (9) PLA: m(16)/f (7) Ø Alter:(SD) IG 53.3 (9.9)a KG 60.3 (5.5) a Konv. RT/CXT (2- Gy Fraktionen, 5d wöchentl., Gesamt:	N=22 IG Amifostin (300 mg/m ² i.v.) 15 - 30 min vor RXT/CXT für 6 - 7,5 Wochen	N=23 KG RXT/CX T allein	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenz v. später Xero Grad 2 oder größer (3 Monat nach Behandlungsi nitiation) in Anwesenheit o. Ab- wesenheit v. Amifostin; Inzidenz von akuter Mukositis und Dysphagie Grad 2 oder mehr	Inzidenz von später Xero 3 Monate 27 vs. 82,5% (p=0,0001); 6 Monate 36 vs. 82% (p=0,0023); 9 Monate 18 vs. 78% (p=0,0001); 12 Monate 9 vs. 60% p=0,0004; 18 Monate 4 vs. 30% p=0,047 Inzidenz von Mukositis: während Therapie und bis 8 Wochen FUP sign. Unterschied Inzidenz von Dysphagie:	Amifostin war bei Reduktion v. Mukositis und Dysphagie resultierend von RT in Patienten mit Kopf- und Halskrebs. Amifostin reduziert den Schweregrad von später Xero, Nebeneffekt von RT mit langanhaltenden Konsequenzen. Amifostin Behandlung nimmt keinen Einfluss auf klinische Outcome.	Keine Angaben	2b/1+ Zu klein für 1b Nicht verblindet oder placebokontro lliert

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		60-74 Gy, Carboplatin (90 mg/m ²) Infusion 1x/wö vor RT			Sekundärer Endpunkt: Evaluation der Behandlungsdauer, hämatologische Toxizität und gesamt klinischen Outcome und Überleben ohne Erkrankung	während Therapie und bis 12 Wochen FUP sign. Unterschied Hämatologische Toxizität: Kein sign. Unterschied klinischer Outcome: kein sign. Unterschied zw. IG und KG weder für „complete response“ oder „partial response“ (p=0.414) Behandlungsdauer: sign. Unterschied IG: 49.6 d; KG: 55.9 d			
Bardet 2011, Journal of Clinical oncology	Multizentrische (27 Institutionen) randomisiert- kontrollierte, Phase III Studie zweiarmig N=311 (291) Frankreich März 2001 bis Januar 2006	HNSCC Alter: 55.2 Jahre (IV) 56.1 Jahre (SC) m/f mittlere Geamtdosis: 60.3 Gy und 60.7 Gy	N=143 I.V. Amifostin (200 mg/m ²) tgl. für 3 min, 15 bis 30 min vor Bestrahlung	N=148 S.C. Amifostin (500 mg/m ²) ; zwei Seiten; 20 bis 60 min vor	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenz der späten Xero im 1 Jahr durch unstimulierte & stimu- lierter Speichelfluss,	Inzidenz von Grad 2 oder stärkerer Xerostomie: sign. weniger Xero Grad 2 im 1a für iv vs. sc (p=0,005) aber nicht für Grad 2 oder 3 in Jahren 2 und 3 Overall kein sign. Unterschied	s.c. Amifostin Administration war nicht sign. besser zu IV Amifostin Administration bezüglich Patientenübereinsti- mmung oder Effektivität	Keine Angaben	1b/1+

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			ng)	Bestrah lung	ein Patient Fragebogen Score, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) später Toxizitätsgra d Sekundärer Endpunkt: Compliance, Dosisredukti on durch akute Toxizität, Hypotonie, Hautrötung, Lokaler Schmerz	Patient Fragebogen: kein signifikanter Unterschied RTOG score kein sign. Unterschied für Grad 2 oder stärkere Xerostomie (P=0.23) Compliance: kein sign. Unterschied für iv oder sc Appl. Dosisreduktion RT Kein Unterschied Dosisreduktion Ami kein sign. Unters. Akute Toxizität: sign. Unterschied im Bereich von Grad 1 zur 2 Hypotension (19% für IV v 8% für SC; P=0.01), Grad 1 bis 2 Hautrötung (9% für IV v 21% für SC; P=0.01), lokaler Schmerz (0% für IV v 8% für SC; P=0.003)			
Brizel 2000,	open-label, Phase III, multi-	HNC nasopharynx	N=153 Amifostin	N=150 RT	Primärer Endpunkt:	Total Inzidenz von Grad 2 akute	Amifostin reduziert akute und	Keine Angaben	1b/1- keine

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Journal of clinical Oncology	institutionelle, randomisierte Studie zweiarmig N=315 (12 Patienten wurden randomisiert aber erhielten niemals eine Behandlung oder ein Follow- up) England Okt 1995 bis Okt 1997	, oropharynx, oral cavity, or hypoph/lary nx M (243)/f (60) Durchschnitt I. 55 vs. 56 a 2/3 der Patienten erhielten postoperativ e Irradiation	+ RT; 200mg/ m2 iv tgl. 15 bis 30 min vor RT 1x/d (1.8 bis 2.0 Gy) bis Dosen von 50 bis 70 Gy	1x/d (1.8 bis 2.0 Gy) bis Dosen von 50 bis 70 Gy	Inzidenz von RTOG Grad ≥ 2 akute Xero, Grad > 3 akute Mukositis, und Grad > 2 später Xero Sekundärer Endpunkt: Krankheitsfre ies Überleben und Gesamtüberl eben: Adverse Events: Überlkeit, Erbrechen Hypotonie, allergische Reaktion Lokale- regionale Kontrolle war primäre antitumor Effekt Endpunkt	Xerostomie: 51% vs. 78% P<0,0001; für Pts. mit RT weniger als 60 Gy nicht sign., für alle Dosen über 60 Gy signifikant Akute Mukositis: kein sign. Unterschied Grad ≥ 2 späte Xerostomie: Sign. weniger in Ami Gruppe (34% vs.57%, P<0,002) Speichelproduktion: Sign. Unterschied für mittlere Quantität (p<0,04) und unstim. Speichelfluss (p<0,003) für Amif Gruppe Ohne Krankheit und Gesamtüberleben: keine sign. Unterschiede zwischen beiden Armen Locoregionale	chronische Xerostomie. Anti- tumor Behandlung Effektivität wurde erhalten.		Verblindung

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Kontrolle: kein sign. Unterschied Übelkeit: jeder Grad: 66 (44%) vs. 25 (16%), p<0,0001 Erbrechen: jeder Grad: 55 (37%) vs. 11 (7%), p<0,0001			
Büntzel 2006, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Multizentrisch (15 Studienzentren in Europa (N=122); 3 Studienzentren in USA (N=10), randomisiert doppel-blinde, placebo- kontrollierte Phase III Studie zweiarmig N=132 Deutschland Oktober 1996 bis Oktober 1998	HNSCC AMI: m(54)/f(13) PLA: M (57)/ f (8) Amifostin Alter: 57 Jahre, median: 29- 73 Placebo: Alter: 58 yrs, median: 23- 78 Standard fractionated RT: Dosis 2.0 Gy/Tag, 5 Tage/	N=67 i.v. Amifostin 300 mg/m ² Amifostin Alter: 57 Jahre, median: 29- 73 Placebo: Alter: 58 yrs, median: 23- 78 Standard fractionated RT: Dosis 2.0 Gy/Tag, 5 Tage/	N=65 Placebo vor RT an anderen Behandl ungstag en	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenz von Grad ≥ 2 akuter oder später Xerostomie und Grad ≥3 akute Mukositis Sekundärer Endpunkt: Progressionsf reies Überleben und Gesamtüberl eben	Akute Xerostomie: Grad 2: 25 (39) vs. 22 (34) Grad 3/4: 0 (0) vs. 0 (0) ≥ Grad 2: 25 (39)* vs. 22 (34) p=0,9 Akute Mukositis: ≥Grade 3: 25 (39) vs. 14 (22), p=0,055 aber 0,09 nach adj. für multiple Tests Spät-Effekt Xerostomie ≥ Grad 2: p=0,23 16 (39) vs. 10 (24) Verlauf freies Überleben: kein sign. Unters.	Verwendung von Amifostin Dosis war nicht möglich die Toxizität von sim. RXT/CXT für HNC. Sicherheit von Amifostin und Verlust von Tumor Sicherheit war konstant in weiteren Studien.	Keinen Angaben	1b / 1+

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Woche über 6 - 7 Wochen, für Gesamtdosis von 60 - 70 Gy				Gesamtüberleben: Kein sign. Unterschied AE: jedes Event: p=0,008, sign. weniger in Placebo- Arm 28 (42) vs. 13 (20)			
Jellema 2006, Cancer	prospektive, phase-II, randomized- Kontrollierte- klinische Versuch dreiarzig N=91	HNSCC (oral cavity, oropharynx, hypopharynx, and/or larynx) m/f 60/31 (gleich in beiden Armen) Alter: 55 Jahre Geringste Strahlendosi s 46 Gy, range 56 - 63.5 Gy Mittlere Dosis AMI-0= 43,5 AMI 3= 49,2 AMI 5 = 47,9	N=31 amifo dosis 200 mg/m2 3x/ w (AMI-3) N= 30 amifo dosis 200 mg/m2 täglich (5x wöchentli ch) (AMI- 5)	N=30 Erhalten kein Amif (AMI-0)	Primärer Endpunkt: Akute und späte Grad 2 oder höhere strahlen- induzierte Sekundärer Endpunkt: Xero (RTOG/EORT C) QOL, Nebeneffekte	späte strahlen- induzierte Xerostomie: sign. für 3 Studienarme (P=0.03); 6 Monate: AMI-0 Arm 74% AMI-3 Arm 67% AMI-5 arm 52% 12 Monate: Es wurden keine signif. Unterschiede zwischen 3 behandlungsarmen beobachtet. Akute strahlen- induzierte Reaktion: keine signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen 3 Armen	Langzeit, Patienten bezogene Xero war geringer für AMI-3 und AMI-5 Gruppen über 2-Jahre follow- up, aber nicht unterschiedlich zwischen AMI-3 und AMI-5 Gruppen. Für späte Xero laut RT Onkologie Gruppe Kriterien, die gleichen Effekte wurden nach 6 Monaten beobachtet, aber nicht danach. Trotz des nur moderaten Übereinstimmungsl evels, Amifostin	No declarati on	2b/1- Nicht blind / Placebokontr. Gute Angaben zu RT

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		(p=0,17) Dosis auf subm. Glands sind nicht sign. (p=0,16)				Patientenfrageboge n: Xero Bewertung der Patientens in AMI-0 Arm war signifikant verglichen mit den Patienten in AMI-3 und AMI-5 Armen (P=0.016) Keine signifikanten Unterschiede zw. 3 Behandlungsarmen mit Rücksicht auf anderen QoL Dimensinonen Überleben und LRC: Nicht sign. unterschiedlich	bietet temporären Schutz vor später strahleninduzierte Xero. Beide Behandlungen scheinen gleich effectiv. Nebeneffekte bleiebn problematisch.		
Vacha 2003, Strahlenthe r Onkol	Single-Institut Studie, prospektive randomisierte, Phase III Studie zweiarmig N=56 Deutschland November 1996 bis Februar 1999	HNC oro-/ hypopharynx or larynx cancer m/f 30/10 (beides homogen in Armen) Alter: 18 -70 Alter Mittleres Alter: 55.1	N=25 Amifostin e Gruppe RT + CTx + A 250 mg Amifostin tgl. Verabreic ht vor jeder RT	N=25 Kontroll gruppe (RT + CTX) Gleiche RT und CTX	Primärer Endpunkt: akute Sekundärer Endpunkt: Xerostomie Karnofsky performance status, Körpergewich t, Hautnebeneff	Akute xerostomia: Amifo reduziert signif. akute Xero in Woche 2 und 4 (p = 0.002, p = 0.0021) Für alle Behandlungswochen : p=0.024 Karnofsky: kein sign. Unterschied Body weight: Kein sign. Unterschied	CONCLUSION Amifostinzusatz zur postoperativen RCT reduziert akute Xerostomie und Mukositis	Keine Angaben	2b / 1- Klein, gute Angaben zur Dosis an der Parotis, nur akute Xerostomie (kein relevanter Endpunkt)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		vs.53.5 RT: 60 Gy (R0) or 70 Gy (R1/2) und Chemotherapie (70 mg/m ² carboplatin, d 1-5 in Woche 1 & 5 RT)			ekte, und Alopecia	Hautox. grade ≥ 2 Kein sign. Unterschied (p = 0.97) Alozie: Kutane Nebenwirkungen steigen in beiden Gruppen Mukosale Toxizität: mukosale Reaktionen weniger Ernst in Amifostingruppe (p=0,05 nur in Woche 2)			
Veerasarn 2006, Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand	multinstitutionale, open label, prospektive, randomisierte, Phase III Studie zweiarmig N=67 Thailand Februar 1999 bis September 2001	HNSCC (oral cavity, oropharynx, hypopharynx, und nasopharynx) Alter: 18-70 AMI: m(24)/f (8) KG: m (27)/f (8) konv. Fraktion. RT(5x)	N=32 Amifostin gruppe 200 mg/m ² Amifostin in normal Saline in 50 ml i.v. Periode von 3-5 min tgl. 30 min vor jeder	N=35 Kontroll gruppe	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenz der akute Xerostomie grade > 2 sign unterschiedlich in Woche 6 (p=0,008) Sekundärer Endpunkt: Oraler Komfort, RTOG/EORTC akute/späte Radiation	Inzidenz der akuten Xerostomie: grade > 2 sign unterschiedlich in Woche 6 (p=0,008) und am Behandlungsende (p=0,002), aber an keinem anderen Zeitpunkt Inzidenz der akuten Mucositis: kein sign. Unterschied	Amifostin mindert subjektive Mucositis und Xerostomia aber keine objektive Antwort in akuten Phase. Sichere Effektivität in Speicheldrüsenerhalt in beiden subjektiven und objektiven Rückgewinnung ihrer Funktion Durchschnitt:	Schering-Plough Thailand Co. Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand Amifostine (Ethyol □ by the Schering-Plough Ltd. and Ondanse	2b/1- Open label klein

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		2Gy/Woche), Gesamtdosis 60 Gy für R0, 70 Gy für R1-2 70 mg/m2 Carboplatin zur Behandlung Tag 1-5 und 29-33 und vor RT Session	RT		Morbidität Scoring Kriterien, Sammlung des gesamten Speichels und 99mTc- pertechnetate Szintigraphie der Speichelrüs en	VAS: subj. akute Xerostomie: in Amif. Gruppe sign. weniger ($p=0,001$) am Behandlungsende VAS subj. acute Mucositis : Sign. weniger ($p=0,002$) VAS subj. chron. Xerostomie nach 3 Monaten: Grad > 2 bleibt bei 33% in Kontrollgruppe vs Rate von 8% in Amifostingruppe ($p=0.032$) nach 1 Jahr: grade 2 chronische Xero zeigte sich bei einer Rate von 30% in Kontrollgruppe, aber nur 5% in Amifostingruppe ($p=0.047$) nach 2 Jahren: Grad 2 chronische Xero 34% in	primärer Endpunkt der Studie wurden nicht ermittelt	tron (Zofran) was supplied by GlaxoSmi thKline (Thailand) Ltd.	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Kontrollgruppe, keine Fälle in Amifostingruppe Speicheldrüsenfunkt ion (szinitgr.): kehrt zur normalen Rate von 36.3% in Amifostin-gruppe vs. 9.1% in Kontrollgruppe im 1 Jahr (p=0,034)			
Wasserma nn 2005, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys gleiche Patienten Population wie Brizel!!! Hier nur Bericht über die ANDEREN Endpunkte zählt nicht doppelt!!	randomisierte kontrollierte Studie zweiarmig N=303 USA	HNC m/f: identisch Alter: identisch Einmal tgl. RT für 5-7 Wochen (totale Dosis, 50- 70 Gy)	N= 150 A-Gruppe open- label Amifo (200mg/ m2 i.v.) 15-30 min vor jeder Strahlenfr aktion	N=153 RT- Gruppe RT alleine	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenzen der chronischen Xerostomie (Grad ≥ 2) at 12, 18, und 24 Monaten Sekundärer Endpunkt: Unstimulierte Speichelfluss >0.1 g, stimulierter Speichelfluss >0.1 g	Inzidenz of Grade ≥2 chronische Xero: 12 Mo: 34% A-Gr. Vs. 57% Kontrolle, p=0.002 18 Mo: 29 vs. 52% p=0.005 24 Mo: 19 vs. 36% p=0.048 Gesamt p= 0.002 Unstimulierter Speichelfluss >0.1 g : 12 Mo: 72% vs. 49% p= 0.003 18 Mo/24 Mo: n. sign. Stimulierte	Amifostin Administration während Kopf- und- Hals RT reduziert Ernsthaftigkeit und Dauer von Xero- stomie 2 Jahre nach Behandlung Kein sign. Unterschied in den sekundären Endpunkten!	Keine Angaben	1b/1- Kein Placebo, keine Verblindung

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnis an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Speichelfluss >0.1 g: 12 Mo/18 Mon/24 Mo - n. sign.			

2.9.2.2. Pilocarpin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Burlage 2008, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	prospektive, doppel-blinde, randomisierte, placebo- kontrollierte Studie zweiarmig N=170 Niederlande April 1999 und Oktober 2003	HNSCC m/f und Alter ausgegliche n in den Armen Dosis auf Parotiden und Gl. Submand. gut erfasst, Randomisati on stratifiziert nach DVH geringe 40 Gy zum Teil auf beide Speicheldrüs en	N=85 Pilocarpin RT + pilocarpi ne (5 mg tablets, 4x/d)	N=84 Placebo RT + placebo (similar tablets, 4x/d)	Primärer Endpunkt: parotid flow rate complication probability (PFCP) 6 Wochen, 6 Monate und 12 Monate nach RT Sekundärer Endpunkt: LENt SOMA und 5-Punkte Xerostomie - Score nach Likert (subj.)	PFCP-6 w: Kein sign. Unterschied PFCP-6 m: Kein sign. Unterschied (PFCP) 6 signifikant (p = 0.03) reduziert Flow submand. u. subling. Kein Unterschied zu keinem Zeitpunkt LENt SOMA: Kein sign. Unterschied Trend zu weniger NW mit Pilocarpin bei Pat. Mit <40 Gy auf mean parotid dose, Subj. Score, Kein	Begleitende Behandlung mit Pilocarpin während der RT verbesserte nicht die PFGR oder LENt SOMA und patient-rated xero scores. In subgruppen der Patienten mit durchschnittl. Dosis über 40 Gy, Pilocarpinbehandl ung resultiert in Minderung der Speicheldrüsenfunkt ion. Pilocarpin kann Patienten verabreicht werden, bei denen keine ausreichende Produktion von Speichel möglich ist	Keine Angaben	1b/1+++ Exzellente Berücksichtigung der Dosisverteilung

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						sign. Unterschied			
Gornitsky 2004, Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod	monozentrische, doppel-blinde randomisierte, placebo- kontrollierte Studie zweiarmig N=58 Kanada from March 1998 to September 2001	HNC m(50)/f(8) durchschnitt liches Alter 59.8 (SD 11.81) mind. 50 Gy RT, konv. fraktioniert	N=29 Pilocarpin (5 mg, PILO) 5x/d während RT (erste Studieng hase) 4x/d für 5 w nach RT (zweite Studieng hase)	N=29 Placebo gruppe (PLA) dieselbe wie PILO Gruppe	Primärer Endpunkt: Level of salivary gland function (SGF) by SAXON test Sekundärer Endpunkt: QoL VAS für versch. Symptome Discomf. Sprechen Essen Schmerz Schlafen	Erste Studienphase: SGF: Kein sign. Unterschied QoL ITT (intention to treat) P=0.02 PP (Per protocol) P=0.19 VAS Für kein Symptom sign. Unterschied Zweite Studienphase: SGF Kein sign. Unterschied QoL Kein sign. Unterschied VAS Für Xerostomie sign. schlechter bei ITT für Pilocarpin	Pilocarpin (5mg 5x/d) zeigte keine Verbesserung bei der Speichelproduktion und globaler QoL Bewertung, noch bei Minderung von Symptomen der Xero 5 w nach Beendigung der RT in Patienten, die Pilocarpin nach der RT. Es gab eine schwache Verbesserung der QoL und Verminderung im Level of discomfort nach der ersten Studienphase	grant from Pharmaci a Canada	2b/1- abgewertet, weil kleines n

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Alle anderen ohne sign. Unterschied			
Haddad 2002, Radiother Oncol	monozentrische, randomisierte, doppel-blinde, placebo- kontrollierter 	HNC M (20)/f (19) Alter: durchschnitt l. 42 Jahre, range 18-70 Jahre mittlere Strahlendosi s 58 GY	N=18 Pilocarpin 5 mg 3x/d	N=21 Placebo	Primärer Endpunkt: Durchschnitt subject. Xero score (VAS); Durchschnittl objektiver Xero score Sekundärer Endpunkt: Nebeneffekte	Mean subjective xero score: VAS 40.3 mm Pilo Gruppe vs. 57 mm in PLA Gruppe (p=0.02); Mean objective Xero score 2.2 in Pilo Gruppe vs. 2.6 in PLA Gruppe (p=0.01) Nebeneffekte: Nausea, exzessiver Tränenfluss 9 Patienten starben (7 in pilo and 2 in Placebo gruppe) 12 Patienten (6 aus jeder	Verglichen mit Placebo, RT mit Pilocarpin zeigt eine signifikante Senkung der Radiation- induzierten Xerostomie	Tehran Universit y of Medical Sciences' research grant (protocol 550)	2b/1- Abgewertet wegen kleinem n und hoher drop-out Rate

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Gruppe) kamen nicht zur Evaluation der Xero in geforderten Zeitperiode) sind ausgeschieden			
Nyarady 2006, Anticancer Res	prospektive randomisierte Studie zweiseitig N=66 Ungarn Oktober 1999 bis Dezember 2003	HNC m (53)/f(13) Alter (Jahre): 58.98±10.34 Minimum von 50 Gy von Tele-Kobalt Irradiation auf Kopf- und Halsregion	N=33 Gruppe D 5 mg oral Pilo 3x/d vom Beginn der RT über Dauer von 12 W	N=33 Gruppe A (Kontrollgruppe) Gleiche Dosen wie PILO nur über Dauer von 6 w von Beginn RT	Primärer Endpunkt: Speichelfluss visual analog score (VAS) gesamte & tägliche Xero Sekundärer Endpunkt: Möglichkeit zu schlafen, Sprechen, Speichel (VAS)	Alle Ergebnisse signifikant in Mann-Whitney-U-test und Students T-test! Speichelfluss: Signifikant geringere Minderung in Gruppe D ($p<0.001$) als Gruppe A Finaler Speichelfluss 12. w in Gruppe D signifikant kleinere Veränderungen (0.001) als	Ergebnisse zeigen, dass stimulierte Speicheldrüsen weniger unter Senkung der Speichelproduktion während RT leidet. Stimulierte Speichelfluss reduziert die Nebeneffekte der Bestrahlung	Keine Angaben	2b/1- Abgewertet weil: Kleines n Nicht blind Kein Placebo RT nicht eindeutig beschr., für Prophylaxe-Studie nicht eind. genug!

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						<p>in Gruppe A Gesamte Xerostomie: in Gruppe D kleiner Anstieg der Symptome vs. VAS Gruppe A ($p<0.001$); VAS nach Initiation der RT signifikant besser in Gruppe D ($p<0.001$) tägliche Xerostomie: in Gruppe D geringerer Anstieg der Symptome vs. Gruppe A in Woche 6 und 12 ($p<0.001$); signifikant besser nach Start der RT in Gruppe D ($p<$ 0.05) Schlafstörungen</p>				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						n (nocturnal xerostomia): signifikanter Anstieg von Symptomen in beiden Gruppen, geringer in Gruppe D Sprachstörung : in 6th Woche, Anstieg geringer in Gruppe D als Gruppe A Essprobleme: VAS immer signifikant besser in Gruppe D ($p<0.01$)			
Scarantino 2006, J Support Oncol	Monozentrische Phase III randomisierte, doppel-blinde, placebo-kontrollierte Studie zweiarmig N=245	HNC (vorrangig oral & oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma) m/f	N=124 Pilocarpin 5 mg 4x/d	N=125 Placebo 5 mg 4x/d	Primärer Endpunkt: Effizienz von Pilocarpin Sekundärer Endpunkt: Toxizität von Pilocarpin,	Sialometric Measurements : Veränderungen von Baseline zum Ende der RT unstimuliert:	sign.Unterschied in unstimulierten Speichelfluss unterstützt begleitende Verwendung von oralem Pilocarpin zur Senkung der	National Cancer Institute (Division of Cancer Prevention) Comm	1b/1++

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	USA März 1998 bis Februar 2000	Alter: Pilo: 60.8 Jahre PLA: 59.2 Jahre RT \geq 50Gy Sialometrie wurde vor RT durchgeföhrt, am Ende der RT, und 3 und 6 Monate nach der RT			Effekt auf Mukositis, QOL/Outcom es	median, Pilo besser als Placebo p= 0.0007, Stimuliert: median kein sign. Unterschied Mittlere Veränderung von Baseline zu 13 Wochen: unstimuliert: Pilo sign. besser als Placebo, Stimuliert kein sign. Unterschied Toxizität von Pilocarpin: Schwitzen Hautrötung, Nausea/Übelkeit, steigender Tränenfluss, Rhinitis, Motor tremors, Asthenia, Urinary	Strahlentherapie- assoziierten Xerostomie. Die fehlende Korrelation zwischen verbesserten Speichelfluss und QOL scores stellt einen der Konzentrationspunkt keine neuen Erkenntnisse dar und könnte sich auf die Existenz von Komorbiditäten und den Verlust des Effektes auf Mukositis beziehen.	unity Clinical Oncology Program Research Base Grant CA37422 of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) and in part by an MGI PHARMA, Inc., Grant to the RTOG.	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						frequency 51 (43%) erleben keine Toxizität mit Pilocarpin Effekt auf Mucksitis: Keine Veränderunge n in Mukositis scores Quality of Life Durchschnittl. Veränderunge n von Baseline zu Woche 13 sind nicht signifikant verschieden				
Warde 2002, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	monozentrische, Phase III, randomisiert, placebo- kontrollierte, doppel-blinde Studie zweiarmig N=130 Kanada	HNC (Oropharynx , Larynx, Oral cavity) Alter: 56.2 (10.5) (Pilo); 57.8 (11.5) (PLA) m/f Dosis von >50 Gy als	N=65 Pilo (5- mg Tablette) 3x/d Beginn an d 1 der RT und Fortführ ung 1 Monat	N=65 Placebo (3x/d Beginn an d 1 der RT und Fortführ ung 1 Monat nach	Primärer Endpunkt: Schweregrad der Xerostomie bei patient- completed linear analog scale	Schwergrad von Xero: Kein Unterschied im Schweregrad des Xerostomie scores zur Baseline und 1, 3, und 6	Begünstigende Effekte von Pilo auf RT-induzierte Xero konnten nicht bestimmt werden, wenn dieses während RT für Kopf- und Hals krebs angewandt wurde	educa tional grant from Pharmaci a Canada	1b/1+	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		radikal oder post- operative RT	nach Behandlu ng	Behandl ung t	Monate nach RT Sekundärer Endpunkt: QoL während Therapie bei McMaster UniHead-und- Neck Questionnaire: Schweregrad von Mukositis während RT (verwendet RTOG scales)	Monat nach Behandlung (wiederholte Messungsanal ysen, p=0.92) QoL: Kein Unterschied in QoL zwischen Gruppen während oder nach RT. Fragebogen score im 3. Monat nach RT war 5.0 (SD 1.0) in Pilo Gruppe und 4.9 (SD 0.9) in Placebo Gruppe. Schweregrad der Mukositis: (RTOG) Keine Unterschiede im Schweregrad der Mukositis während RT;			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						56.3% der Patienten, die Pilo erhielten, hatten Grade III/IV Mukositis verglichen mit 50.8% der Patienten, die mit Placebo behandelt wurden.			

2.9.2.3. Akupunktur

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergenbisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Braga 2011 Brazilian Oral Research	Multizentrische (3 Institute) randomisierte Studie zweiarmig N= 24 Brasilien	HNSCC M (16) / f (8) Durchschnitt I. Alter: 63 Jahre Primäre oder postoperativ e äußerliche Bestrahlung RT (> 5000 cGy) deren Strahlenfeld ≥ 50% des großen Speicheldrüs envolumens mit einschließen	N=12 präventiv e Akupunkt ur gruppe (PA gruppe) erhalten Akupunkt ur vor und während der gesamten Periode der RT Akupunkt urpunkte: auf der Grundlag e traditione lle Chinesisc hen & orthodox. westliche n Medizin	N=12 Kontroll gruppe (CT gruppe) behand elt mit RT & erhielte n keine Akupun ktur oder andere therap. Modalit äten zur Minimie rung der RT- nebenef fekten	Primärer Endpunkt: Patienten klinisches Ansprechen (PCR): objektive Methoden (Sialometrie) subjektive Xerostomie Fragebogenm ethoden (VAS) Sekundäre Endpunkte Nebeneffekte	Speichelsammlu ng: Ruhende Speicheldrüsenfl ussrate (RSFR), stimulierte Speicheldrüsenfl ussrate (SSFR) durchschnittlich er Bereich: RSFR (mL/min) 0.21 (0.01 - 0.56) (PA Gruppe) vs. 0.04 (0 - 0.16) (CT Gruppe), p < 0.001 SSFR (mL/min) 0.49 (0.05 - 0.98) (PA Gruppe) vs. 0.12 (0 - 0.48) (CT Gruppe) p < 0.001 Xerostomie Fragebogen: Durchschnittlich er Bereich: VAS Q1 (0-100):	Patienten, die PA erhielten, wiesen signifikant besser Speichelflussraten sowie verminderte Xerostomie- bezogene Symptome verglichen zu den Patienten, die keine Akupunktur erhielten auf. Obwohl PA Behandlung nicht vor oralen Spätfolgen der RT schützt, minimiert es signifikant Schweregrad der RT-induzierten Xerostomie Ergebnisse zeigen, dass Akupunktur nützliche Therapie im Management der Patienten mit Kopf-/ Halstumoren, die sich RT unterziehen	Departm ents of Head and Neck Surgery and Radiothe rapy at the Instituto Brasileiro de Controle do Câncer (IBCC), Brazil	3b/2- Kleine Probandenzahl Multizentrisch nur für einige Patienten

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergenbisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
			basierend lokal, distal und auricular			23.1 (0 - 53) (PA Gruppe) vs. 53.7 (7 - 96) (CT Gruppe), p < 0.05 VAS Q2 (0-100): 30.3 (0 - 74) vs. 71.1 (0 - 100), p < 0.05 VAS Q3 (0-100), 51.8 (9 - 75) vs. 15.3 (0 - 66), p < 0.001 VAS Q4 (0-100), 39.8 (0 - 90) vs. 74.6 (1 - 100), p < 0.05 Keine signifikanten Nebeneffekte				
Meng 2012, Cancer	Monozentrische, randomisierte kontrollierte Studie, zweiarmig N=86 China	NPC Basis Charakteristi k nicht ersichtlich, aber es wird berichtet, das sie zwischen	N=40 Akupunkt ur Gruppe (AG) N=46 Standar d gruppe Keine Akupun ktur 3x/Woch e an	N=46 Standar d gruppe Keine Akupun ktur	Primärer Endpunkt: Subjektive Messung: Xerostomie Fragebogen und MD Anderson Symptom	Xerostomie Fragebogencor res: waren statistisch signifikant geringer für Patienten mit Akupunktur als für	Akupunkturbehandl ung gleichzeitig zur RT, reduziert signifikant Xerostomie und verbessert die Lebensqualität	Wurde nicht erwähnt	2b / 1- Klein Nicht verblindet	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergenbisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Gruppen gleich ist Alter > 18 Jahre AG: m (30) / f (9) KG: m (29) / f (16) Strahlendosi s: mittlere Dosis (SD): AG: 70,8 (1,9) KG: 70,9 (2,1)	dieselbe n Tagen erhielten sie RT		Inventory- Head and Neck (MDASI- HN) Sekundärer Endpunkt: Objektive Messung: unstimulierte und stimulierte Gesamtspeic helflussrate	Kontrollgruppe, beginnend in Woche 3 bis Monat 6 (p=0.003 in 3. Woche, alle anderen p< 0.0001) Gleiche Ergebnisse für MDASI-HN scores unstimulierte Gesamtspeichelf lussrate: Rate in 3.Woche besser für AG, p=0.0004), Rate in 7.Woche ebenso besser für AG, P < 0.0001; Woche11 wieder besser für AG, P < 0.02 stimulierte Gesamtspeichelf lussrate: besser für AG in Woche 3, (p=0,03), in			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergenbisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Woche 7, ($p=0,0001$), in Woche 11, ($p=0,002$) und im 6. Monat ($p<0,003$)			
Meng 2012 European journal of cancer	Multizentrisch (2 Institute), Schein- kontrollierte, placebo- kontrollierte, randomisierte Pilotstudie zweiarmig N=23 Shanghai	NPC (RCT – beide Arme identisch) AG: m (9) / f (1) KG: m (11) / f (0) Alter: AG: 45,8 Jahre KG: 47,2 Jahre durchschnitl- liche Dosis auf Parotide bds. 25 Gy a festgelegt für intensity modulated RT (IMRT)	N=11 Wirkliche Akupunkt ur Behandelt 3d/Woch e während 6- Wochen urs der RT	N=12 Schein Akupun ktur behand elt 3d/Woc he währen d Verlauf der RT	Primärer Endpunkt: Xerostomie Fragebogen (XQ) Sekundärer Endpunkt: MD Anderson Symp-tom Invent-ory for Head and Neck Cancer (MDASI-HN) Objektive Messung: unstimulierte Gesamtspeic helflussrate (UWSFR) und stimulierte Speichelfluss rate (SSFR)	XQ: signifikant Haupteffekte der Zeit ($P < 0.0001$), Gruppe bei Zeitinteraktion n ($P < 0.0001$), a quadratischer Zeiteffekt ($P < 0.0001$) und Gruppe bei quadratischem zeitinteraktionse ffekt ($P = 0.0086$). absoluter Unterschied zwischen Gruppe steigt über die Zeit, größter Unterschied in Woche 11,	Kleine Pilotstudie, wahre AKupunktur, die zusammen mit RT durchgeführt wird, reduziert Xero Symptome und verbessert QOL, wenn diese mit Scheinakupunktur verglichen wird große -Skalen, multi-Zentren, randomisierte und placebo- kontrollierte Versuche sind notwenig .	United States National Cancer Institute (NCI) grant CA12150 3 (PI L. Cohen), the NCI Cancer Center Support Grant CA01667 2 and the Chinese Science and Technolo gy Commiss	1b/1- Very small sample size

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergbnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Gruppenunterschied=20.1 wirkliche Akupunkturgruppe hat signifikant weniger Patienten mit Score >30 (reale Aku 25%; Schein Aku 87.5%, P = 0.006; RR=0.29 [95% CI, 0.10, 0.79]) und fortführend durch Woche 11 (reale Aku12.5%; Scheinaku 75%, P = 0.02; RR 0.17 [95% CI, 0.03, 1.07]). MDASI-HN: keine signifikante Gruppendifferenz zu jeden der Zeitpunkten UWSFR und SSFR, Keine	ion of Shanghai Municipality Grant 05DZ19747 (PI Z. Meng)		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergenbsisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Grupendifferenz zu jedem der Zeitpunkte Keine ungünstigen Ereignisse (Nebeneffekte)			

2.9.2.4. RT-Technik

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Gupta 2012 Radiother Oncol	Randomisierter Kontrollierte Studie Zweiarmig N=60 Indien Dezember 2005 bis April 2008	Plattenepithelkarzinom (oropharynx, larynx, oder hypopharynx) 3D-cRT: 55 (33-65 yrs) IMRT: 51 (31-65 yrs) 3D-cRT: 25 (89%) M/ 3 (11%) F IMRT: 29 (91%) M/3 (9%) F	N=28 3D-cRT 2-3 sequentie llen Phasen (zusammengefasst um Komposit plan zu bekomm en) zu Gesamttumor dosis von 70 Gy in 35 Fraktionen über 7 Wochen geplant 6MV Photonen mit 7-9 koplana ren Strahlen zu	N=28 IMRT Mit 6MV- Photone n mit selben integrie rten Boost (SIB) Technik mit 7-9 Gy in 35 Intensit ätslevel n, höchste Dosis pro Fraktion (220 cGy) für Gesamt dosis	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenz der med.- bezogen akuten Speicheldrüs en Toxizität (Grad ≥ 2) Bewertung basierend auf Technik mit 7-9 Gy in 35 Intensit ätslevel n, höchste Dosis pro Fraktion (220 cGy) für Gesamt dosis	Das Verhältnis [95% KI] der Patienten mit RTOG Grade 2 oderr akuten Speicheldrüse ntoxizitäten war signifikant geringer im Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) der 32 Pat. (59%, 95% KI: 42-75%) verglichen mit 3D-CRT [25 der 28 Pat. (89%, 95% KI: 72-97%; p = 0.009)]. Späte Xerostomie und subkutane Fibrosis waren ebenfalls also signifikant geringer mit IMRT.	Xerostomia bleibt weiterhin eine schwächende Toxizität der umfassenden Kopf-HalsBestrahlung mit potenziellen Nebenwirkungen auf die Lebensqualität IMRT reduziert signifikant die Inzidenz und die Schwere der Xerostomie verglichen mit der 3D-CRT in HNSCC, die mit CTX behandelt wurden mit substantiell obwohl partielle Erholung der Speichelfunktion über die Zeit ohne vergleichende lokale Kontrolle oder Überleben unterstützt wurde	Keine Angabe n	1b/ 1- Nicht verblindet

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			verwende n	von 66 Gy, obwohl Hochrisi ko und Niedrigr isiko elektrisc hes Volume n mit geringer er Dosis pro Fraktion angewa ndt wurde (200 &180 cGy) für Gesamt dosis 60& 54 Gy in 30 Fraktion en über 6 Wo	Überleben und späte Bestrahlungs morbität		trotz seiner Aufnahme in die breite Anwendung in die gegenwärtige Radiotherapiepraxis		
Kam 2007, JCO	Prospektive randomisierte	Frühes Stadium NPC	N=28 zwei-	N=28 Bestrahl	Primärer Endpunkt:	RTOG/EORTC Xerostomie	IMRT ist besser als 2DRT in Erhaltung	Keine Angabe	2b/1- Klein, offen

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	Studie zweiarmig n=60 (56) China November 2001 und Dezember 2003	2DRT: m (19) / f (9) IMRT: m (21) / f (7) medianes Alter: 2DRT: 50.5 Jahre IMRT: 45.5 Jahre ausgeschlos sen n=4, n=3 trafen Einschlusskri terien nicht, n=1 lehnten ab teil- zunehmen,	dimensio nale Strahlent herapie (2DRT) mittlere Parotid dosis: 61.5 GY ausgeschlos sen n=4, n=3 trafen Einschlusskri terien nicht, n=1 lehnten ab teil- zunehmen,	ärke modulie rte Bestrahl ungsthe rapie (IMRT) mittlere Parotid dosis: 32.2 Gy	Inzidenz der Beobachter schwere Xero 1 Jahr nach Behandlung basierend auf RTOG späte Strahlenmorb idiät Score Kriterien Sekundärer Endpunkt: Patienten- berichtete Outcomes, stimulierte Parotid Flussrate und stimulierte gesamte Speichelfluss rate	IMRT Arm hat signifikant geringere Grad 2 to 4 Xero als 2DRT Arm 6 Wochen (46.4% v 85.7%, p=0.002) und 1 Jahr (39.3% v 82.1%, P=0.001); grenzwertige Signifikanz zu Gunsten von IMRT im 6 Monat (75% v 92.9%, P=0.069) stimulierte Parotiden Fluss: significant höher im IMRT Arm zu 6 Wochen (0.39 v 0.09; P<0.0001), zu 6 Monaten (0.70 v 0.04;	der Parotikfunction und Ergebnissen in geringerer Schwere der verzögerten Xero in Behandlung in frühem Stadium von NPC. Unvollständige Verbesserung in Patienten subjektiven Xero mit Parotid behandelten durch IMRT, reflektiert Notwendigkeit des verbesserten Schutzes der anderen Speicheldrüsen	n	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						P<0.0001), und 1 Jahr nach RT (0.90 v 0.05;p<0.000 1) stimulierte gesamter Speichelfluss: im IMRT Arm höher als im 2DRT Arm zu allen Zeitpunkten. Unterschiede traten statistisch signifikant zu 1 Jahr (0.41 v 0.20;P=0.001) jedoch nicht zu 6 Wochen oder zu 6 Monaten PRO : kein sign. Unterschied, Tendenz in einigen Aspektes			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Lambrecht 2013, Strahlenthe rapie und Onkologie	Retrospektiv randomisierte Studie zweiarmig n=245 Deutschland Januar 2003 bis Dezember 2010	stage III und IV HNSCC 3DRT: m (116) / f (19) IMRT: m (94) / f (16) mittleres Alter: 3DRT: 57 Jahre IMRT: 61 Jahre Mediane FUP 35 m. (range 4.7-63.5) in IMRT, 68m (range 37.2- 104) in 3DCRT 72 Gy in 20 tgl. Fraktione n von 2 Gy und 20 Fraktionen von 1.6 Gy zweimal tgl.	N=135 drei- dimensio nale modulat ed Strahlent herapie (3DRT) MPD 65 Gy (IQR 50-69 Gy)	N=110 intensit y- modulat ed radiatio n therapy (IMRT) MPD 44 Gy (IQR 35-51 Gy) für IMRT Gruppe (p<0.00 1)	Primärer Endpunkt: Akute und Späte Xerostomie(g emessen mit RTOG) Sekundärer Endpunkt: locoregionale Kontrolle (LRC), und Gesamtüberl eben (OS)	RTOG späte nach 6 Monaten signifikant weniger in IMRT gruppe (82% vs. 91%; p=0.03); und dasselbe in ≥ Grad 2 (23% vs. 68%, p<0.001) RTOG Dysphagie ≥ Grad 2 6 Monate, nicht sign. unterschiedlic h, ab 24 Monate Trend bessere Ergebnisse für IMRT 21% vs. 11% (p=0.08) LRC & OS: es wurde kein signifikanter Unterschied wurde in 3	Einführung der IMRT in radiotherapeutische Management der lokalen vorgeschriftenen HNC signifikant verbesserte späte Toxizität ohne Kompromisse einer Tumorkontrolle verglichen mit Parotid ausgesparten 3D konformalen RT Technik.	Keine Angabe n	3a/2+ Retrospektive Analyse! Tumorlokalisierung, N-Stadium und FUP sign. unterschiedlich in Gruppen (durch Konzept erklärt)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Jahren LRC (p=0,7) und OS (p=0,5) gefunden			
Nutting 2012, The lancet oncology	Phase III; komparative Studie; Multicenter Studie (6); Randomisierte kontrollierter Studie Zweiarmig n=94 Großbritannien Januar 21, 2003, bis Dezember 7, 2007	pharyngeal squamous- cell carcinoma (T1-4, N0-3, M0) 2 DRT: m (35) / f (12) IMRT: m (33) / f (14) mittleres Alter: 57 vs. 59 Jahre MedIANES follow-up lag bei 44- Monaten (IQR 30·0- 59·7).	N=47 Intensity- modu- lated radia-tion therapy (IMRT) Ipsilater al Parotid: 47.6 Gy Kontrala t. Parotid 25.4 Gy	N=47 konvent . RT Gruppe (2DRT) Ipsilater al Parotid: 61 Gy Kontrala t. Parotid: 61 Gy	Primärer Endpunkt: Rate der Patienten mit Grad ≥2 Xero zu 12 Monaten geringer in IMRT Gruppe als in konv. RT Gruppe (p=0·0027) Sekundärer Endpunkt: LRC OS	Xerostomie: Grad ≥2 LENT- SOMA 12 Monate Grad ≥2 Xero signif. Monaten (LENt SOMA) Skala, RTOG Skala), QoL 24 Monate, Grad ≥ 2 Xero war sig. geringer mit IMRT & konv.er RT p<0·0001) Xerostomie: Grad ≥2 RTOG sign. unterschiedl. zu 24 Monaten andere Toxizitäten	Versuch zeigte eine klinische und statistische signifikante Reduktion in Xerostomie, verbesserte Speicheldrüsenfluss und verbesserte QoL, und stärkere Unterstützung für IMRT in HNSCC	Cancer research UK	2b/1- Nicht verblindet, eher kleines Kollektiv

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						RTOG kein sign Unterschied zu 12 oder 24 Monaten Speichelfluss: 12 und 24 Monaten, signifikante Benefits in Rückgewinnun g des Speichelsekret es in IMRT Quality_of_life Skalen: Verbesserunge n der trockenen- Mund- spezifischen und globalen QoL Scores 12 und 24 Monaten LC und OS Nicht sign (2 Jahre) akute Fatigue Grad 2:				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						prävalenter in IMRT Gruppe (74% vs. 41%) $p=0.0015$)			
Pow 2006, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Randomisierte kontrollierte klinische Studie zweiarmig N=51 China Juni 2000 bis Juli 2004	NPC Stage II T2, N0/N1, M0 Medianes Alter: 46 Jahre (IMRT), 50 Jahre (cRT) CRT: m (17) / f (4) IMRT: m (18) / f (6) RT 60-68 Gy Keine Informationen über Dosis für Parotiden	N=24 IMRT 68-72 Gy in 34 Fraktionen über 7 Wochen	N=21 cRT (2 DRT Technik wurde verwendet) 2 Gy tgl. Fraktion , 5 Fraktionen pro Woche (zuerst 40 Gy, anschl. 28 Gy)	Primärer Endpunkt: Veränderungen in stimulierten gesamten Speichelfluss rate (SWS) und Parotid (SPS) Sekundärer Endpunkt: Speichelfluss Unterschiede 2 Monate: 0.02 vs. 0.00 (signif.) Unterschied. $p<0.05$) bewertet) mit SF 36 und QLQ-C30	SPS - mittlere stimulierte Parotid Speichelflussrate ml/ min: Baseline 0.07 IMRT vs. 0.05 cRT (nicht sign.) unterschiedlich 2 Monate: 0.02 vs. 0.00 (signif.) Unterschied. $p<0.05$) 6 Monate: 0.04 vs. 0.00 sign. unterschiedlich. $p<0.05$ 12 Monate: 0.09 vs. 0.00 sign. unterschied. $p<0.05$	SF-36 subscale Daten zur BL Studie hat klar demonstriert, dass IMRT signif. Besser ist im Vergleich zur CRT bei der Behandlung der frühen Stadium NPC bei Parotid sparsamen und QoL Outcomes. Die Notwendigkeit der Bewertung der gesundheitsbezogenen QoL in Relation zu Kopf-/Halstumoren wird betont.	grants from Committee on Research and Conference Grants (C.R.C. G.) of the University of Hong Kong	2b/ 1- Keine Verblindung klein dropouts

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						SWS - Mittlere stimulierte gesamte Speichelflussrate mL/ min: Baseline: 1.05 vs. 0.78 (nicht unterschiedl.) 2 Monate: 0.15 vs. 0.06 (signif. Unterschied. p<0.05) 6 Monate: 0.20‡ (0.17) vs. 0.03‡ (0.04) 12 Monate: 0.27) vs. 0.05 (signif. Unterschied. p<0.05) SF 36 Ergebnisse: 12 Monate: signif unterschiedlich in Subskala Scores für physischer				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						(p=0.011) und körperlicher Schmerz (p=0.044) und mentale Gesundheit (p=0.027) Mentale Gesundheitssc ores sign. höher zu 12 Monaten nach Behandlung verglichen mit Baseline in IMRT Gruppe (p=0.004) EORTC QLQ- 30 (+3) Skalen: moisten Scores waren schlechter nach Behandlung (2Monaten, 6Monaten) als Baseline in beiden Gruppen; kein				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						sign. Unterschied zwischen BL und 12 Monaten für beide Gruppen nach Behandlung (p <0.05) EORTC QLQ- H&N31 Signif Unterschied in Scores zwischen 2 Gruppen für Subskalen Sprachproble me zu 6 und 12 Monaten nach-RT und Schlucken zu 12 Monaten (p<0.05) Signif Unterschied in BL Scores zwischen Gruppen für symptom				

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						trockener Mund (p=0.026), zeigt leicht besseren Zustand in IMRT Gruppe			
Tribius 2013, Strahlentherapie und Onkologie	Prospektive, randomisierte Studie zweiseitig N=126 (114) Deutschland Januar 2007 bis Dezember 2011	locally advanced HNSCC Gr. A: m (43) /f (19) Gr. B: m (49) / f (15) durchschnittl. Alter: Gr.A: 58 (30-76) Gr. B: 59 (27 - 74) Bestrahlungsdosis: definitiv (70 Gy in 2 Gy fractions) oder adjuvant (60-66 Gy in 2 Gy Fractionen) kurative-	N=55 Gruppe A: IMRT (beide Parotiden ausgespart) <26 Gy to linke und rechte Parotide	N=59 Gruppe B: IMRT (eine Parotid ausgespart) <26 Gy auf jede Parotide	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenz der Xero: sign. Weniger in Gruppe A vs. Gruppe B (p=0.0381). keine Xero vs. Grad ≥1 Xero sign.höher in Gruppe A (36% vs. 64%) als in Gruppe B (15% vs. 85%; p=0.0156) Sekundärer Endpunkt: Gesamtüberleben	Inzidenz der Xero: sign. Weniger in Gruppe A vs. Gruppe B (p=0.0381). keine Xero vs. Grad ≥1 Xero sign.höher in Gruppe A (36% vs. 64%) als in Gruppe B (15% vs. 85%; p=0.0156) Dysphagie: 37% in Gruppe B Grad ≥2 Dysphagie vs. 13% in Gruppe A (p=0,003) Patienten, die PEG brauchen: signif.	Diese Analyse zeigte, dass reduzierte RT Dosis auf beide Parotiddrüsen <26 Gy die Xero reduzieren kann und Dysphagie signifikant ohne verbessertes Überleben. Sparsam auf beide Parotiden während des Erhaltens der Zielvolumen umfang und klinische Outcome sollte das Behandlungsziel und berichtete RT Dosis, die individuell auf Parotid gegeben wurde, sollte	Keine Angaben	2b / 2++ Prospek. Analyse Gute Daten zu RT und Parotisdosis Überw. PRO's

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		intent RT;				geringer beim follow-up Kontrolle; kein PEG in 80% in Gruppe A vs. 59% in Gruppe B; p=0.0157 OS/rezidivfreie Überleben: kein Unterschied zw. Gruppen (p=0.251)	Standardanwendung sein.		

2.9.2.5. Speicheldrüsenvorlagerung

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Jha 2009, Head Neck	prospektive Phase III multi-zentrisch, randomisierte Studie zweiarmig n=120 (97) Kanada Mai 2002 bis Juli 2006 medianer Follow- up war 20 Monate, 4 Personen gingen im Follow up verloren	Kopf- /Halstumore (ohne NPC) m/f 95/25 durchschnitt liches Alter: SGT: 59.2 Pilo: 57.9 Bestrahlung: 50 Gy oder mehr auf 80% oder mehr der Parotis bds. RT konv. fraktioniert, 2D oder 3D geplant Sim CTX erlaubt	N=42 SGT Arm Operative Verlageru ng der Gl. Submandi bularis aus dem gepl. Strahlenf eld heraus	N=55 Pilocarp in 5 mg 4x tgl, bei RT und 3 Monate danach, Dosisre duktion erlaubt bei NW	Primärer Endpunkt: Speichelrü senfunktion bei Sialometrie 6 Monate: Speichelrü senfunktion in 12 und 24 Monaten: Sekundärer Endpunkt: 6 Monate Gesamt- und krankheitsfre ies Überleben, Schema des Wiederauftret ens und Inzidenz der oralen Candidiasis und gastrostomy tube placements	ITT Analyse (alle 120 Patienten) Speichelrü senfunktion 6 Monate: medianen Baseline Speichelrü se nfluss für SGT (0.04 mL/min) vs Pilo (0.01 mL/min), p=0.001) medianer stimulierter Speichelrü se Überleben, (0.18 mL/ min) für SGT vs (0.05 mL/ min) für Pilo, p=0.003. per Protokollanaly se: n=97, 6 Monate: medianen Baseline	Submandibulare SGT Verfahren ist besser bezogen auf Pilo in bereitgestellter Dosis beim Management der strahleninduzierten Xero	Keine Angabe n	1b/1-

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					QoL Fragebogen evaluiert, aber ohne benannte Endpunkte	Speicheldrüse nfluss für SGT Gruppe signifikant höher als Pilo Gruppe, mit p = 0.0001) stimulierter Speicheldrüse nfluss SGT Gruppe war besser als Pilo Gruppe mit p <.0001 keine oder minimale Xero (Score 10-20) für Menge (57%, SGT; 24%, pilo) und Beständigkeit (66%,SGT; 38% pilo) von Speichel war signifikant höher p=0.003 und p=0.013 für SGT Arm. 2-Jahre krankheitsfrei			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Überlebensrat e 80% Lokale Kontrolle, DSF in 6 Monaten: kein Unterschied zwischen Armen; 7 loko- regionale Wiederauftre n, 6 an primären Orten oder Halsknoten und 1 in submentalnen Raum. 12 entwickelten Metastasen in Knochen, Leber, und Lungen. QoL Fragebogen für: Menge (50%, SGT; 26%, pilo) und Beständigkeit (68%, SGT;			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						39%, pilo) des Speichels signifikant höher bei p=0.02 und 0.005, zugunsten SGT Arms gesamte pos. Ergebnisse veranlassten frühzeitigen Abschluss der Studie			
Rieger 2012, Head Neck Subkollekti v von Jha hier nur anderer Endp.!!	Monocenter, Phase III randomisierte Studie zweiarmig n=69 Kanada	s. Jha SGT: M(30)/ f(6) Pilo: m (25)/ f (8)	N=36 Submandibulare Speicheldrüsenverlagerung (SGT) vor RT	N=33 Orales Pilocarpin während RT	Primärer Endpunkt: Sprachverständlichkeit, Schluck-outcomes bei Vorbehandlung, 1 Monat, 6 Monate und 12 Monate danach Sekundärer Endpunkt: QoL bewertet bei	Sprache: Keine signifikanten Unterschiede zu jedem Zeitpkt; Bereiche waren Range der mittleren Sprachverständlichkeitsscores, Satzverständlichkeitsscores Schlucken: Keine sign.	SGT sollte die Wahl der Behandlung zwischen 2 angebotenen Behandlungen sein, die vor Xero in der aktuellen Studie schützt unter Beachtung der Aspekte Schlucken und QoL	Keine Angabe n	1b/1+

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					Vorbehandlu ng und ab 1 Moant, 6 Monat und 12 Monat danach	Unterschiede innerhalb jeder Schluckmessu ng bei Vorbehandlun gsbewertung für alle Patienten oder 1-Monats- bewertung für chirurgische Patienten (Tab. 2) QoL: Keine sign.Unterschi ede in QoL bei Vorbehandlun g / 1-Monats- bewertung 6-Monats- bewertung, verschiedene sign. Unterschiede bei EORTC zw.Gruppen gefunden, alles weist auf geringer			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Scores für Pilogruppe hin Problematisch es Schlucken ($p <0.001$), soziales Essen ($p=0.004$), sozialer Kontakt ($p=0.03$), trockener Mund ($p=0.001$), klebriger Speichel ($p=0.03$), Husten ($p=0.02$), Gewichtszunahme ($p=0.03$)			
Zhang 2012, Head and Neck	Evaluationsstudie zweiarmig N=38 China Juni 2002 bis Oktober 2007	HNC oropharyngeal carcinoma m/f: 32/6 Altersspanne : 31 bis 72 Jahre, mittleres Alter 56 Jahre	N=24 TG Verlagerungsgruppe Standardverlagerungsverfahren, 2-4 wo pre-	N=14 CG Kontrollgruppe	Primärer Endpunkt: Speicheldrüsenflussrate Sekundärer Endpunkt: QoL	Speicheldrüse nfluxrate: Sign. Unterschied in Flussrate zu Gunsten der Verlagerung für unstimulierten Fluss und	submandibular gland can be successfully transferred to submental space, thus preserving salivary function and preventing radiation-induced xero. The transfer	Keine Angaben	2b/2+ Keine Randomisierung

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		RT 50 bis 70Gy in Verlagerungs- gruppe 40 bis 60 Gy in Kontrollgruppe , konv. Fraktionierung	RT			stimulierten Fluss, Ergebnis im Detail: 1 Monat (p=0,002), 3 Monate (p=0,004), 6m (p=0,000) und 12 Monate (p=0,000) Alle verlagerten Drüsen überleben und funktionieren nach RT Bewertung der Xero: Speichelfragebogen- daten zeigen das es einen statistisch signif. Unterschied zwischen 2 Gruppen im 1(p < 0.000), 3 (p= 0.000),	of the submandibular gland can improve the QOL by alleviating xero, although it did not relieve dysphagia in this study.		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finanzi erung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						6 (p=0.006), 12 (p = 0.004), und 24 (p<0.000) Monaten nach Ende der RT QoL: Gesamt QOL in Verlagerungsg ruppe war besser als in Kontrollgrupp e von 3 Monaten nach RT für alle folgenden Zeitpunkte Kein signifkanter Unterschied in Dysphagie zwischen Gruppen.				

2.9.2.6. Andere Indikationen

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finan zieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Büntzel 2010, Anticancer Res	Multizenter (Bielefeld, Recklinghausen, Nordhausen, Neubrandenburg, Hannover, Münster), randomisiert kontrollierte Phase II Studie zweiarmig N=39 Deutschland 2001 bis 2007	HNC (oral cavity, oropharynx, hypopharyn x) Alter: 63.52+/- 9.31 Jahre m(31)/f(8) 1.8 bis 2.0 Gy auf primäre Tumoren und lymphatisch e Halsbereich während tägl. RT kumulative Dosis 60 bis 72 Gy	N=22 Gruppe A: 500 µg Natriums elenit an Tagen der RT und 300 µg Natriums elenit an Tagen ohne RT	N=17 Gruppe B: ohne jede Selensu bstitutio n	Primärer Endpunkt: Inzidenz Trockener Mund Sekundärer Endpunkt: Toxizität: Dysphagie, Geschmacksv erlust, Stomatitis, AE	Trockener Mund: 22.7% Gruppe A vs. 23.5%, Gruppe B Mittlere Werte der Xerostomie nicht statistisch signifikant Toxizität: Dysphagie RTOG Grad 3: Gesamt 22.7% (n=5) Gruppe A vs. 35.3% (6), Gruppe B, p=0,476; signifikant diff. in Woche 7, Mittlere Werte 1.533 Gruppe A vs. 2.167 in Gruppe B (p=0.05) Geschmacksv erlust RTOG Grad: 22.7% (5) vs. 47.1% (8), p=0,172	Diese kleine randomisierte Studie zeigte limitierende Effekte des Selens in der Prävention von Ageusie (Geschmacksverlust) und Dysphagie während RT bei Hals-/Kopftumoren	Keine Angaben	2c / 2+ klein Nicht blind, ohne Placebo Abbruch wegen fehlender Rekrutierung

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finan zieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						Stomatitis RTOG Grad: 36% (8) vs. 23.5%, (4)p=0,494, wöchentl. Patientenanalyse (Studenten-test) signifikante Reduktionen der Dysphagie in Selengruppe in letzten Woche der Bestrahlung 23 ernste AEs (Gruppe A), 22 ernste AEs Gruppe B, p=0,476)				
Jham 2007, Oral Oncol	prospektive randomisierte phase III Studie zweiarmig N=55 (43) Brasilien Oktober 2004 bis Juli 2005	Hals-/ Kopftumor Beta: m (17) / f (5) AS: m (16) / f (5) durchschnitt l. Alter: Beta: 57.4 (15.1) AS: 54.90 (12.54)	N=22 orales Bethanech ol (Liberan) 25 mg, 3x/Tag (6 Uhr, 14 Uhr und 22 Uhr.) (Gruppe 1= BA)	N=21 Künstlic her Speichel (OralBal ance)	Primärer Endpunkt: Xerostomie VAS Sekundärer Endpunkt: Gesamt verbleibender Speichel (WRS) und Gesamter stimulierter	VAS Xerostomie: Baseline: Mean: n=22 3.15 Gruppe 1 vs. n=21, 3.48 Gruppe 2, p=0.48 (n.s.) während RT: n=16, 4.17 vs. n=20, 4.30, p=0.96 (n.s.) nach RT: N=16,	die Verwendung von Bethanechol während RT für HNC war mit signifikant höheren WRS assoziiert genau nach RT im Vergleich zur gleichen Kohorte an Patienten, die keine Bethanechol erhalten haben.	Keine Anga ben	2b/2- Kleine Probandenanzahl Nicht verblindet Drop outs	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finan zieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		äußere Bestrahlg. RT, umfasst eine o. mehrere große Speicheldrüsen für Minimum von 45 Gy mittlere RT Tumordosis, Gy Beta: 62.22 (69.24) Gy AS: 65.23 (72.26) Gy			Speichel (WSS)	3.86 vs. n=20, 4.72, p=0.26 (n.s.) 08-40 Wochen nach RT: N=13, 4.31 vs. n=17, 5.75, p=0.05 Xerostomie Beschwerden (%): nach RT: N=16, 62.5(nein), 37.5 (ja) vs. n=20, 40 (nein), 60 (ja) keine sign. Unterschiede Speichelflussmessungen: Baselinewerte unterscheiden sich nicht signifikant zwischen Gruppen (p = 0.99) in Gruppe 1: mittlere WRS Werte waren immer höher als in Gruppe 2;	Weitere Studien, die Bethanechol und Pilocarpin während RT vergleichen und mit größeren Probandenzahlen sind notwendig, um zu bestimmen, um die richtige Medikamentenbereitstellung zu garantieren sowie das beste Kosten/Nutzen Verhältnis zu analysieren		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finan zieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						statistische Signifikanz trat nur bei Speichelfluss sofort nach was RT (p = 0.03) auf. mittlere WSS entspricht der baseline (p = 0.97) und war immer höher in Gruppe 1			
Witsell 2012, Head and Neck	Forscher-initiierte, multicenter (4 akademische Zentren und 4 private gesellschaftsbasierte Praxen), randomisierte, doppel-blinde, placebo-kontrollierte Studien zweiseitig N=54 England zwischen August 2007 und Juni	HNC (Mundhöhle oder oropharynx) Alter >18 Jahre Cevi: m (23) /f (5) PLA: m (22) / f (4) erhielten >40 Gy bei der Radiotherapie von Grad 1 oder 2 Xerostomie	N=28 Cevimeline oral 30mg oral 3x/d für 6 Wochen	N=26 Placebo oral 30mg 3x /d für 6 Wochen	Primärer Endpunkt: change in Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-49) total score from baseline to week 6 Sekundärer Endpunkt: QoL AE	Xero Grad: Zu Beginn kein Unterschied An Woche 6: kein Unterschied Mehrheit der Pat. (80% & 79% der cevimeline-behandelten und placebo-behandelten Pat.) berichtete Xero Grad 1 OHIP-49 durchschnittl. Ergebnisse: nicht sign.	Xero ist signifikante Folgeerkrankung der Behandlung des Kopf- und kann. Rolle des oralen parasympatischen sekretanregenden Muskarinrezeptors in milderen Patientensymptomen und Beschwerden, die unklar bleiben.	Keine Angabe	2b/1- Kleine Probandenanzahl (8 Zentren, n=54)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finan zieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	2009,	und wurden >16 Wochen Nachbehandelt				abseits von psycho. Beschw. Median (25th, 75th), Verändg. V. Baseline zu Wo 6 Funktionale Begrenzung 0.1 (-3.84, 3.26) Cevi vs. -0.98 (- 4.08, 1.31), p=0.476 n. sign. Physisch Schmerz: -0.37 (-2.13, 2.05) vs. -0.92 (-5.70, 2.98), p=0.628 n.s. Psycholog. Beschwerden: 0 (-3.24, 0) vs. 0.04 (-1.90, 3.93), p=0.036 signifikant Physische Unfähigkeit:- 1.11 (-3.37, 5.21) vs. -1.39 (- 3.90, -0.02), p=0.235 nicht			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Ergebnisse an Endpunkten	Zusammenfassung	Finan zieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						<p>signifikant Psycholog. Unfähigkeit: 0 (-1.91, 2.83) vs. 0 (-4.44, 4.74), p=0.5</p> <p>Soziale Unfähigkeit: 0 (-2.61, 2.32) vs. 0 (-0.09, 0.91), p=0.748</p> <p>Handicap: 0 (-2.11, 3.20) vs. 0 (-0.15, 1.48), p=0.745 nicht signifikant</p> <p>Overall: -0.08 (-1.70, 3.27) vs. 0.45 (-2.45, 1.48), p=657 nicht signifikant</p> <p>Gesamt QoL: keine statistisch sign. Unters. Beobachtet</p> <p>Nebenwirkungen: Kopfschmerz</p>				

2.9.3. Therapie

2.9.3.1. Pilocarpin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Horiot 2000, Radiother Oncol	Multizenter (19), randomisiert- kontrollierte Studie zweiarmig N=156 (145) ges. Frankreich Juni 1995 bis Februar 1998	HNC M (119) / f (37) Alter: durchschnitl. 60 (25-86) ALLE Probanden erhielten Pilo hydrochlorid oral, 15mg pro Tag mit einem 5 mg optionalen Steigerung innerhalb der 5 Wochen bis zu einer Tagesdosis von 25 mg über 9 Wochen	N=49 N=107 Nicht erfolgreic he Gruppe 1 (RT Dosis auf großen Speicheld rüsen >50 Gy) 5mg Pilo hydrochl oride oral 3x/d über 12 Wochen, steigerun g nach 4. Und 8. Woche bis auf 25 mg/d	N=107 Erfolgrei che Gruppe 2: (RT Dosis auf die großen Speichel drüsen <50 Gy oder nicht bestrahl t) 5mg Pilo hydroch loride oral 3x/d über 12 Wochen, steigeru ng nach	Primäre Endpunkte: Xerostomie Status Xerostomie Status Sekundäre Endpunkte: Toxizität Nebenwirkun g	Xerostomie Status: nach Woche 12: (PP-Analyse): Verbesserung: 62% Gruppe 1 vs. 69% Gruppe 2, nicht signifikant verschieden auf jedem Verbesserungslevel Zustimmung: nach 12 Wochen über 75% in 86% Xerostomie Status: nach Woche 24: (PP-Analyse): Verbesserung ist nicht signifikant Toxizität/Nebenwir kung: Keine Grad 4 Xerostomie Grad 3: Schwitzen (19%) häufiger Harndrang (3%), Übelkeit&Erbrechen	Es wurden keine Unterschiede gefunden laut Dosis/ Volumen der RT Parameter deuten an, dass orales PILOCARPIN Hydrochlorid: (1) agiert primär durch Stimulierung der kleinen; (2) könnte günstig bei Patienten, die unter schwerer Xerostomie leiden, wirken trotz RT Dosis/ Volumen RT Parameter (3) Alle Responder wurden nach 12 Wochen erkannt.	Keine Angabe	2a / 2++ Alle hatten eine Intervention, Analyse bezogen auf retrospektive Risikofaktoren ;

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		82 Responders der beiden Gruppen machten mit der Behandlung für weiter 12 Wochen weiter		4. und 8. Woche bis auf 25 mg/d		(4%), Tränenfluss, Verwirrung (3%), Schwindel (3%), Diarrhoe (2%). 38 Patienten stoppten Behandlung vor Woche 12 für akute Toleranz oder kein Ansprechen			
Jacobs 1996, Oncology (Williston Park)	Multizenter (59), Versorgungsstu die, open-label zweiarmig N=265 (261) USA November 1990 bis Dezember 1991	HNC m (185)/ f(76) Alter: ≥18 Jahre Erhielten mindestens 4,000 cGy, zeigten klinisch relevante Xerostomie, nahmen an früheren PILO Studien teil ALLE Patienten erhielten Pilocarpin	N=150 Erhielten Pilo in vorherige n Studien (Pilo)	N=115 Erhielte n Placebo in vorherig en Studien	Primäre Endpunkte: VAS für Xero, oral Komfort und Ruhe, Trockenheit, Essen und Trinken Sekundäre Endpunkte: Nebenwirkun gen	Trockenheit sign. besser zwischen Baseline und letztem Visit ($P \leq 0.01$), Komfort sign. besser ($P \leq 0.01$), Sprachleichtigkeit sign. besser ($P \leq 0.01$) Möglichkeit zu Essen /Trinken, sign. besser ($P \leq 0.01$) Nebenwirkungen: Häufiges Schwitzen, milde bis moderate Toxizität Grippe ähnliche Symptom emit	Studie zeigte, dass orales Pilocarpin hydrochloride moderat effektiv in der Reduzierung der Symptome der radiation- induzierten Xerostomie ist, einschließlich Trockenheit, orale Beschwerden, Schlafstörungen, Probleme beim Sprechen, Kauen und Schlucken. Wenn ein Erhaltungsmedikam ent gegeben wird, kann der Effekt	Keine Angabe	2b/2++ Einarmig, aber hochwertige Serie Nicht verblindet

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		5mg 3x tgl.				eingeschlossen, häufiger Harndrang, Rhinitis, Kopfschmerz, Diarrhoe, und steigender Tränenfluss Follow-up Bewertung: 48 unterbrachen wegen Nebenwirkungen, 34 Verlust der Effizienz	über 36 Monate anhaltend. Eine Anfangsdosis von 5mg tid, erwies sich als optimale		
Johnson 1993 N Engl J Med	Multizenter (39) prospektive, randomisierte, doppel-blinde, placebo- kontrollierte Studie dreiarzig N=207 (166) USA	HNC PLA: m (48) / f (17) P5: m (51) / f (22) P10: m (43) / f (26) Alter: 58±11.5 (mean ± SD) RT mind. 40 Gy, mind. 4 Mon. vor Einschluss Alle Probanden	N=73 Gruppe 1 5 mg Tabletten oder N=69 Gruppe 2 10 mg Pilo Tabletten 3x/d oral für 12 Wochen	N=65 PLA Gruppe 3 Placebo	Primäre Endpunkte: Sicherheit und Effektivität von Pilo bewertet durch VAS Skala Sekundäre Endpunkte: Effekt von oralem Pilo auf Produktion von	Sicherheit 41 Patienten schieden aufgrund von Nebenwirkungen vor Beendigung der Studie aus Effektivität von VAS Pilo 5 vs. Placebo: orale Trockenheit verbessert 44% vs 25% (p=0.027) Gesamtverbesserun g 54% vs. 25% (p=0.003), und verbesserter	Pilo kann einige Symptome, die mit post-radiation Xerostomie verbunden sind, verbessern inclusive oraler Trockenheit und Beschwerden, und Schwierigkeiten beim Sprechen; reduziert die Gebrauch von Medikamenten, und veranlasst eine Gesamtverbesserun g. In dieser Studie,	Keine Angaben	1b/1++

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
		hatten signifikant eine Xerostomie			gesamten Speichel; primäre Nebenwirkung	Komfort von Mund und Zunge 31% vs. 10% PLA ($p=0.002$); Sprachmöglichkeit: 33% vs. 18%, ($p=0.037$). Pilo 10 vs. Placebo: vergleichbare Verbesserungen PLA vs. Pilo5 vs. Pilo10 (ITT) sign. mehr Verbesserungen in beiden Pilo Gruppen gegenüber Placebo für alle Bereiche wie erwartet beim Sprechen ohne benötigte Flüssigkeit PLA vs. Pilo5 vs. Pilo10 (PP) sign. Mehr Verbesserungen in beiden in beiden Pilo Gruppen gegenüber Placebo für alle Bereiche Gesamtspeichel Pla	die Behandlungsgruppe, die 5mg von Pilocarpin erhielt 3x/d hatte das beste Gesamtoutcome bezogen auf die Speichelproduktion und Linderung der Symptome der Xerostomie, wenn sowohl Nebenwirkungen als auch Effektivität betrachtet werden.			

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						vs.Pilo5 vs. Pilo10 Baseline: nicht sign. verschieden Woche 4: je p= 0.004 Woche 8: je p=0.043 Woche 12: nicht sign. Letzte Kontrolle: nicht sign. Primäre Nebenwirkungen: Schwitzen, andere cholinerge Effekte, Erkältung, Übelkeit, Schwindel, Rhinitis, Erröten, Asthenia, Kopfschmerz, häufiger Harndrang, Diarrhoe, Dyspepsie				
LeVeque, 1993, J Clin Oncol	randomisierte, doppel-blinde, placebo-kontrollierte, multizenter (30) klinischer Untersuchung zweiarmig N=162	Kopf-/Halstumor PLA: m (62) / f (25) Pilo: m (53) / f (22) Alter: 59.4 Jahre (PILO) 57.6 Jahre	N=75 Titriertes Pilo 2.5-mg (3x/d) Tabletten für die ersten 4 w,	N=87 Placebo	Primärer Endpunkt: Verbesserung in Gesamtzustand der Xerostomie: 26% verbessert in PLA Gruppe und 46.4% in Pilo-Gruppe, P=0.035 Sekundäre Endpunkte: Gesamt Speichelproduktion:	Verbesserung in Gesamtzustand der Xerostomie: 26% verbessert in PLA Gruppe und 46.4% in Pilo-Gruppe, P=0.035 Gesamt Speichelproduktion: Die	Es kann gefolgt werden, dass Pilocarpin klinisch sign. Benefits für symptomatische Behandlung von postradiation Xerostomie ermöglicht. Die	Keine Angaben	1b/1+	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
	USA Aug. 1990 bis Juni 1991	(PLA); min. 40 Gy Bestrahlung (117 Patienten erhielten > 60 Gy) klinisch relevante Xerostomie	5.0-mg Tabletten für die zweiten 4 w & 10.0-mg Tabletten für die letzten 4 w von der 12 Wochenst udie		Gesamt und Ohrspeicheld rüsenprodukt ion Nebenwirkun gen	Sign. Zunahme in der Pilo-Gruppe vs. Placebo zu jedem Zeitpunkt Ohrspeicheldrüsenp roduktion: Stimulierter und unstimulierter Flow zu jedem Zeitpunkt sign. besser für Pilo vs. Placebo Nebenwirkungen: Vorwiegend Schwitzen; Rhinitis, Kopfschmerz, Übelkeit, und häufiger Harndrang, die häufigste gemeinsame Nebenwirkung war mildes bis moderates Schwitzen	besten Ergebnisse zeigten sich bei kontinuierlicher Behandlung für 8 bis 12 Wochen mit einer Dosis größer als 2.5 mg 3x/d		

2.9.3.2. Speichelersatzmittel

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Andersson 1995, Gerodontol ogy	Crossover, randomisierte, einfach verblindete Studie zweiarmig N=20 Schweden	Kopf-/ Halstumoren Alter: 67.1± 9.4 Jahre m(11)/f (9) bei 17 der Patienten wurde während der 15 min nur < 0,5 ml Speichel gebildet Radiotherapi e: 40 bis 70 Gy (durchschnit t 56.8 ± 11.78)	N=12 Salinum für 1. bis 3. Woche 4 Woche: Washout Periode 5 bis 7 Woche Cross over	N=8 MAS-84 (sodium carboxy methyl cellulos e) für 1 bis 3 Woche Cross Over	Primärer Endpunkt: Veränderungen bei Schluck- und Kauen Sekundärer Endpunkt: Beschwerden von Tag 0 bis Tag 21	Veränderungen bei Kau- & Schluckstörungen: Kauen / Schlucken (p<0.001) sign. reduziert während Salinum Periode vs. MAS-84 Periode Veränderung bei Geschmack- und Sprachstörungen: Geschmack {P<0.01} und Sprachproblemen (P<0.001) waren sign. Mehr reduziert während Salinum und MAS- 84 auf dentalen Plaque und Gingivitis	Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie induzieren, dass das Leinsamenölextrakt eine signifikante Reduktion der Symptome von trockenem Mund ermöglicht und dass dieser Effekt mit fortschreitender Zeit die Speichelersatzmittel , die verwendet werden, ansteigen lässt. Daher stellt das Leinölextrakt Salinum ein geeignetes Speichelersatzmittel dar.	Keine Angaben	2b / 2++ Sehr kleine Probandenanz ahl Cross over Studie

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						Unterschied, wie erwartet) begannen; Tag 21: reduziert um 27% für Salinum Gruppe, 38% für MAS-84, signifikant ($P<0.01$) Gingivaler Blutindex an Tag 0: 35% Salinum vs. 31% MAS-84 (kein Unterschied); Tag 21: gingivaler Index reduzierte sich auf 13% (in Salinum Periode) und 26% MAS-84 Periode, statistisch signifikant ($P<0.001$)				
Dirix, 2007 Support Care Cancer	einarmig N=35 (34) Belgien August 2005 bis Oktober 2005	HNC m/f (keine Daten angegeben) durchschnitt liches Alter: 63.5 ± 9.4	N=35 BioXtra (beinhaltet feuchtig keitsspend endes		Primärer Endpunkt: Xero Fragebogen: (XQ) an d 0, d 14 und d28: eingeschlossen	mittlere Xero Grad: sinkend von 2.03 an d 0 auf 1.12 an d28; mittlere Differenz lag bei 0.91 (95% (CI) [-1.16 bis	BioXtra (trockenes Mundheilungssystem) ist effektiv bei der Reduzierung von Symptomen, die durch strahlentherapie-	Keine Angaben	3b/3- Einarmige Studie, ohne Kontrollgruppe Kleines n	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Jahr heilende RT Behandlung(≥ 50 Gy) 1 Patient ging im klinischen follow-u verloren	Gel, Zahnpast a und Mundwas ser) für 4 Wochen (28d)		en VAS Sekundärer Endpunkt: QoL Nebenwirkung en	2.98], p<0.001) mittlerer VAS score: zu Behandlungs- beginn: 59.8. nach 28 Tagen, sinkt dieser auf 36.4 (mittlere Differenz lag bei 23.4, 95% CI [-17.5 - 64.3], p<0.001) 26 Patienten (77%) sprachen auf Behandlung an, 11 von Ihnen (32%) berichteten von einer größeren Verbesserung. Quality of life score zu Beginn war dieser 59.4; dieser stieg auf 70.5 an (mittlere Differenz war -11.1, 95% CI [-28.7 to 6.6]; dies zeigte eine	induzierten Xero entstanden sind und verbessert die Lebensqualität von Xerostomie, selbst wenn das Verhältnis des Benefits ein Teil des Placebo Effektes ist.		

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						signifikante Verbesserung des Gesamt - QoL (p<0,001) Nebenwirkungen: keine			
Epstein 1999, Oral Oncol	Doppel-blinde, randomisierte crossover Studie zweiarmig N=19 	HNC Alter : 58.2 Jahre M (14) / f (5) mittlere Strahlendosi s 60,44 Gy (range 50 - 66 Gy), zugeführt in konv. Fraktionen	N=19 Gruppe A: Oral Balance Gel und Biotene Zahnpast e 2 Wochen, danach cross over	N=19 Gruppe B: Placebo (kein aktives Mittel in Gel und Paste) 2 Wochen, danach cross over	Primärer Endpunkt: Schweregrad der Symptome unter Verwendung visual analogue scales (VAS) Sekundäre Endpunkte: Gesamtspeiche l (WRS), Gesamte stimulierte Speichel (WSS)	Schweregrad der Symptome: VAS (SD): trockener Mund in Ruhezustand: 2.1 (0.7) Vorstudie, A: 3.1 (0.5) vs. B: 1.5 (0.5), p=0.04 sign. Trockener Mund beim Essen: Vorstudie: 2.6 (0.7), A: 2.9 (0.7) vs. 2.6 (0.8), p=0.13 nicht sign. Trockener Mund beim Aufwachen und/oder bei Nach: Vorstudie 1.7 (0.7), 2.8 (0.4) vs. 1.8 (0.5), p=0.10 nicht sign. Gesamteffekt: 5.8	Die palliativen Effekte des oralen Balancegels und Biotene Zahnpasta waren größer als die Effekte des Placebos. Es zeigte sich kein Effekt von oraler Besiedlung mit Candidaspecies und kariogenen oraler Mikroflora bei der Verwendung von was topischen Mitteln.	Laclede Professio nal Products Inc., Gardena, CA	2b/2+ Kleine Cross over Studie Gute Verblindung Zuverlässige Skalen

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						(0.5) vs. 4.2 (0.9), p=0.08 sign. WRS: nicht sign. Veränderungen über Studienperiode (p=0,6) WSS: nicht signif. Veränderung während Studienperiode (p=0.65)			
Momm 2005, Strahlenthe r Onkol	Pilot, prospektive crossover, randomisierte Studie vierarmig N=123 (120) Deutschland August 2002 bis April 2003	HNC Alter: 59 (29-89) Jahre M (89) /f (31) Strahlendosi s: 60,0 (19,8-74,0) Gy alle Patienten erhielten alle 4 Ersatzmittel, jedes für 1. Woche, danach	N=120 4 verschied ene Speichele rsatzmitt el enthalten (gel, carmellos e spray, oil, mucin spray)	(1) Aldiamine d gel (Bio- medica, Rodgau, German y containi ng Aloe vera (gel); (2) Glandos ane® spray (cell pharm,	Primäre Endpunkte: Gleichmäßig hinzugefügter Score der Punkte 1-8 im Studienfragebo gen Sekundäre Endpunkte: Punkte des Fragebogens und der zwei zusätzlichen Fragen konzentrieren sich auf die Patienten	Einzelne Fragen: 1 Xerostomie*: (BL vs. alle Ersatzmittel, p < 0.0001); 4.5 ± 0.11 Baseline v. 3.7 ± 0.11 Gel, 3.8 ± 0.12 carmellose, 3.8 ± 0.12 Öl, 3.8 ± 0.11 Muzin, 2 Sprechen* 5.2 ± 0.10 vs. 4.3 ± 0.11, 4.4 ± 0.13, 4.3 ± 0.13, 4.3 ± 0.12 3 Essen: 3.3 ± 0.15, 3.2 ± 0.15,	Für die meisten Patienten kann eine erhebliche Entlastung der Xerostomie durch Speichelersatzmittel erreicht werden. Jeder Patient mit Xerostomie sollte verschiedene künstliche Speichelersatzmittel für eine Testperiode erhalten. Dies könnte helfen den individuell besten Weg mit einem trocken Mund	Biomedic a (Rodgau, Germany), GABA (Muench enstein, Switzerla nd) and medac (Wedel, Germany)	2c / 2+ Starkes Cross over in verschiedenen Sequenzen veranlasst eine abstrakte Statistik Endpunkt ist nicht- validierter Fragebogen Mehr ein theoriebasiert e Studie als

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		Wechsel laut gegeben Schema; 600 Fragebögen wurden evaluiert	ngssequenzen der 4 zu testenden Stoffe	HannoverGermany containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose (carmellose); (3) Rapsöl (Öl gepresst durch Brändle, Germany; (4) Speichel medac Spray (medac, Wedel, Germany)	Zufriedenheit mit individuellen Inhalten	3.3 ± 0.15, 3.2 ± 0.15, 3.2 ± 0.15 <u>4. Flüssigkeit:</u> 4.9 ± 0.13, 5.0 ± 0.13, 5.0 ± 0.13, 4.9 ± 0.14, 4.8 ± 0.14 <u>5 Häufigkeit*</u> : 4.9 ± 0.12 BL vs. Jedes Ersatzmittel, p < 0.0001 4.1 ± 0.14 Gel vs. 4.6 ± 0.13 Carmellose, p < 0.0001 4.1 ± 0.14 Gel vs. 4.4 ± 0.13 Muzin, p = 0.014, 4.3 ± 0.13 Öl vs. 4.6 ± 0.13 Carmellose, p = 0.028 <u>6 Schlafen:</u> 4.4 ± 0.17 BL vs. jedes Ersatzmittel, p < 0.0001, 3.4 ± 0.17 Gel vs. 3.9 ± 0.16 Carmellose, p = 0.006 3.5 ± 0.17 Öl vs.	zurecht zu kommen, zu finden.		ein RCT

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						3.9 ± 0.16 Carmellose, p = 0.015 <u>7. Geschmack:</u> 2.8 ± 0.17, 2.9 ± 0.17, 2.8 ± 0.17, 2.8 ± 0.16, 2.8 ± 0.16 <u>8. Viskosität:</u> 5.0 ± 0.13 vs. 4.8 ± 0.14, 4.8 ± 0.14, 4.8 ± 0.14, 4.8 ± 0.14, p < 0.02 BL vs. jedes Ersatzmittel <u>Favoriten:</u> Gel, Muzin und Carmellose Favoriten von über 27% der Patienten. Öl wurde als Favorit von 17.5% gewählt. >55% der Patienten wollte das Carmellose spray weiterverwenden, wohingegen nur					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen		
						42% das Öl weiterverwenden wollten. Ergebnisse – Favoriten: Favoritenzusammensetzung: 34 (28.3%) Gel vs. 32 (26.7%) carmellose vs. 21 (17.5%) Öl vs. 33 (27.5%) Muzin Effekt (school mark): 3.5 ± 0.15 vs. 3.6 ± 0.14 vs. 4.0 ± 0.17 vs. 3.6 ± 0.15 Geschmack (school mark) 3.3 ± 0.14 vs. 3.1 ± 0.13 vs. 4.3 ± 0.15 vs. 3.2 ± 0.14 Weiterverwendung : 64 (53.3%) vs. 66 (55.0%) vs. 50 (41.7%) vs. 62 (51.7%) Unterschiede zw.					

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Gel als bestes und carmellose spray als das schlechtest getestete Zusammensetzung ist nicht stat. sign			
Shahdad 2005, Eur J Cancer Care (Engl)	doppel-blinde, crossover, randomisierte Studie zweiarmig N=20 England	HNC Alter: 58 (11) Jahre, range 42-76 Jahre m/f Daten nicht vorhanden mittlere (SD) Dauer der RT lag bei 5.2 (2.1) Wochen, range 3-12 Wochen mittlere Dauer (SD) der Xerostomie von 16 (11) Monaten, range 2-48 Monaten	N=10 Verwendu ng von oralen Bioténe, oralen balance (OB) für 2 Wochen, gefolgt von 1 Woche wash- out Periode, gefolgt von 2 Wochen Verwendu ng von Bioxtra (BX)	N=10 Verwen dung von BX für 2 Wochen gefolgt von 1 Woche wash- out Periode gefolgt von 2 Wochen Verwendu ng von OB	Primäre Endpunkte: VAS scores (trockener Mund scores) erste Frage (Wie trocken ist dein/ ihr Mund?)	Trockener Mund scores VAS: Beide Behandlungen waren effektiv in der Linderung der Symptome der post- RT Xerostomie, obwohl BX die Überlegenheit in einigen Outcome verglichen mit OB erreichte.	Beide Behandlungen waren effektiv in der Linderung der Symptome der post- RT Xerostomie, obwohl BX die Überlegenheit in einigen Outcome verglichen mit OB erreichte.	Molar UK Ltd	3b/2- Sehr kleine Probandenzahl

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanze rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Baseline: 18.4 (1.4, 35.5) BX erzielte sign.bessere Verbesserungen verglichen zu OB für Wahrnehmung v. trockenem Mund & Verbesserungen in Sprache und es wurde auch besser beurteilt und angenehmer empfunden als die Verwendung von OB (P < 0.05)			
Warde, 2000, Supp Care in Cancer (Engl)	Phase II Studie England einarmig N=28 Kanada	HNC Mittleres Alter: 59 Jahre M (20) / f (8) RT war >50 Gy, konv. Frakt., in letzten 4 Monaten vor Behandlung mehr als 75% von	N=28 Verwendu ng von Bioténe oral balance (OB) für 2 Monate		Primäre Endpunkte: VAS Score (6 verschieden Aspekte trockener Mund)	Ergebnisse zeigten Verbesserung der Score, eine große Anzahl von Patienten erlebten einige oder sehr viele Verbesserungen in verschiedenen Skalen, keine Statistik gezeigt, (zu kleiner Anteil	Während dieser Studie zeigte sich ein Vorteil für Biotene Oralbalance in der Behandlung dieser Patienten, weiterführende Untersuchungen sind von hoher Bedeutung auf diesem Gebiet	Keine Angaben	4 / 3 Phase II Sehr kleine Probandenzahl Drop out (5 von 28)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
		beiden Parotidspeic heldrüsen Vorgeschicht e von sign. Xerostomie				an Patienten)			

2.9.3.3. Akupunktur

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Johnstone 2001 Int. J. Radiation Oncology Biol. Phys.	Monozentner Studie Einarmig N=22 (18) USA	Kopf-/ Halstumore (nasopharynx, oropharynx, supraglottic larynx) m/f Alter: keine Angaben RT-dosis \geq 50 Gy Mittlere Latenzzeit der post-XRT war 35 Monate	N=18 Akupunkt ur		Primäre Endpunkte: Xerostomie Inventory (XI), 11- Punktesurvey , (max. score = 55), score von 14.5 ist normal Sekundärer Endpunkt: Nebenwirkun gen	berichtete XI Werte: vor Akupunktur bewegte dich Zahl zwischen 32-51 (median=39.5) Linderung (definiert als Unterschied zwischen Vorbehandlung und Nach behandlung scores) bewegt sich zwischen 0-22, mit einem Median von 10 2 Patienten zeigten eine bessere Speichelbildung subjektiv nach Akupunktur, objektive Ergebnisse verwendeten XI, der weitestgehend unterschiedlich war. 9 Patienten verzeichneten Verbesserungen von 10 Punkten oder	Akupunktur, bei der aurikuläre und digitale Punkte verwendet wurden, steuerten temporäre Linderungen der Xerostomie für einige Patienten mit refraktären Symptomen nach XRT	Keine Angaben	4/3 Monozentris ch, Einarmig Noch 4 Pat. ausgeschlosse n! auch nur kleine Statistik gemacht

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						mehr im XI Nebenwirkungen: wurden nicht durch Akupunktur verursacht			
Simcock 2013, Ann Oncol	Multicenter (7 UK Krebszentren), randomisierte cross-over Studie Zweiarmig N=145 (n=1 gestorben) England	Kopf-/ Halstumore m (109)/ f(35) Alter: 59.4 Jahre Durchschnitt liches Alter: 58 Jahre range 41-83 Jahre	N=74 orale Pflege gefolgt durch Akupunkt ur (Gruppe 1) Orale Pflege- Akupunkt ur (O-A)	N=70 Akupun ktur gefolgt durch Akupunkt ur (Gruppe 2) Orale Pflege- Akupunkt ur (A-O)	Primärer Endpunkt: Subjektive Verbesserung des trockenen Mundes, 'nicht komplett/ein wenig/ etwas/ sehr viel besser) Sekundäre Endpunkte: Veränderun gen in anderen Schlüssel Xerostomie Symptomen (klebriger Speichel, Trockene Lippen, Notwendigkei	Verbesserungen des trockenen Mund Empfindens Akupunktur vs. orale Pflege zur Verbesserung des gesamten trockenen Mundempfindens (OR = 2.01, P = 0.031); moderate Evidenz (OR = 1.65, P = 0.065) Akupunktur war besser geeignet zur Linderung von trockenen Lippen Andere Schlüssel- Xerostomiesyndrom e: Ergebnisse signifikant zugunsten von Akupunktur: klebriger Speichel (OR=1.67, P=0.048), Notwendigkeit	8 Sitzungen von wöchentlichen Gruppenakupunktur en verglichen mit Gruppe orale Pflegeerziehung zeigte eine bessere Linderung der Symptome bei Patienten, die an chronischer strahlentherapie- induzierten Xerostomie leiden	Brighton East Research Ethics Committ ee (09/H11 07/81) Cancer Research UK (Award no:C54/ A7374)	2b/2+ Offen, nicht blind

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
					t Wasser aus verschiedene n Gründen aufzunehmen) und Veränderung en in Speichelprod uktion	Wasser zu trinken, um Essen schlucken zu können (OR = 2.08, P = 0.011), und Aufwachen, um Nachts zu trinken (OR = 1.71, P = 0.013) Speichelproduktion: nicht sign. verschieden			

2.9.3.4. Andere Indikationen

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Gerlach 2008, Internation al Journal of Oral & Maxillofaci al Surgery	prospektive Studie einarmig N=21 Niederlande 2001 bis 2003	HNC Alter: 64 Jahre (range 51-80 Jahre) Strahlendosi s 50-70 Gy in 2-Gy Fraktionen mit 5.5-7 Wochen in konv. gegeben oder beschleunigt em Fraktionieru ngsschema Alle Patienten erhielten HBOT	N=21 Gruppe A hyperbari c oxygen Therapie (HBOT) 1x/Tag für 5 Tage/ Woche, 4-6 Wochen vor Operation (20-30 Sessions) und 2 Wochen nach OP (10 Sessions) preHBOT 12 Patienten vollendet en die 2- Jahre follow-up	Gruppe B HBOT Therapi e 1 Jahr und länger PostHB OT	Primäre Endpunkte: Xerostomie- bezogene Fragen Sekundäre Endpunkte: QoL	Xerostomie Fragen : keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen mittleren Werten nach post- HBOT1 und post- HBOT2 QoL: nach post- HBOT2, 84% der Patienten berichteten positiven Einfluss von HBOT auf ihren trockenen Mund und bezogen QOL Probleme; 17% berichten keine Verbesserungen und 33% eine schwache, 17% eine moderate, und 17% eine starke Verbesserung Ergebnisse unterscheiden sich geringfügig für Patienten mit früher	Ergebnisse dieser Studie verweisen darauf, dass es einen positiven Einfluss des HBOT auf Xerostomie und QoL bei HNC Patienten gibt, die mit Rt behandelt wurden. Dies stellt nur einen Trend dar, daher sind weitere Forschungen auf diesem Gebiet notwendig.	Keine Angaben	4 / 3 Sehr kleine Probandenzahl RT - auch hyperfraktionä r- dabei Endpunkt nicht klar definiert Problem multiple Tests an kleinem Kollektiv

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Endpunkte	Zusammenfassung	Finanzie rung	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			Periode (57%)			vs. später Einsatz von HBOT Signifikante Verbesserung: für Schluckprobleme ($p=0,03$) und trockenes Mundgefühl ($p=0,049$), für Geschmack ($p=0,027$) und für Speichelmenge ($p=0,002$)			

2.9.4. **Radiotherapie induzierte Nausea und Emesis**

3. Evidenztabellen der S2e-Leitlinie

3.1. Supportive Maßnahmen in der Radioonkologie

3.1.1. Radiogene Enteropathie / Enteritis

3.1.1.1. Prävention

3.1.1.1.1. 5-Aminosalicylsäure (5-ASA, Mesalizin, Olsalazin)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Baughan 1993 Clinical Oncology	Moncenter, randomized, placebo- controlled trial Two arms N=73 UK	Carcinoma of uterus and cervix, bladder and prostate, rectum Radical pelvic radiotherapy	N= 34 5-ASA 800 mg t.d.s.	N= 38 Placebo (identic al looking) tablets, started 24 h before RTX, continue d for 4 weeks after completio n	Diarrhea graded as none (0), mild (1), moderate (2) and severe (3) Number of days with symptoms	Acute bowel disturbance (32/34 [94 %] vs. 31/38 [82 %]) Diarrhea (31/34 [91.2 %] vs. 28/38 [73.7 %]) Severity of diarrhea (maximum change from baseline) (0.73 vs. 0.45)	Stop taking medication in the 5-ASA arm: severe diarrhea (1 patient), nausea and vomiting (1), rash (1) No Patient stopped taking the placebo	Smith Kline and French (provided study- medication and placebo)	2b/1- Missing patient data, insufficient documentation “5-ASA thus has no protective effect against acute radiation enteritis and appears to worsen it.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
				complet ion		Requirements for antidiarrhoeal s (19/34 [55.9 %] vs. 10/38 [26.3 %])			
Martenson 1996 Int J Radiation Oncology Biol Phys	Monocenter Randomized, placebo- controlled study Two arms N= 58 USA 08/1993-02/1994	Cancer in the pelvis, without mestastases beyond regional lymph nodes 68.1 vs. 69.8 yrs. m/f Total irradiation 45-53.5 Gy, daily 1.7-2.1 Gy	N=30 250 mg olsalazin e, two capsules twice daily	N=28 250 mg placebo, two capsule s twice daily	Primary Endpoint: Diarrhea Secondary Endpoint: rectal bleeding, abdominal cramping, tenesmus	Diarrhea Grade 0 (6/30 [20 %] vs. 7/28 [25 %]) Grade 1 (4/30 [13 %] vs. 10/28 [36 %]) Grade 2 (2/30 [7 %] vs. 7/28 [25 %]) Grade 3 (7/30 [23 %] vs. 4/28 [14 %]) Grade 4 (11/30 [37 %] vs. 0/28 [0 %])	Study closed early, because preliminary analysis showed excessive diarrhea in patients randomized to olsalazine	Public Health Service Grants, Grants from the National Cancer Institute	1b/1+ "Administration of olsalazine during pelvic radiation therapy resulted in an increased incidence and severity of diarrhea. Olsalazine is contraindicated in patients receiving pelvic radiation therapy"
Resbeut 1997 Radiothera py and	Multicenter (six radiotherapy units) Randomized,	Prostate and uterus cancer 64±9 yrs.	N= 74 4 g/d Pentasa® two	N= 79 4 g/d Placebo two	Primary Endpoint: Diarrhea, Severity	Diarrhea during irradiation (51/74 [69 %])	Drop-out before the end of irradiation because of side effects (8/74 vs. 5/79)	No information	2b/1- Placebo doubtful (activated charcoal)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Oncology	double-blind Two arms N= 153 France 02/1993-05/1994	Standardize d radiotherapy procedures ≥45 Gy in 4.5-5 weeks, daily dose 1.8-2.0 Gy	tablets four times a day (each 500 mg) througho ut the irradiatio n period Plus low fiber and low lactose diet	tablets four times a day (colorin g agent, activate d charcoal , magnesi um stearate , talc, cellulos e, water) through out the irradiati on period Plus low fiber and low lactose diet	(Grading according WHO), Duration Secondary Endpoints: use of antidiarrhe al agents, abdominal pain, body weight, tolerance to drug treatment	vs. 52/79 [66 %]) Grade 0 (22/74 [29.6 %] vs. 27/79 [34.2 %]) Grade 1 (15/74 [19.7 %] vs. 24/79 [30.1 %]) Grade 2 (27/74 [36.6 %] vs. 22/79 [27.4 %]) Grade 3 (10/74 [14.1 %] vs. 6/79 [8.2 %]) Duration of diarrhea (22.7±15.7 vs. 22.1±14.8) Abdominal pain less frequently reported at d28 in the intervention group (34 %			"Mesalazine 4g7d did not decrease the symptoms of ARE." (acute radiation enteritis)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						vs. 51 %) Use of anti diarrheal agents and evolution of body weight did not differ between the groups				

3.1.1.2. Cholestyramin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Chary 1984 Int. j. Radiation Oncology Biol. Phys.	Monocenter Randomized, double-blind study Two arms N= 33 Canada	Cervix and prostate cancer 67.9±7.1 vs. 68.1±6. yrs. m/f Radiation mean dosis: 49.60±1.8 Gy	N= 17 Low fat diet (40 g/d) + 4 g cholestyr amine twice daily Radiation mean dosis: 49.60±1.8 Gy	N= 16 Low fat diet (40 g/d) 4 g placebo twice daily	Diarrhea Incidence	Diarrhea Incidence (1/17 6/16) vs.	Good compliance in both groups Nausea/Emesis (6/17 vs. 2/16) Abdominal cramping (6/17 vs. 2/16)	Dr. J.E. Knapp, Bristol- Myers Pharmaceut ical group supplied the mediacatio n	2b/1- Small sample size "Cholestyramin is effective in preventing acute diarrhea induced by pelvic irradiation in patients receiving a low fat diet but is associated with side effects."

3.1.1.3. Glutamin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Kozelsky 2003 Journal of Clinical Oncology	Multicenter (14 Institutions) Phase III, randomized, double-blind study Two arms N= 129 USA 02/1998-10/1999	Rectal, prostate, gynecologic cancers 69 (34-86) yrs. m/f	N= 64 4 g Glutamin e orally, twice a day (morning and evening), beginnin g with the first or second day of RT and continuin g for 2 weeks after RT	N= 65 4 g Placebo (glycine) orally, twice a day (mornin g and evening), beginni ng with the first or second day of RT and continui ng for 2 weeks after RT	Primary Endpoints: Incidence of Diarrhea, Maximum Grade of diarrhea and diarrhea score (NCI- CTCAE)	Any diarrhea (80 % vs. 79) Grade 0 (20 % vs. 21 %) Grade 1 (25 % vs. 29 %) Grade 2 (34 % vs. 32 %) Grade 3 (17 % vs. 16 %) Grade 4 (3 % vs. 3 %) Stools per day (mean number) physician reported (3.0 vs. 3.2) Stools per day (mean number) patient reported (3.1 vs. 3.3)	No specific adverse events	Public Health Service Grants	1b/1+ “There is no evidence of a beneficial effect of glutamine during pelvic RT.” (Radiotherapy)
Vidal- Casariego 2014	Monocenter Double-blind, randomized,	Pelvic or abdominal malignancie	N= 34 Glutamin (30 g/d)	N= 35 Placebo Casein	Intestinal toxicity classified	Visit 2 (in the middle of RT- Treatment)	No differences in adverse-events between both	No information	1b/1+ “Glutamine does not

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition	controlled trial Two arms N= 69 Spain	s 64.9±9.7 vs. 68.1±10.0 yrs. m/f 21.6 Gy vs. 25 Gy	3 sachets á 10 g per day, dissolved in 200 ml water, drunk after meal 3 days before the start of the RT until completio n of RT	(30 g/d) 3sachet s á 10 g per day, dissolve d in 200 ml water, drunk after meal 3 days before the start of the RT until complet ion of RT	according RTOG (Radiation Therapy Oncology Group) criteria	(p= 0.001) Diarrhea Grade 0 (19/34 [55.9 %] vs. 33/35 [93.9 %]) Grade 1 (8/34 [23.5 %] vs. 2/35 [6.1 %]) Grade 2 (7/34 [20.6 %] vs. 0/35 [0 %]) No Grade 3-4 diarrhea	groups Glutamine- treatment was well tolerated, four patients in the control-group stopped treatment due to vomiting		prevent the development of enteritis during RT."

3.1.1.4. Octreotide LAR

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Martenson 2008 Journal of Clinical Oncology	Monocenter Randomized, double-blind study Two arms N= 125 USA 05/2002-10/2005	Rectum, prostate and gynecologica l cancer m/f 45 Gy, 1.7- 2.1 daily	N= 62 Octreotide 100 µg s.c. day 1, followed by 20 mg depot octreotide i.m. on day 2 and 29	N= 63 Placebo s.c. day 1, followed by Placebo i.m. on day 2 and 29	Primary Endpoint: highest grade of diarrhea Incidence of rectal bleeding, abdominal cramps, tenesmus, constipation	Diarrhea Grade 0 (11/62 [18 %] vs. 16/63 [25 %]) Grade 1 (19/62 [31 %] vs. 20/63 [32 %]) Grade 2 (19/62 [31 %] vs. 14/63 [22 %]) Grade 3 (13/62 [21 %] vs. 13/63 [21 %])	Nocturnal bowel movements (43/61 [70 %] vs. 28/62 [45 %]) p=0.004 Multiple bowel movements within 30 minutes (55/61 [90 %] vs. 43/62 [69 %]) p=0.004 Blood in bowel movements (35/61 [57 %] vs. 22/62 [35 %]) p=0.01	Grants by public health service Supplement ary funding and medication s provided by Novartis	1b/1+ “Octreotide is not indicated for prevention of diarrhea during pelvic radiation therapy.”
Zachariah 2010 Jornal of the National Cancer Institute	Monocenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo- controlled study Two arms N=215 USA 12/2003-02/2006	Anorectal cancer patients 27-85 yrs. m/f 45 Gy, 1.5-2 Gy daily	N= 109 4-7 days before the start of RTX 30 mg dose long- acting octreotide acetate (LAO) i.m.	N= 106 4-7 days before the start of RTX 30 mg dose placebo i.m. and on day 22 ±3	Primary Endpoint: Incidence of grade 2-4 acute diarrhea Secondary Endpoints: treatment compliance , medical	Diarrhea Grade 2-4 (48/109 vs. 52/106) Grade 3-4 (25/109 vs. 29/106) No statistically significant difference in treatment compliance , medical	No statistically significant difference in study drug compliance	Grants to the Radiation therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) from the National Cancer Institute	1b/1+ “...the prophylactic use of LAO did not prevent the incidence or reduce the severity of diarrhea and had no notable impact on patient-reported bowel function or QoL.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			and on day 22 ± 3 days of RTX	days of RTX	resource utilization, patient- reported bowel function and quality of life (QoL)	patient- reported bowel function or QoL		and Novartis	

3.1.1.5. Probiotics

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Salminen 1988 Clinical Radiology	Monocenter Randomized study Two arms N= 24 Finnland	Cervix and uterus carcinoma 40-75 yrs. female Postoperativ e radiation therapy	N= 11 Dietary counsell ing (fat- free diet, low- residue diet) and 150 ml fermente d milk test product 2x10 ⁹ live <i>Lactobaci</i> <i>llus</i> <i>acidophil</i> <i>us</i> bacteria and 6,5% lactulose One per day, 5 days prior to RT, througho ut RT and	N= 10 Dietary counsell ing (fat- free diet, low- residue diet)	Incidence of diarrhea at different control times: before treatment (1), during the treatment (2, 3, 4), six weeks after the treatment (5)	Incidence of diarrhea control time 1 (0/11 vs. 0/10) control time 2 (3/11 vs. 8/10) (p<0.01) control time 3 (2/11 vs. 9/10) (p<0.01) control time 4 (2/11 vs. 8/10) (p<0.01) control time 5 (3/11 vs. 9/10) (p<0.01) Use of antidiarrhoeal drugs (1/11 vs. 6/10) (p<0.01)	Test tolerated the yoghurt treatment well.	No information	2b-/1- Small sample size, no blinding, no placebo was given “The results indicated that the test product appeared to prevent radiotherapy- associated diarrhea.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
			for ten days after finishing the treatment regimen						
Urbancsek 2001 European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology	Two centers Randomized, double-blind, parallel-group trial Two arms N= 205 Hungary 08/1996-06/1998	Irradiation in the lower abdomen (uterus or ovaries, prostate, rectum or miscellaneous malignancies of the lower abdomen) 28-86 yrs. m/f Daily doses about 2 Gy	N= 102 <i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> sachets (containing 1,5 g <i>L. rhamnosus</i> equivalent to 1,5x10 ⁹ CFU) 3 times daily, suspended in water, 1 h after meals	N= 103 Placebo, identical appearing (corn starch, cellulose, iron oxide, orange, caramel aroma)	Primary Endpoints: Time to and frequency of anti-diarrhoeal rescue medication Secondary Endpoints: Number of bowel movements at study start (6.4 vs. 6.6) Number of bowel movements at study end (2.4 vs. 3.2) Diarrhea grading study start (2.0 vs. 2.0)	Use of rescue medication (36/102 [35 %] vs. 49/103 [48 %]) Time to use rescue medication (138 h vs. 125 h) Number of bowel movements at study start (6.4 vs. 6.6) Number of bowel movements at study end (2.4 vs. 3.2) Diarrhea grading study start (2.0 vs. 2.0)	Serious adverse events were not observed Gastrointestinal problems (3/102 vs. 2/103)	Grant support and financial assistance by Germania Pharmazeutika GmbH, Vienna, Austria	1b-/1+ Used Diarrhea Grading not clear “Overall, there was a highly favourable benefit/risk ratio in favour of Antibiophilus®.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						Diarrhea grading study end (0.7 vs. 1.0)			
Delia 2007 World Journal of Gastroentero logy	Monocenter Double-blind, placebo- controlled, parallel-group study Two arms N= 490 Italy 05/1999-12/2005	Adjuvant postoperativ e radiation therapy after surgery for sigmoid, rectal or cervical cancer	N= 243 VSL#3 (450 billions/g of viable lyophilize d bacteria Lactobaci llus, Bifidobac teria and Streptoco ccus) one sachet t.i.d. from the first day of RTX until the end of therapy	N= 239 Identical appeari ng billions/g of viable lyophilize d placebo, same schedul e	Incidence and severity of radiation- induced diarrhea (WHO Grading) Daily number of bowel movement s Time until use of loperamide as rescue medication	Radiation- induced diarrhea (77/243 [31.6 %] vs. 124/239 [51.8 %]) Grade 3-4 Diarrhea (3/243 [1.4 %] vs.132/239 [55.4 %]) Daily bowel movements (5.1 ± 3 vs. 14.7 ± 6) Mean time to use loperamide after the start of the study (122 ± 8 h vs. 86 ± 6 h)	Placebo withdrawal: severe diarrhea (6 patients) No tumor- or treatment-related deaths No case of bacteremia, sepsis, septic shock due to lactobacilli	No information	1b-/1+ Missing baseline data “Probiotic lactic acid- producing bacteria are an easy, safe and feasible approach to protect cancer patients against the risk of radiation- induced diarrhea.”
Giralt 2008	Monocenter Placebo-	Cervical carcinoma	N= 44 Probiotic	N= 41 Placebo	Primary endpoint:	Nonresponder (30/44 [68.2	Study product was well tolerated,	No information	1b/1+ “Nutritional

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
International Journal of Radiation Oncology Two arms N= 85 Spain 11/2002-12/2005	controlled, double-blind, randomized clinical trial 60.9±11.8 vs. 59.3±12.7 yrs. Female 1.8–2 Gy/d, five times weekly for 5–6 weeks	(RTX and weekly Cisplatin), endometrial adenocarcinoma (postoperative RTX) DN-114 001 at 108 CFU/g 96 ml three times daily (fermented liquid yoghurt)	drink containin g Lactobaci llus casei DN-114 001 active product	prepared by sterilizing the active product	Proportion of nonrespon ders (grade ≥2 diarrhea [NCI- CTCAE]), need for rescue medication , withdrawal because of lack of efficacy) Secondary Endpoints: time to develop grade 2 diarrhea, interval to first occurrence of Type 5,6 or 7 stools (Bristol Scale), quality of life, safety	%] vs. 24/41 [58.5 %]) Grade ≥3 diarrhea (20/44 [45.5 %] vs. 15/41 [36.6 %]) Rescue medication (16/44 [36.4 %] vs. 12/41 [29.3 %]) Bristol Scale Type ≥5 (soft or worse) (41/42 [97.6 %] vs. 41/41 [100 %]) Type ≥6 (fluffy or worse) (41/42 [97.6 %] vs. 41/41 [100 %]) Type 7 (watery) (35/42 [83.3 %] vs. 34/41 [82.9 %])	none of the adverse events reported was considered related			intervention with the probiotic drink containing L.casei DN-114001 does not reduce the incidence of radiation-induced diarrhea... however, it had a significant effect on stool consistency..."

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Chitapanarux 2010 Radiation Oncology	Monocenter Prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled study Two arms N= 63 Thailand 01/2007-04/2009	Advanced cervical cancer 47 vs. 52 yrs, Female RT (200 cGY per fraction, five fractions a week) plus weekly Cisplatin	N= 32 2x109 units of Lactobacillus acidophilus plus Bifidobacterium bifidum (equivalent to 2 capsules) two times a day before meals (morning and evening), beginning 7 days before start of RTX, continuing every day of RTX	N= 31 Identical appearing placebo containing magnesium stearate, talc, purified water, 2 capsules two times a day before meals (morning and evening), beginning 7 days before start of RTX, continuing every day of RTX, continuing 7 days before start of RTX, continuing	Incidence and severity of diarrhea Use of antidiarrhoeal medication (Loperamide)	Diarrhea Grade 1 (29/32 [91 %]) vs. 17/31 [55 %]) Grade 2 (3/32 [9 %] vs. 13/31 [42 %]) Grade 3 (0/32 [0 %] vs. 1/31 [3 %]) Prevalence of formed stool (1/32 [3 %] vs. 0/31 [0 %]) Prevalence of soft stool (25/32 [78 %] vs. 11/31 [35 %]) Prevalence of liquid stool (6/32 [19 %] vs. 20/31 [65 %]) Use of Loperamide (3/32 [9 %] vs. 10/31 [32 %])	No information	No information	1b/1+ “Live lactobacillus acidophilus plus bifidobacterium bifidum reduced the incidence of radiation-induced diarrhea and the need for anti- diarrheal medication and has a significant benefit on stool consistency.”

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
				ng every day of RTX					

3.1.1.6. Psyllium

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Murphy 2000 Canadian Oncology Nursing	Monocenter (two sites) Randomization, no blinding, pilot study Two arms N= 60 Canada 18 months	Prostata and gynecologic cancer 46-79 yrs. m/f 4000 cGy in 20 fractions over 4 weeks	N= 30 Psyllium	N=30 No medicat ion	Murphy Diarrhea Scale (MDS): 1 - Mild with diarrhea) 2 - moderate (11-20%) 2 - severe Bowel movement s per day Consistenc y of stools Anti- diarrhea- medication	MDS severity rating mild (17/30 vs. 7/30) moderate (2/30 vs. 6/30) severe (11/30 vs. 17/30) Mean MDS Score (1.80 ± 0.96 vs. 2.33 ± 0.84) Incidence of diarrhea (18/30 [60 %] vs. 25/30 [83 %])	No information	Partial funding by Procter & Gamble Corporatio n	2b-/2- No blinding, no placebo, use of a not validated scale, no description of study drug, dosage, etc. "Metamucil was an effective method of controlling radiation- induced diarrhea."

3.1.1.1.7. Smektit

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Hombrink 2000 Strahlenthe rapie und Onkologie	Monozentrisch, Doppelblinde, randomisierte, Placebo- kontrollierte Studie Zwei Arme N= 176 Deutschland 04/1994-05/1995	Becken-bzw Abdominalb estrahlung bei Cervix- CA, Rectum- CA, Prostata- CA, Lymphome 61,6±12,2 vs. 60,1±12,56 Jahre m/w Gesamtdosis im Mittel 49,8 Gy, tägliche Einzeldosis im Mittel 1,9 Gy	N= 85 Schichtsil ikat Smektit täglich 2x 6 mg	N= 91 Placebo (Stärke, Maltode xtrin, Glucose hydrat, Na- Sacchari n) täglich 2x 6 mg	Hauptzielk riterium: Zeitraum bis zum Auftreten einer bestrahlun gsinduziert en Diarrhoe (≥3 breiige Stühle/d)	Inzidenz der Diarrhoe (51/85 vs. 54/91) Medianer Zeitraum bis zum Auftreten einer Diarrhoe (20 d [95 % CI: 17-32 d] vs. 18 d [95 % CI: 15-26 d])	Keine signifikanten Unterschiede bzgl. Art und Inzidenz der Nebenwirkungen	Keine Information	1b/1+ „Durch den prophylaktischen Einsatz eines Smektitpräparates als Antidiarrhoikum...ka nn die Entstehung einer bestrahlungsinduzier ten Diarröh verzögert werden, eine statistische Signifikanz konnte jedoch...nicht nachgewiesen werden.“

3.1.1.8. Sucralfate

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Martenson 2000 Journal of Clinical Oncology Monocenter Randomized, double-blind study Two arms N=123 USA 04/1996-05/1997	Cancer in the pelvis without distant metastases m/f 45 Gy, 1.7- 2.1 Gy per day	N= 62 500 mg Sucralfate orally every 6 h, continued for duration unless grade 3 or worse diarrhea occurred	N= 61 500 mg Placebo (cellulas e) orally every 6 h, continued for duration unless grade 3 or worse diarrhea occurred	Primary Endpoints: Frequency and severity of RT-induced diarrhea Secondary Endpoints: Bleeding, tenesmus, constipatio n, abdominal cramping	Diarrhea Grade 0 (16/62 [26 %] vs. 17/61 [28 %]) Grade 1 (13/62 [21 %] vs. 19/61 [31 %]) Grade 2 (3/62 [5 %] vs. 0/61 [0 %]) Grade 3 (0/62 [0 %] vs. 1/61 [2 %]) Grade 2 (22/62 [35 %] vs. 14/61 [23 %]) Grade 3 (8/62 [13 %] vs. 9/61 [15 %]) Grade 4 (3/62 [5 %] vs. 2/61 [3 %]) All grades (46/62 vs. 44/61) Fecal incontinence (21/62 [34 %] vs. 10/61 [16 %]) Need for	Nausea Grade 0 (52/62 [84 %] vs. 59/61 [97 %]) Grade 1 (7/62 [11 %] vs. 1/61 [2 %]) Grade 2 (3/62 [5 %] vs. 0/61 [0 %]) Grade 3 (0/62 [0 %] vs. 1/61 [2 %])	In part by public health service grants from the National Cancer Institute Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, MD	1b/1+ Missing data: age "Sucralfate did not decrease pelvic RT- related bowel toxicity by any of the end points measured and seems to have aggravated some gastrointestinal symptoms."	

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
						protective clothing or pad (14/62 [23 %] vs. 5/61 [8 %]) p=0.04			

3.1.1.9. Sulphasalazin

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Kılıç 2000 Radiation and Oncology	Monocenter Randomized, double-blind study Two arms N= 87 Turkey 08/1997-04/1999	Cancer in the pelvis without metastases beyond the regional lymph nodes 60 vs. 64 yrs. m/f 46-50 Gy in 23-25 fractions	N= 44 Two tablets of Sulphasal azine (500 mg) twice daily, orally	N= 43 Two tablets of Placebo (colouri ng agent, talc, cellulos e, purified water) twice daily, orally	Primary endpoint: incidence of diarrhea (according to NCI- CTCAE) Secondary endpoint: LENT- SOMA score (summed score 0-2: 0, 3-9: 1, 10-18: 2, 19-27: 3, 28-36: 4)	Diarrhea during treatment, all grades (24/44 [55 %] vs. 37/43 [86 %]) Grade 0 (20/44 [46 %] vs. 6/43 [14 %]) Grade 1 (12/44 [27 %] vs. 16/43 [37 %]) Grade 2 (9/44 [20 %] vs. 8/43 [19 %]) Grade 3 (3/44 [7 %] vs. 6/43 [14 %]) Grade 4 (0/44 [0 %] vs. 7/43 [16 %]) LENT-SOMA Grade 0 (9/44 [20 %] vs. 3/43 [7 %]) Grade 1	No complications due to the drug	No information	1b/1+ “Sulphasalazine (2g/day) was found to be effective in decreasing the symptoms of ARE.” (acute radiation enteritis)

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen	
						(29/44 [66 %] vs. 6/43 [14 %]) Grade 2 (6/44 [14 %] vs. 32/43 [74 %]) Grade 3 (0/44 [0 %] vs. 2/43 [4 %]) Grade 4 (0/44 [0 %] vs. 0/43 [0 %])				

3.1.1.2. Therapie

3.1.1.2.1. Loperamid

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Yeoh 1993 Gut	Monocenter, double-blind, randomized study, cross-over Two arms + 1 external control N= 18 Australia	Carcinoma of the genitourinar y tract 73 (42-90) yrs. m/f	N= 18 3 mg Loperami de-N- oxide orally, 2x daily Treatmen t-Plan: 14 days Loperami de 14 days washout phase 14 days Placebo	N= 18 3 mg Placebo orally, twice daily	Gastrointes tinal symptoms Absorption of bile acid, vitamin B12, lactose and fat Gastric emptying, gut transit time, intestinal permeabilit y	Bowel actions/week (13.5 [6-39] vs. 19 [9-53]) Stool frequency/3 days (5 [1-10] vs. 7 [2-14]) (5.25±2.6 vs. 7.5±3.5) Stool weight (260 g [63- 1170 g] vs. 450 g [186- 1275 g])	No information	National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia Janssen Pharmaceut ica	2b/1- “...loperamide-N- oxide slows small intestinal transit, increases bile acid absorption, and is effective in the treatment of diarrhea associated with chronic radiation enteritis.”

3.1.1.2.2. Octreotid

Referenz (Autor, Jahr, Journal)	Studientyp Mono- vs. Multizentrisch, Verblindung, Randomisierung, Arme, Fallzahl n, Land, Zeitraum	Patienten- merkmale Indikation, Alter, Geschlecht (m/w), CTX	Intervent ion	Kontrol le	Zielgröße	Primary Endpoint	Secondary Endpoint	Finanzieru ng	Evidenzstufe (CEBM levels/ SIGN) Bei Abwertung: Angabe von Gründen
Yavuz 2002 Int. J. of Radiation Oncology Int	Monocenter, open randomized study Two arms, N=61 Turkey	Cancer in the pelvis without metastases beyond the regional lymph nodes 24-90 yrs. m/f (≥45 Gy, >4.5 weeks, daily dose 1.8-2.0 Gy	N= 33 Octreotide s.c., 100 µg three times daily	N= 29 Diphenoxylate and atropine orally, 2,5 mg four times daily	Primary Endpoints: Resolution of diarrhea, interruption of pelvic radiotherapy	Complete resolution of diarrhea within 3 days (20/33 vs. 4/28; p=0.002) Discontinuation of radiotherapy (6/33 vs. 15/28 average (0.45±0.2 days vs. 1.89 ±0.5 days; p= 0.003) Duration of diarrhea days (3.30±0.3 vs. 5.36±0.4)	No side effects were observed in either arm	No information given	2b-/1- No blinding "Octreotide seems to be more effective than conventional therapy with diphenoxylate and atropine in controlling acute radiation induced diarrhea and eliminating the need for radiotherapy interruptions."

3.1.2. Radiogene Proktitis – Prävention

3.1.2.1. Prävention

3.1.2.1.1. Amifostinlösung

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/The rapie	Fragestell ung	Untersuc hte Substanz / Interventi on	Design	Populatio n	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Ben-Josef Han 2002 Semin Radiat Oncol	Phase I-Studie	To evaluate the maximum tolerated intrarectal ly administer ed +dose	Wässrige Amifostinl ösung intrarektal 30 Minuten vor Radiatio n den ersten 15 Bestrahlun gstagen	Dosise skalati on in 500mg Schritte von 500mg bis 2500m g in Kohort en	29 Prostata- karzinom- Patienten (70,2Gy bis 73,8Gy)	Offen Keine Placebo- kontrolle, Nicht randomisiert 500 - 1000mg: N=14 vs. 1500 - 2500mg, N=13	RTOG late morbidity scale	Medianes Follow Up: 21 Monate Keine Amifostin- Nebeneffekte Rektale Blutungen: 33% (N=9; 1:8; 2:1) 500-1000mg: 50% (7 von 14) 1500mg-2500mg: 15% (2 von 13) p=0,0325	Kein Placebo Keine Randomisation Keine Verblindung Kleine Fallzahl Risikofaktoren nicht berücksichtigt unterschiedliche Dosen (70,2Gy bis 73,8Gy) ohne Angaben zur Verteilung in den Gruppen. Keine Angabe zu Compliance und Komedikation	4b
Singh, Menard 2006 Int J	Phase I-Studie	To test the ability of intrarectal amifostine	Wässrige Amifostinl ösung intrarektal	Dosise skalati on: 1000m	30 Prostata- karzinom- patienten	Offen Placebo- kontrolle nicht	RTOG late morbidity	RTOG-Gastrointestinale Grad 2° Akut- effekte (7 Wochen nach Beginn der	Kein Placebo Keine Randomisation keine	4b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Simone, Menard 2008 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	to limit symptoms of radiation proctitis.	in zwei verschiedenen Dosen 30 - 45 Minuten vor bis zur Beendigung jeder Radiotherapy	g bzw. 2000mg	(66Gy bis 76Gy)	randomisiert 1000mg: N=18 vs. 2000mg: N=1	Radiatio) 1000mg: 33% (6/18) 2000mg: 0%; p=0.06 Keine Grad 3°-Effekte EPIC-QoL 50 EPIC-Bowel Function EPIC-Bowel Bother	EPIC-BF; signifikanter Unterschied (p = 0.04) 7 Wochen nach RT – Beginn. EPIC-BB: Nicht signifikanter (p=0,07) Unterschied 7 Wochen nach RT-Beginn, signifikanter Unterschied (p=0,04) 12 Monate nach RT-Beginn	Verblindung Kleine nicht prädefinierte Fallzahl Endpunkt nicht prädefiniert Risikofaktoren nicht berücksichtigt unterschiedl. Dosen (66Gy bis 76Gy) ohne Angaben zur Verteilung in den Gruppen. Keine Angabe zu Compliance und Komedikation Keine Angabe zur Statistik	4b
Kouloulias, Kouvaris 2004 Strahlenther Onkol										
	Randomisierte Phase II-Studie	To investigate the cytoprotective effect of intrarectal amifostine	wässrige Amifostinlösung intrarektal vs. Beobachtung	Gruppe A: 1500mg Amifostin in 40ml Wasser	67 Patienten mit Prostata-karzinom T1b-2 N0 M0 3D-geplante 4-	Randomisiert Untersuchungen verblindet	EORTC/RTO G rektal u. urologischer Score Area under the curve der Mucoitis als	Amifostin ohne systemische und lokale Nebeneffekte Mucositis: p=0,04 A: 11% Grad 1/° B: 42% Grad 1/2° MI: p<0,001 A: 0,3 +/- 0,1	Kleine nicht prädefinierte Fallzahl Keine Angabe zu Compliance und Komedikation	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		administration on acute radiation-induced rectal toxicity.		gelöst vs. Gruppe B: Beobachtung	Felder-Boxtechnik		Mucositisindex (MI) Subjective-RectoSigmoïd (S-RS) Score Zu Beginn und 1-2 Tage nach RT	B: 2,2 +/- 0,4 S-RS: p<0,001 A: 3,9 +/- 0,5 B: 6,3 +/- 0,7 Urolog. Toxizität: A: 48% B: ohne Unterschied		
Kouloulias, Kouvaris 2005 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase II-Studie	To investigate the cytoprotective effect of subcutaneous vs. intrarectal administration of amifostine against acute radiation toxicity.	Wässrige Amifostinlösung intrarektal vs. Amifostin subkutan	Gruppe A: 1500mg Amifostin in 40ml Wasser gelöst N = 26 vs. Gruppe B: 500mg Amifostin subkutan N=27	53 Patienten mit Prostata-Karzinom 3D-geplante 4-Felder-Boxtechnik	Randomisiert Untersuchungen verblindet	EORTC/RTOG rektal u. urologischer Score Area under the curve der Mukositis und urolog. Tox. als Mukositisindex (MI) bzw. Urolog. Index (UI)	Amifostin systemische ohne und lokale Nebeneffekte Mucositis: p=0,04 A: 11% Grad 1/2° B: 42% Grad 1/2° MI: p=0,015 A: 0,44 B: 2,45 S-RS: p=0,01 A: 3,9 B: 6,0 Urolog. Tox.: p=0,03 A: 48% Grad 1/2° B: 15% Grad 1/2° UI: p<0,028 A: 2,39 B: 0,34	Kein Placebo Kleine nicht prädefinierte Fallzahl Keine Angabe zu Compliance und Komedikation	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
							nach RT			

3.1.2.1.2. 5-ASA (Aminosalicylat)

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Freund, Scholmerich 1987 Strahlenther Onkol	Phase III	To investigate the prophylactic effect of mesalazine as suppositories on radiation induced proctitis.	5-Aminosalicylat (5-ASA) Suppositorien vs. Placebo	3 x 250mg 5-ASA Suppositorien vs. Placebo	16 Patienten mit Prostatakarzinom	Prospektiv randomisiert doppel-blind		Proktitis Symptomatik: 5-ASA: 75% Placebo: 12,5%	Sehr kleine nicht prädefinierte Fallzahl Abbruch der Untersuchung Risikofaktoren nicht berücksichtigt Ohne Angaben zur Dosisverteilung in den Gruppen. Keine Angabe zu Compliance und Komedikation Keine Angabe zur Statistik	2b

3.1.2.1.3. Sucralfat, Mesalazin, Hydrocortison

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Sanguineti, Franzone 2003 Strahlenther Onkol	Phase III-Studie	To assess whether the topical use of steroids or 5-aminoosalicylic acid (5-ASA) is superior to sucralfate in preventing acute rectal toxicity during three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy (3DCRT) to 76 Gy.	Topische Therapie mit A: Sucralfat vs. B: Mesalazin vs. C: Hydrocortison	Einmal wöchentlich mit A: Sucralfat 3g in 15ml Klistier vs. B: Mesalazin 4g Gel Klistier vs. C: Hydrocortison 100mg Schau m Klistier	134 Prostata-patienten, die mit 3DCRT bis 76 Gy bestrahlt wurden. A: 63 B: 8 C: 63	Prospektiv randomisiert Für Untersucher verblindet	RTOG-Proktitis-Symptomatik einmal pro Woche. Endpunkt: Zeitpunkt bis zum Auftreten von Grad 2-Tox.	Mesalazin arm nach 8 Pts wegen Tox beendet, (2x Grad 2°, 5x Grad 3°) Kumulativ Inzidenz retaler Akuttox: A: 61,9 +/- 6,1% B: 87,5 +/- 11,7% C: 52,4 +/- 6,2% Sucralfat vs, Mesalazin : HR 2,5%, p=0,03 Sucralfat vs. Hydrocortison: HR 0,7, p=0,2	Kein Placebo, Keine doppelte Verblindung	1b

3.1.2.1.4. Misoprostol

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Hille, Schmidberger 2005 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase III-Studie	Misoprostol was tested in the prevention of acute radiation-induced proctitis.	Misoprostol Supposit orien vs. Placebo Supposit orien	1h vor jeder Bestrahlung M: 400 mg Misoprostol Suppositorien N=50 vs. C: Placebo Suppositorien N=50	100 Prostata-patienten, die mit Strahlentherapie behandelt wurden	Prospektiv randomisiert, Placebo kontrolliert, doppel-blind	Common Toxicity Criteria einmal pro Woche.	Kein Unterschied bezüglich Beginn und Dauer von Proctitisymptomen. Mehr Blutungen in der Misoprostolgruppe (p=0,03)	Konnte die Ergebnisse von Khan et al nicht bestätigen. Wegen der höheren Rte an Blutungen sollte Misoprostol nicht eingesetzt werden.	1b
Khan, Birk 2000 Am J Gastroenterol	Phase III-Studie	The study aimed at evaluating the use of misoprostol rectal suppositories in the prevention of acute as well as	Misoprostol Suppositorien vs. Placebo Suppositorien	1h vor jeder Bestrahlung M: 400 mg Misoprostol Suppositorien N=9 vs.	16 Prostata-karzinom patienten Stadium B und C	Prospektiv randomisiert, Placebo kontrolliert, doppel-blind	Mittlerer Proktitis-score mit eigenem 12 Punkte Proktitis Fragebogen4, 8, 12, und 36 Wochen nach Radiotherapie	Mittlerer Proktitis-score: p < 0,05 M 4W, 0,78 C 4,86 8W 0,67 5,86 12W, 0,33 5,71 36W 0,37	Nicht validierter Score Sehr kleine nicht prädefinierte Fallzahl Ergebnis konnte in einer größeren Studie mit validiertem Score nicht bestätigt werden (s.o.).	1b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		chronic radiation proctitis symptoms.	C: Kakaobutter Suppositorien N=7					3,83		
Kertesz, Herrmann et al. 2009 Strahlenther Onkol	Phase III-Studie	To assess the late effect of a prostaglandin, given rectally during irradiation, on late rectal toxicity.	Misoprostol Supposit orien vs. Placebo Supposit orien.	Misoprostol oder Placebo einmal täglich während Bestrahlung.	100 Prostata-Ca Pat., die primär bestrahlt werden.	Rando-misiert, Placebo-kontrol-liert, Dop-pelblind.	RTOG/LENT-SOMA 1 Mal pro Jahr nach Bestrahlungs-ende	Med Follow-Up 50Monate : Kein signifikanter Unterschied bezüglich Inzidenz & Häufigkeit akuter oder später Nebeneffekte.	RT-Dosis nicht präzisiert und berücksichtigt Randomisationsverfahren unklar. Compliance nicht geprüft. Einige, aber nicht alle bekannten Risikofaktoren analysiert Keine Multivarianz-analyse aller Risiko-faktoren.	1b

3.1.2.1.5. Sucralfatlösung

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
O'Brien, Franklin 1997 Radiother Oncol	Phase III-Studie	To test the hypothesis that sucralfate given as an enema would have a significant protective effect against acute radiation induced rectal injury by direct application to the mucosa.	Sucralfat lösung rektal. (S) vs. Placebo lösung rektal. (P)	Einmal pro Tag während und 2 Wochen lang nach Strahlentherapie 3g Sucralfat (S) in 15ml wässriger Lösung als Klistier vs. 15ml Placebo (P) rektal	86 Patienten mit Prostatakarzinom mit primärer Strahlentherapie	Prospektiv randomisiert, Placebo kontrolliert, doppel-blind	EORT/RTOG Akuttoxizität und Selbsteinschätzungstagebuch.	Akute Nebeneffekte ohne signifikante Unterschiede S P Proktitis Häufigkeit 88% 95% Proktitis Grad ≥2° 61% 71% mediane Zeit bis zum Auftreten einer Grad 2° Proktitis [Tage] 33,5 36 die mediane Dauer der Proktitis [Tage] 9,5 15 Subjektive Einschätzung „erheblich“ 35% 37% Mittelschwere oder schwere Auswirkung auf das tägliche Leben: 49% 52%	Kein statistisch signifikanter Vorteil für Sucralfat in der Prophylaxe akuter Proktitis.	1b
O'Brien,	Phase III-Studie	To test the	Sucralfat	1x/pro	86	Prospektiv	EORT/RTOG	Nach medianem	Kein statistisch	1b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Franklin et al. 2002 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys		hypothesis that sucralfate given as an enema would have a significant protective effect against acute radiation induced rectal injury by direct application to the mucosa.	-lösong rektal. (S) vs. Placebo-lösung rektal. (P)	Tag während und 2 Wochen lang nach Strahlentherapie 3g Sucralfat (S) in 15ml wässriger Lösung als Klistier. vs. 15ml Placebo (P) rektal	Patienten mit Prostata-karzinom mit primärer Strahlentherapie	randomisiert, Placebo kontrolliert, doppel-blind	Spättoxizität und Selbsteinschätzungstagebuch für 5 Jahre alle 6 Monate	Follow-Up von 5 Jahren keine signifikanten Unterschiede S P Grad 2° Toxizität (p=0.26) 5% 12% Rektale Blutung 54% 59% Subjektive Einschätzung ebenfalls ohne Unterschied	signifikanter Vorteil für Sucralfat in der Prophylaxe später Proktitis.	

3.1.2.1.6. Beclomethason

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Fuccio, Guido et al. 2011 Aliment Pharmacol Ther	Phase III-Studie	To assess the effect of topical beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP) in the prevention of radiation-induced proctopathy.	Beclomethason Dipropionate (BDP) topisch N = 60 vs. Placebo (PL) N= 60	Während Strahlentherapie täglich 3mg BDP Klistier oder Placebo, nach Strahlentherapieende für 4 Wochen tägl. 2 x 3 mg BDP Supp. o. Placebo	120 Prostata-karzinom Patienten, die primär bestrahlt wurden.	Doppel-blind, Placebo-kontrolliert, randomisiert	Vor, 3 Monate und 12 Monate nach Strahlentherapie: RTOG/EORTC Toxizität, Simple Clinical Colitis Activity Index (mSCCAI), Inflammatory Bowel disease Quality of Life Index (IBDQ), Vienna Rectoscopy Score (VRS)	- RTOG/EORTC: kein Unterschied, - Rectale Blutungen: BDP signifikant weniger (OR 0,38; CI 0,17-0,86, p=0,02) - VRS: BDP signifikant niedriger (p=0,028) - IBDQ: BDP signifikant höher (p=0,034)	Methodisch gute Studie. Unterschied der Blutung laut Grafik von Beginn an. Laut Text waren die Ausgangswerte jedoch identisch. Unsicher ob Dosis-Volumen-Beziehung in beiden Gruppen gleich verteilt war.	1b

3.1.2.1.7. Butyrat

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Maggio, Magli 2014 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase II-Studie	To evaluate the efficacy of sodium butyrate enemas (NABUREN) in prostate cancer radiation therapy (RT) in reducing the incidence, severity, and duration of acute RT-induced proctitis.	Rektal Sodium Butyrat in 3 verschiedenen Dosisstufen vs. Beobachtung	Randomisation in Gruppe: 1g Sodium Butyrat 2g Sodium Butyrat 4g Sodium Butyrat Placebo	166 Prostata-karzinom-patienten, die mit Strahlentherapie behandelt wurden.	Multicenter, randomisiert, Placebo kontrol-liert,	Tagebuch Anzahl Tage >= G1 Placebo: 7,8 Butyrat: 8,9 Proctitis >= G2 Proctitis Endoskopie	>/= >/= G1 G2 Placebo: 4,9 Butyrat: 4,7 Nach 6 Wochen kein Unterschied in der Endoskopie.	Kein validierter klinischer Score Klinische Ergebnisse ausschließlich von Patienten berichtet	2b
Vernia, Fracasso 2000 Lancet	Phase II	We assessed whether sodium butyrate enemas, at a dose of 80 mmol/L (80 mL/24 h), might offer effective treatment for acute	Rektal Sodium Butyrat vs. NaCl-Klistiere.	Klistier mit 80ml 80 mmol/l Sodium Butyrat.	20 Patienten mit Karzinomen im Pelvis nach Strahlentherapie bis 35-52Gy.	Randomisiert, doppel-blind, cross-over	Zu Beginn der Therapie, nach 3 Wochen, am Ende der Studie. Klinisch, Endoskopisch, Histologisch.	Reduktion des klinischen Symptomscores: S.-Butyrat: 8,2 → 1,5 Placebo: 7,9 → 8,1 Crossover: 1. Therapie mit Butyrat: 3 Rezidive d. Proktitis. 1. Therapie Placebo: Linderung der proctitis in 8 von 9	Sehr kleines Kollektiv. Kein validierter Score.	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		radiation proctitis.						Patienten .		

3.1.2.1.8. Mesalazin, Beclomethason, Metronidazol oral

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Cavcic, Turcic 2000 Croat Med J	Phase III-Studie	To evaluate the effectiveness of metronidazole in combination with corticosteroids in enema and mesalazine (5-aminoosalicylic acid) in comparison with the same protocol without metronidazole in the treatment of chronic radiation proctitis.	Mesalazin oral + Beclomethason rektal +/- Metronidazol oral	4 Woche n lang täglich: Gruppe 1: Metronidazol (3x400 mg oral) + Mesala zin (3x1g oral) + Betame thason Klistier (1x pro Tag) Gruppe 2: Mesala zin (3x1g oral) + Betame thason Klistier	60 Pat. Mit rektalen Blutungen	Randomisiert	4 Wochen (4W), 3 (3M) und 12 (12M) Monate nach Therapie: Inzidenz rektaler Blutungen, Diarrhoe, Rektosigmoidoskopie.	Blutungen u. Ulcera Vorteil für Gruppe 1 (mit Metronidazol): 4W 3M 12M p 0,009 0,031 0,029 Diarrhoe u. Ödeme Vorteil f. Gruppe 1 (mit Metronidazol): 4W 3M 12M p 0,044 0,045 0,034	Keine Placebokontrolle, Keine Verblindung Metronidazol nur in Kombination mit Mesalazin oral u. Beclomethasone rektal	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/ Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
			(1x pro Tag)							

3.1.2.1.9. Ciprofloxacin, Metronidazol

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Sahakitrungruang, 2012 Dis Colon Rectum	Phase III-Studie	This study aimed to compare colonic irrigation and oral antibiotics (irrigation group) versus 4% formalin application (formalin group) for treatment of hemorrhagic radiation proctitis.	Einläufe (E): Ciprofloxacin oral plus Metronidazol oral plus Einläufes. Formalin (F) Formalin 4% topisch	1 Woche lang Ciprofloxacin oral plus Metronidazol oral plus Einläufe vs. Formalin 4% topisch für 3 Minuten	50 Pat. Mit blutender radiogener Proktitis.	Randomisiert	8 Wochen nach Therapie: Symptome Endoskopie Patientenzufriedenheit	Verbesserungen: E F Blutungen > s Stuhlfrequenz s s Stuhldrang s ns Stuhlkonsistenz s ns Tenesmen s ns (s=signifikant, ns=nicht signifikant) Zufriedenheit: E F Pat.: 20/24 10/23	Keine Placebokontrolle, Metronidazol nur in Kombination mit Ciprofloxacin und Einläufen. Keine Verblindung. Kein validierter Score.	2b

3.1.2.1.10. Sulfasalazin, Sulcralfat

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Kochhar, Patel 1991 Dig Dis Sci	Phase III-Studie	Vergleich von Sulfasalazin oral plus Steroid rektal mit Sucralfat rektal zur Therapie der radiogenen Rektosigmoiditis	Sulfasalazin oral plus Steroid rektal mit Sucralfat rektal vs. Sucralfat rektal	Gruppe 1, n = 18: oral 3,0g Sulfasalazin plus 2 x tägl. Prednisolon Klistiere Gruppe 2, n=19: oral Placebo plus 2 x tägl.2,0g Sucralfat als Klistier	37 Pat. mit radiogener Rektosigmoiditis.	Prospektiv, randomisiert, doppel-blind,	Symptome Endoskopie	Symptomver-besserung: 1 2 p <0,01 <0,001 1 vs. 2: p<0,05 Endoskop. Heilung: 1 2 p <0,01 <0,001 1 vs. 2: p>0,05	Kleines Kollektiv, keine reine Placebo-kontrolle, keine validierten Scores.	2b

3.1.2.1.11. Kurzkettige Fettsäuren

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Pinto, Fidalgo 1999 Dis Colon Rectum	Phase III-Studie	The aim of the present study was to evaluate the therapeutic effect of short chain fatty acid enemas in patients with chronic radiation proctitis.	Einläufe mit kurzkettigen Fettsäuren vs. Placebo	5 Wochen lang täglich Einläufe mit 60mM Na-Acetat 30 mM Na-Propionat und 40mM Na. Butyrat (Behandlungsgruppe (B)) vs. Placebo (P)	19 Pat. mit chronischer radiogener Proktitis.	Prospektiv, randomisiert, doppel-blind,	Vor (0), am Therapieende (5W) und 6 Monate nach Therapie: Tage mit rektalen Blutungen pro Woche (B/W) Endoskopie (E), Hämoglobinwert e(Hb), Schleimhaut-DNA (DNA) und Proteinkonzentration (P)	Veränderungen nur in Behandlungsgruppe: 0 5W B/L 4,4 1,4 p=0,001 E 4,8 2,2 p=0,001 Hb: 10,7 13,1 p=0,02 Veränderungen in beiden Gruppen aber nur in B signifikant: DNA, P Keine Veränderung für Histologie. Nach 6M hatte sich Placebogruppe so verbessert, dass Unterschiede nicht mehr signifikant waren.	Sehr kleines Kollektiv Effekt nach 6 Monaten nicht mehr nachweisbar.	2b

3.1.2.1.12. Butyrat

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Talley, Chen 1997 Dis Colon Rectum	Phase III-Studie	Short-chain fatty acids are the preferred energy source for the colonic epithelium. We aimed to determine for the first time whether topical butyric acid enemas relieve symptoms and improve the macroscopic and microscopic findings in chronic radiation proctitis.	Butyratkleistiere (Bu) vs. Placebo (Pl)	2 Wochen mit radio-gener Proktitis, täglich Butyratkleistiere (40 mmol) vs. Placebo danach 1 Woche „wash out“ danach crossover	N=15 mit radio-gener Proktitis, 12 Pat. führten beide Arme komplett durch.	Prospektiv, randomisiert, doppel-blind, crossover	Symptomscore (S) aus 6 Symptomen, Endoskopie (E) und Histologie (H) zu Beginn (B) der Behandlung sowie am Ende jeder Therapiephase. (E)	B E S Bu 5,5 n.s. Pl 5,5 4,5 E Bu unver- Pl ändert H (nicht normal) Bu 55% Pl 82% (n.s.= nicht signifikant)	Sehr kleines Kollektiv Kein validierter Score Die Autoren schlussfolgern, dass Butyrat der Placebobehandlung nicht überlegen ist.	2b

3.1.2.1.13. HBOT

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Bennett, Feldmeier 2012 Cochrane Database Syst Rev	Chochrane Database Sys. Rev.	To assess the benefits and harms of hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) for treating or preventing late radiation tissue injury (LRTI)	HBOT	Unterschiedlich in den Studien	11 Studien mit 669 Pat.	Unterschiedlich in den Studien	Unterschiedlich in den Studien	Heilung der radio-genen Proktitis: RR: 1,72 (95% CI 1,9 bis 2,9) zu Gunsten der HBOT, p=0,04, Number needed to treat (NNTB) = 4	Hohe Heterogenität. Jeweils nur kleine Studien, von denen nicht alle die radiogene Proktitis adressierten.	2b
Clarke, Tenorio 2008 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase III-Studie	To evaluate the effectiveness of hyperbaric oxygen (HBOT) for refractory radiation proctitis.	HBOT vs. Placebo (PL)	HBOT: 24-30 (30 - 40) Sitzungen (5 Sitzungen à 90 Minuten, 5 Tage pro Woche) bei 2 Atmosphären (entsprechend 2 x	Pat. mit refraktärer radiogener Proktitis. - 226 getestet - 150 eingeschleust - 120 auswertbar	Randomisiert, kontrolliert, doppel-blind, crossover	Nach 3 bzw. 6 Monaten und nach 1, 2, 3, 4 sowie 5 Jahren. SOMA-LENT Klinik Lebensqualität (QOL)	SOMA-LENT Verbesserung [Punkte] HBOT: 5.00 PL: 2,61 p=0.0019 Klinische Verbesserung (Patienten [%]) HBOT: 88.9% PL: 62.5% per protocol p=0.0009 intention to treat p=0.0006 QOL: besser in der HBOT - Gruppe Nach Crossover verschwanden die Unterschiede.	Auswertung teilweise nur „per protocol“	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
				1.01325 bar) Placebo: Statt O2, Luft mit 1,1 Atmosphären						

3.1.2.1.14. Vitamine A, C, E

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Ehrenpreis 2005 Dis Colon Rectum	Phase III-Studie	This study was designed to determine whether oral retinol palmitate (vitamin A) can reduce the symptoms of radiation proctopathy.	Retinolpalmitat (Vitamin A=Vit A) vs. Placebo	Retinolpalmitat (Vit A) (10,000 IU oral für 90 Tage) (N = 10) vs. Placebo (N=9), 5 Pat. der Placebo-Gruppe wurden bei fortbestehenden Symptomen mit Vit A behandelt.	19 Pat mindestens 90 Tage nach Beckenbestrahlung mit crossover.	Prospektiv, Randomisiert, doppel-blind, Placebo-kontrolliert, mit crossover.	Vor sowie an den Tagen 30, 60 und 90: Verlauf der Symptome gemäß „Radiation Proctopathy System Assessment Scale“. Verminderung von ≥ 2 Symptomen um ≥ 2 Punkte bedeutete Ansprechen.	Ansprechen: Vit A PL p=0,057 7/10 2/9 Mittleres Ansprechen: Vit A PL p=0,013 11±5 2,5±3,6 Alle Placebo-Patienten, die in die Vit. A-Gruppe wanderten, sprachen hatten ein Therapieansprechen.	Sehr kleines Kollektiv. Eigner Score.	2b
Kennedy, Bruninga 2001 Am J Gastroenterol	Phase II	Oxidative stress is thought to be a major mechanism in radiation proctitis.	Vit E + C	Kombination aus Vitamin E (400 IU 3x/Tag) und Vitamin	20 Pat mit radiogene r Proctitis. (10 Pat mit Prostatak	Prospektiv	Patientenbefragung vor und nach Therapie: Schwere (0-4) Frequenz (0-4) von: Rektaler Blutung,	- Mediane Symptomindizes (p=<0,05): Blutung: 4→0 Diarrhoe: 5→0 Stuhldrang: 6→3 - Häufigkeit der Heilung: Blutung: 4/11	Sehr kleines Kollektiv. Keine Placebokontrolle, Keine Randomisation, Keine	3b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student typ Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		Therefore, antioxidants (vitamins E and C) may be beneficial.		C (500 mg 3x/Tag).	arzinom und 10 Patienten mit gynäkolog Tumoren)		Rekt. Schmerzen, Diarrhoe, Stuhldrang. Symptomindex = Summe aus Schwere u. Frequenz (Max.=8) Einfluß auf Lebensgewohnheiten von 0-4	Diarrhoe: 8/16 Stuhldrang: 3/16 Rekt. Schmerzen: 2/6 - Lebensgewohnheiten 7/20, (13/20 verbessert) - 2 Nonresponder hatten auch eine Ileitis - Alle 10 Patienten, die nach 1 Jahr befragt wurden hatten eine anhaltende Linderung.	Verblindung,	

3.1.2.1.15. Formalin

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/The rapie	Fragestellu ng	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Populatio n	Kontrollgru ppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Alfadhl 2008 Can J Gastroenterol	Retrospektiv	To compare the efficacy and safety of AFR (Formalin) with APC (Argon Plasma Coagulation) for CRP (Chronic radiaion proctopathy)	AFR (Topische rektale Anwendung von Formalin) vs. APC (Argon Plasmalaser Koagulation)	AFR (Topische rektale Anwendung von Formalin) (N=8) vs. APC (Argon Plasmalaser Koagulation) (N=11) AFR gefolgt von APC (N=2) APC gefolgt von AFR (N=1)	N=22 mit chronischer peranaler Blutung in Folge chronischer radio-gener Proctopathie	Retrospektik , Corssover	Definition des Ansprechens: 3 Monate nach Therapie HB-Wert normal oder 10% höher als vor der Therapie	Mittlere Anzahl der Therapie: APC: 1,78 AFR: 1,81 Ansprechen: APC 11/14 (79%) AFR 3/11 (27%) Mittlerer HB-Anstige: APC: 20g/L AFR: 14 g/L Nebeneffekte: APC: 2/14 AFR: 9/11	Retrospektiv Kleines Kollektiv.	4b
Eriksen 2013 Scand J Surg	Retrospektiv	We present our experience with formalin applied locally to the	Topische rektale Anwendung von Formalin	Schwamm, der in 10%ige Formalin lösung getränkt wurde	N=11	Keine	Untersuchungen: Fragebogen, Interview, Endoskopie Definition Ansprechen: Partiell: Deutliche	Medianes Follow-UP: 19 Monate [1-34] Ansprechen: 1 Patient verstarb weder an Folgen der Proctitis noch an der Formalintherapie.	Retrospektiv Keine Kontrolle	4b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		rectal mucosa in the treatment of chronic radiation Proktitis.		wird über ein starres Proktoskop an die blutende Schleimhaut gedrückt			Verminderung vorbestehender Symptome. Und geringe endoskopische Zeichen Komplett: Keine Symptome mehr und keine Proctitiszeichen.	Ansprechen von Blutung: Partiell: 5/11 Komplett: 5/11 Nebeneffekte: Anorektale Schmerzen: N=5 Tenesmus: N=1 Schleimabgang: N=1 Durchfall: N=1 Inkontinenz: N=1		
Guo, Yu 2015 Support Care Cancer	Phase III-Studie	To compare the effectiveness and safety of 4 and 10 % formalin for treatment of chronic hemorrhagic radiation proctopathy.	Formalin 4% vs. Formalin 10%	Formalin 4% vs. Formalin 10%	120 Patientinnen mit chronischer hämorrhagischer, radiogene r, Proktitis.	ProspektivRandomisiert,	Symptome und Rektoskopie vor und 12 Wochen nach Behandlung	Ansprechen von Symptomen und Rectoskopischen Befunden in beiden Armen. Nebeneffekte im 10% Arm signifikant häufiger.	Keine Placebokontrolle. Keine Verblindung. Keine validierte Scores.	3b
Haas, Bailey 2007 Dis Colon Rectum	Phase II-Studie	Beschreibung Effekte von topisch angewandter 10% Formalin-lösung zur Therapie der chronischen hämorrhagis	Formalin 10%	Topische Therapie mit 10%iger Formalin lösung	100 Patienten mit rektalen Blutungen als Folge chronisch er radio-gener Prokto-	keine	Blutungen	Medianes Follow-Up 18 Monate [1-79] Im Mittel 3,5 Formalin-anwendungen führten in 93% der Patienten zum Sistieren der Blutungen Nebeneffekte : 1,1% (Schmerzen N=3; Schwindel N=1)	Keine Placebokontrolle. Keine Randomisati on. Keine Verblindung.	4b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		chen Proktitis.			pathie.					
Nelman gala Ramakris hnaiah 2012 Colorectal Disease	Phase III-Studie	randomized trial was conducted to compare the efficacy of Sucralfate-steroid enema and formalin dab.	Formalin 4% vs. Sucralfat-Steroid Klistier	Formalin 4% vs. Sucralfat-Steroid Klistier	102 Patienten mit chronischer, radiogener, hämorrhagischer Proctitis	Prospektiv, Randomisiert,	Vor und 1 Monat nach Therapie Klinische Symptome und Sigmoidoskopie.	Symptomlinderung: Formalin: 90% Sucralfat-Steroid-Klistiere: 74,5% Formalin besser als Sucralfat-Steroid-Klistiere: p=0,000 Ansprechen der Sigmoidoskopie: Formalin besser als Sucralfat-Steroid-Klistiere p=0,000	Keine Placeokontrolle. Keine Verblindung. Keine validierten Scores	3b
Pironi, Panarese 2013 Int J Colorectal Dis	Phase II-Studie	Beschreibung des Therapieeffektes von topischer 4%iger Formalin-Anwendung	Formalin 4%	Topische Anwendung Formalin 4%	15 Patienten	keine	Geschlecht, Tumorerkrankung, Proktitis Grad, Bluttransfusion, Vortherapie, Anzahl der Therapien, Ansprechen, Komplikationen, Verlaufskontrolle	Anzahl der Therapien Einmal: N=10 Zweimal: N=5 Verschwinden der Blutungen: N=13 (87%) Nebeneffekte: keine	Keine Kontrollgruppe, Keine Verblindung	4b

3.1.2.1.16. Rektosigmoidoskopie

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Student yp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Goldner, Potter 2011 Strahlenther Onkol		To evaluate the time course of late rectal mucosal changes after prostate cancer radiotherapy (RT).	Keine	Rectosigmoidoskopie 12, 24 und 65 Monate nach RT	20 Patienten, die im Becken bestrahlt wurden.	Prospektiv, nicht randomisiert, nicht placebokontrolliert.	Vienna Rectoscopy Score	VRS 12M 24M 65M 0°: 20% 20% 20% 1°: 15% 55% 2°: 60% 20% 3°: 5% 5% 5% Laserkoagulation in 3 (15%) Patienten	Sehr kleines Kollektiv, kein Angeben zur Diagnose, Dosis oder Dosisverteilung. Keine Angabe zu Interventionen oder Statistik	4

3.1.3. Radiodermatitis - Prophylaxe

Tabelle 9: Evidenztabelle zur Prophylaxe der strahlentherapie-induzierten Dermatitis

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Roy, 2001 Radiother Oncol	Phase II randomisiert	to evaluate the impact of washing the breast skin with water and soap during RT on the intensity of acute skin toxicity	Waschen der Haut	Waschen der Haut versus Waschverbot	100 Mamma-Ca	randomisiert, einfach blind (Untersucher)	- maximales Erythem während bis 1 Mon. nach RT (RTOG) - feuchte Epitheliolyse	- sig. weniger feuchte Epitheliolyse - kein Unterschied im Erythem - Waschen vs Verzicht auf Waschen	- Interobserver-Variabilität berücksichtigt - Imbalanzen zwischen Gruppen in Fraktionierung und Chemotherapie, berücksichtigt	1c
Westbury, 2000 Radiother Oncol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to establish whether standard of scalp care affects severity + course of acute skin reaction	Verzicht auf Waschverbot	Empfehlung nicht zu waschen vs Waschen wie gewohnt	109 Pat. mit Ganzhirn RT oder partieller RT wegen Hirntum	randomisiert, offen kontrolliert	- RD RTOG Arzt - RD RTOG Pat., „symptomatic discomfort“ (Fragebogen nicht validiert)	- kein Unterschied in RD - distress/symp. discomfort vorhanden (k.A. aus Vergleichsgruppe)	- inhomogene RT innerhalb der Gruppen - Empfehlung nicht zu waschen wurde nicht befolgt, aber kontrolliert, Studie prüfte eher „öfter“ vs „weniger oft“ Waschen - 65% Fragebogen compliance - kein Schaden durch Aufhebung des Waschverbots erkennbar	2b
Burch, 1997	In vitro Untersuch	to investigate the effect of	6 Deodorants,	Oberflächendosierung wurde mit				maximale absolute	es gibt keinen Anhalt für relevante	In vitr

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	ung	15 products (lotions, powders etc.) with and without high atomic number components on surface dose	2 Puder (Talcum, Stärke), 7 Lotionen	Markus -Typ Ionisationskammer in Phantom gemessen, Applikation verschiedener Substanzen in unterschiedl. dicker Auftragung				Dosiserhöhung in 5x5cm (25x25 cm Feld) - Puder 0,3% (0,3%) - Deodorant 2,4% (0,9%) - 5,4% (1%)	Dosiserhöhung in der Haut, wenn Pflegesubstanzen vor der RT aufgetragen werden	o
Bieck, 2010 Clin J Oncol Nurs	literature review	is rationale of avoiding the use of lotions or topical agents 4 hrs prior to RT supported by literature ?	Verzicht auf topische Applikationen irgendeiner Art 4 Std vor RT	Literaturübersicht, Expertenbefragung	entfällt	entfällt	entfällt	keine Evidenz vorhanden für die Empfehlung		3
Theberge 2009 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	prospektiv kontrolliert , noninferiority trial	to demonstrate that the use of deodorant during RT does not increase occurrence of G≥2 RD while improving quality of life	Deodorant vs none	jedes Aluminium-freie Deodorant erlaubt vs Empfehlung, auf Deodorant zu verzichten	84 Mamma-Ca-Pat. 2Gy/50 Gy oder 2,6 Gy/42,65 Gy	rando misiert, einfach verblindet, kontrolliert	- Häufigkeit RD G G≥2 zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt (ein Untersucher, Fotodokumentation) - Symptome Juckreiz, Brennen Schmerz	- kein Unterschied G≥2 RD - subj. Symptomatik non inferior mit Deodorant vs kein Deo, - weniger „discomfort axilla“ nach Deodorantgebrauch, n.s.	- kein Schaden durch Deodorantgebrauch erkennbar - Pat.zahl nicht prädefiniert -inhomogene RT innerhalb der Gruppen, k.A. über diese oder weitere Risikofaktoren für RD	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
							Schwitzen Pat.fragebogen (k.A.)		-non inferiority trial	
Schreck 2002 Strahlenther Onkol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to assess whether patient felt a difference between care concepts and physicians saw a difference in extent of RD	zwei Pflegekonzepte Creme versus Puder	1) Waschen tägl., bei Erythem Linola® 2x tgl., bei trockener Desquamat. Dexpanthenol-Creme, bei feuchter Desquam. Opsite® 2) Waschen 2x wöchentl., Azulon-Puder® 2x tägl., bei Erythem Azulon-Puder® 5x tägl., bei trockener Desquamat. Azulon-Puder® 5x tägl., bei feuchter	12 Kopf-Hals-Tm-Pat.	Pat. eigene Kontrolle	- Patientenpräferenz (Fragebogen, nicht valid.) - Erythem RTOG (u.a. Foto) - Juckreiz RTOG	- 8/12 Pat. bemerkten Unterschied - 7/12 Pat. hatten Präferenz - kein Konzept wurde bevorzugt - kein Unterschied im Erythem oder Juckreiz	- sehr kleine Pat.zahl - mehrere Faktoren unterschiedl. zwischen beiden Konzepten, aber praxisgerecht - deskriptive Statistik - Wirksamkeit nicht beurteilbar	3b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
				Desquamation physiolog. NaCl-Lösung und Methylviolet-Lösung						
Fisher, 2000 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase III randomisiert Prophylaxe akut	to compare Biafine® (trolamin) to best support care in preventing RD	Biafine®(Trolamin)	Biafine®(Trolamin) Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT vs best supp care entsprechend Standard der Institution	185 MammaCa Pat.	randomisiert, offen	- Zeit bis zum Abklingen der Toxizität \geq G2 RTOG	kein Unterschied in maximalem Grad, Zeit bis zum Auftreten Toxizität \geq G2 und Dauer der RD	- Randomisationsverfahren, Zahl der drop outs/der analysierten Pat. und Toxizitätsangaben unklar - Vergleichstherapie undefined - kein Nutzen	1b
Elliott 2006 J Clin Oncol	Phase III randomisiert, offen kontrolliert	to compare emulsion containing Biafine® (Trolamin) against the usual supportive care	Biafine® (Trolamin)	Biafine® (Trolamin) 3xtgl. Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT versus Einsetzen der üblichen Therapie des Zentrums bei Auftreten von Juckreiz, Brennen oder Unwohlsein	506 Kopf-Hals-Tumor-Patienten, primäre/adjuvante RT >50 Gy, 93% concomitant boost, 53% + Chemotherapie	offen randomisiert	Inzidenz RD G \geq 2 CTC Last der RD gemessen als area under curve (AUC) für RD	keinerlei Unterschiede in RD-Inzidenz G \geq 2 oder G \geq 3 oder Ausdehnung der feuchten Epitheliolyse	größte Studie, 51 Institutionen - Interobserver-Variabilität nicht berücksichtigbar - offene Kontrollgruppe - keine Angaben zur Evaluationshäufigkeit (wann, wie oft)	1b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
				(verschiedene Substanzen, u.a. incl. Hydrocortison)						
Szumacher, 2001 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	prospektiv, Beobachtung	to assess the efficacy of Trolamin cream as a prophylactic agent for RT induced skin toxicity	Trolamin	Trolamincrème Tag 1 bis 2 Wo nach RT	60 Mamma-Ca-Pat. BET	keine Kontrollgruppe	- G2 RD - subj. Symptomatik	83% G2 RD	Endpunkte nicht definiert - keine Kontrollgruppe - Ziel der Untersuchung reine Deskription	4
Pommier 2004 J Clin Oncol	prospektiv kontrolliert Phase III	to assess the effectiveness of calendula for the prevention of RD \geq G2	Calendula officinalis-Creme	Calendula officinalis-Creme oder Biafine®(Trolamin)	254 Mamma-Ca-Pat. BET / ME, keine Chemo	rando misiert, doppel blind	- Maximaler Grad RD (RTOG) zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt - Schmerz geringer 1,54 (95% KI 1,2-1,89) vs 2,1 (95% KI 1,72-2,48) p=0,03 - Therapiepause n	-Calendula RD G2-3 41% (95% KI 37-46) vs 63% (95%KI 59-68), sig. - Schmerz maximaler Grad (VAS) - Pat. fanden Applikation schwierig	- Vergleichs-Substanz nicht Placebo, aber nachgewiesen ohne Wirkung - in Kontrollgruppe Gesamtdosis, niedriger evtl. wegen RD - sehr sorgfältige Studienführung - Wirksamkeit, aber von Pat. als schwer applizierbar empfunden	1b
Olsen, 2001 Oncol Nurs Forum	prospektiv kontrolliert	to determine whether the use of mild soap + aloe	Aloe vera-Gel	Aloe vera-Gel versus nihil ab Tag 1 bis ? kA	70 Pat. mit RT im Thoraxbereich (55%)	rando misiert, offen einfach	- Zeit bis zum Auftreten RD "first observed skin change"	kein nachweisbarer Unterschied zwischen Gruppen	- inhomogene Gruppe bzgl. GD, Chemoth. etc. - posthoc	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		vera gel vs mild soap decreases incidence of RD			oder Kopf-Hals (40%)	blind	RTOG - maximaler Grad RD	in allen Endpunkten	stratifikation <> 27Gy nicht sinnvoll, - Ergebnisse nicht nachvollziebar (Endpunkt nicht definiert keine Absolutzahlen etc.)	
Williams 1996 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	prospektiv kontrolliert	to investigate whether 1) Aloe vera-Gel or aqueous cream reduced skin toxicity during RT	Aloe vera-Gel	1) Aloe vera-Gel vs Placebo Tag 1 RT bis ? (kA) 2) Aloe vera-Gel vs Beobachtung 108 Patienten	194 Mamma-Ca-Pat. ME / BET	rando misiert, doppel blind (Placebo) bzw. in nihil-Gruppe verblendet für Untersucher	- maximaler Grad RD RTOG - Zeit bis zu RD G ≥2 - Dauer der RD G ≥2 - Vergleich Pat.einschätzung / Untersucher	keinerlei Unterschiede zwischen Aloe vera Gel, Placebo und nihil-Gruppe	- Randomisation nicht nachvollziehbar, Statistik unvollständig - für Teil 2 der Studie keine detaillierten Angaben zu Kollektiv etc. - kein Nutzen von Aloe vera-Gel	1b
Heggie 2002 Cancer Nurs	Phase III kontrolliert, offen, randomisiert	to test the hypothesis that topical aloe vera was effective in reducing the RT side effects itching, erythema, skin break down,	Aloe vera-Gel	Aloe vera-Gel vs aqueous cream (Basiscreme) 3xtgl. von Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT auftragen	208 MammaCa BET	rando misiert, offen	-Juckreiz, trockene Desquamation und Schmerz (Dische scoring) - subjektiv (Pat.) durch study nurse abgefragt	- kein Unterschied für Juckreiz - trockene Desquamation und Schmerz G ≥1 geringer in Gruppe mit aqueous cream (p<0,001, 95% KI 1,4-3,07 bzw.	- Endpunkt Qualität und Zeitpunkt nicht prädefiniert - zahlreiche post hoc-Subgruppenanalyse n ohne Bonferroni-Korrektur - nach Abschluss	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		when compared with aqueous cream						p=0,03 95% KI 1,08-3,47	der RT 90% der Beurteilungen per Telefon - kein Nutzen von Aloe vera-Gel	
Evensen, 2001 Acta Oncol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to test ability of Na-sucrose Octasulfat octasulfat to relieve RD and mucosal reactions	Na-sucrose Octasulfat-Creme (Salz des Sucralfat)	Na-sucrose Octasulfat-Creme vs Placebo auf je eine Halsseite Tag 1 bis 1 Woche nach RT	60 Pat. mit Kopf-Hals-Tumoren 50-70 Gy	randomisiert, doppel blind, placebokontr olliert, Seitenversuch (Pat. als eigene Kontrolle)	- Erythem RTOG - Desquamation RTOG - Juckreiz, Schmerz Pat. Fragebogen (k.A.)	- kein Unterschied zwischen Gruppen außer: - mit Placebo Desquamation um 1 Woche verzögert: durch die Auflagerung der Substanz selbst erklärbar	- Endpunkt nicht prädefiniert - weitere Risikofaktoren RD nicht berücksichtigt, inhomogene Gruppen? k.A. - Problem: Seitenversuch	3b
Maiche, 1994 Acta Oncol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to evaluate efficacy of sucralfate cream on RD during RT	sucralfate cream	7% micronized sucralfate cream vs Placebo (Trägersubstanz) auf je einer Seite der ME-Narbe 2x tgl. Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT	44 Mamma-Ca-Pat. ME	randomisiert, doppel blind (?), Placebo Seitenversuch	- RD score ähnl. RTOG, zeitl. Verlauf (Fotodokumentation) - Pat. Präferenz	RD G1 und G2 traten signifikant später auf (um 1 Woche verzögert)	- kleine Gruppe - homogene Therapie, k.A. zu weiteren Risikofaktoren - statist. Angaben lückenhaft: was wurde randomisiert., Untersucher verblindet ?	3b
Falkowski,	prospektiv	to determine	Sucralfatloti	Sucralfatlotion	21	Seitenv	- Erythem-Grad	kein Effekt von	- sehr inhomogene	3b

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2001 Support Care Cancer	kontrolliert	the role of sucralfate lotion in prevention of RD	on 1%	ab Tag 1 bis Ende RT, eine Kontrollregion ohne Lotion belassen	MammaCa Pat. BET	ersuch	(RTOG) wöchentl. und Spektrophotometrie der behandelten vs nichtbehandelten Region ipsilateral und kontralaterale Mamma	Sucralfat nachweisbar	Gruppe - in vitro geringe Sauerstoffradikalenfänger-Aktivität nachweisbar	
Wells, 2004 Radiother Oncol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to examine the effect of aqueous cream, sucralfate cream and no cream on the development of and discomfort associated with RD	- aqueous cream (Basiscreme) - Sucralfat-Creme - Beobachtung	faktorielles Design: Prophylaxe 1) Aqueous cream (Basiscreme) vs Sucralfat-Creme vs keine Therapie und dann Therapie 2) bei feuchter Desquamation trockener Verband vs Hydrogel	357 Pat. 226 MammaCa, 103 Kopf-Hals-Tm, 28 Analca	rando misiert, doppel blind bzw. in nihil- Gruppe verblendet für Untersucher	1) Prophylaxe maximale Hautreaktion RTOG in Woche 5 (2 Untersucher, interrater reliability geprüft; Reflexspektrophotometrie) - Symptome Schmerz, Juckreiz, Brennen (Pat.Tagebuch Likert Skala), Lebensqualität (valid. Fragebogen)	- keine Unterschiede RD RTOG (observer/spektometrisch / subjektiv (Pat.), mittlerer Grad oder maximaler Grad - Desquamation in Woche 5 geringer nach Sucralfat (im Mittel 0,38) als Aqueous cream (im Mittel 0,45) oder nil (im Mittel 0,62), p=0,04	- sehr sorgfältiges Design - objektive bzw. validierte Beurteilung des Endpunktes, Compliance geprüft, Risikofaktoren analysiert etc. - kein Nutzen der Cremes erkennbar	1b

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Lievens, 1998 Radiother Oncol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to evaluate sucralfate in relation to its possible reduction of radiation-induced acute complications in the treatment of head and neck cancers	Sucralfat per os und als Mundspülung	Sucralfat per os 1g 6x tgl. + Mundspülung versus Placebo Tag 1 bis Ende RT	102 Kopf-Hals-Tm Pat.	Placebo randomisiert, doppel blind	- Mukositis - Dermatitis hauseigener score	keinerlei Unterschiede zwischen Gruppen in Bezug auf Dermatitis	- nur 83 von 102 Pat. auswertbar - der Unterschied zwischen Gruppen müsste 66% erreichen, um nachweisbar zu sein	2b
Shukla, 2006 Indian J Cancer	prospektiv kontrolliert	to reduce moist desquamation axilla with Beclomethasone Spray	Beclomethason-Spray	Beclomethason-Spray Tag 1 bis zum Eintritt RD (Endpunkt) vs Beobachtung	60 Mamma-Ca-Pat. mit RT Axilla/Supraclav, Co ⁶⁰	randomisiert, offen kontrolliert	- prozentuale Häufigkeit „wet desquamation“ der Axilla zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt	- nach Beclomethason Auftreten „wet desquamation“ signifikant geringer 13 vs 36% p=0,036	- Randomisation nicht nachvollziehbar, ansonsten methodisch korrekt - kleine Pat.zahl	2b
Schmuth, 2002 Br J Dermatol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to compare the efficiency of early topical therapy with a topical dexpantenol formulation vs a topical corticosteroid	Methylprednisolon-Creme 0,1% (Advantan®)	1) Methylprednisolon-Creme 0,1% oder Dexpantenol-Creme 0,5% ab Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT 2xtgl	21 Mamma-Ca BET	randomisiert, doppel blind	1) acute radiation dermatitis (ARD) nach hauseigener Klassifikation, „adverse effects“ 2) TEWL epidermal	1) keine signifikanten Unterschiede in mittlerem Grad ARD 6 und 8 Wochen ab Therapiebeginn 2) TEWL keine Unterschied	- Gruppen zu klein - Imbalancen in drop outs zwischen den Gruppen - Endpunkt nicht prädefiniert - Hinweise auf UW der Substanzen	2b

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				appliziert 2) historische Kontrollgruppe ohne Therapie n=15			barrier function (Transepidermal water loss-Messung) 3) Lebensqualität (skindex, SF16)	zwischen Substanzgruppen, zur historischen Gruppe überlegen		
Omidvari, 2007 Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to investigate whether prophylactic use of topical beclomethasone 1% can prevent RD caused by chest wall irradiation	Betamethasone creme 1% (Beclomethason®) - Petrolatum	ab Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT 2xtgl Substanz (Beclomethason oder Petrolatum) aufzutragen oder keine Applikation irgendeiner Substanz	52 Mamma Ca-Pat. ME	randomisiert, doppel blind bzw. in Beobachtungsgruppe - Gruppe verblindet für Untersucher	- mittlerer Grad der RD zu unterschiedlichen Zeitpunkten - maximaler Grad RD Woche 7 = Abschluss RT	kein signifikanter Unterschied zwischen allen 3 Gruppen, Ausnahme: Woche 3: Beclomethason dem Petrolatum überlegen	- sehr unterschiedliche RT-Techniken (Dermopan, Co ⁶⁰) - kleine Gruppen - Endpunkt nicht prädefiniert	2b
Bostrom, 2001 Radiother Oncol	Phase II randomisiert doppelblind	to reduce intensity of erythema	Mometasonfuroat-Creme 0,1%	Mometasonfur oat-Creme 0,1% Tag 1 bis 3 Wo nach RT vs emollient cream (Diprobase) verblindet	50 Mamma-Ca Pat.	doppel blind, randomisiert	- maximaler Grad des Erythems zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt bis 3 Wo nach RT - subj. Symptome	- sig. geringeres maximales und mittleres Erythem (p=0,01) nach Mometasonf., - Tendenz zu weniger Brennen,/Juckreiz	- objektive Erythremessung bestätigt klinisches Ergebnis - keine UW der Substanz beobachtet - methodisch gute	2b

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				offen in beiden Gruppen emollient cream (Basiscreme) zusätzlich			(VAS) - mittlerer Grad Erythem/Pigment. über Gesamtzeit der Anwendung	(p=0,06/0,08)	Studie, aber kleine Pat.-zahl	
Miller, 2011 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase III randomisiert doppelblind	confirmatory trial to assess the value of mometasonefuroat in decreasing RD	Mometasonfuroat-Creme 0,1% (MMF)	Mometasonfuroat-Creme 0,1% vs Placebo Tag 1 bis Ende RT	166 Mamma-ca. Pat. BET/ ME	doppel blind, randomisiert, placebokontrolliert	- maximaler Grad des Erythems zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt während RT - Inzidenz ≥ Grad 3 CTCAE RD - subj. Symptome Skindex, STAT	MMF vs Placebo mittlerer maximaler RD Grad 1,2±0,85 vs 1,3±0,8 n.s. Brennen und Jucken (Skindex) sig. reduziert, Schmerz idem	-stratifiziert für RT Vol. (± Axilla/supraclav.) und Gesamtdosis, nicht Fraktionierung (1,75 vs 2,12 Gy) bzw. BED, Imbalance des RD-Risikos zwischen Gruppen möglich - Zusatzmedikation erlaubt ohne Definition des Zeitpunktes/Schwergrad der RD - Wenige Ereignisse 20% G2 und 5% G3 CTCAE RD, kleinere Differenzen evtl. nicht erfasst - Subjektive Symptomatik sig. reduziert (siehe Boström 2001)	1b

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Lokkevik, 1996 Acta Oncol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to compare effect on erythema of bepanthen with no topical ointment at all	Dexpanthenol-Creme (Bepanthen®)	ab Tag 1 Creme aufzutragen entweder craniale oder caudale Mammaquadranen/rechte oder linke Halsseite, (Ende der Therapie nicht angegeben) versus Beobachtung	63 MammaCa nach Mastektomie, 23 Larynx-Ca	Seitenversuch, Auswertung verblindet	Erythem RTOG, Schmerz, Juckreiz	kein Unterschied zwischen Gruppen	- wenig Angaben über RT, große Variationen, Compliance nicht geprüft - Seitenversuch problematisch, da Erythem per se unterschiedl. ausgeprägt je nach Lokalisation, nicht berücksichtigt	3b
Leonardi, 2008 Eur J Dermatol	Phase II placebo randomisiert doppelblind	to prevent acute RD by MA 5065D	MA 5065D (Xclair®)	MA 5065D von Tag 1 bis 3 Wochen nach RT vs Placebo	40 MammaCa-Pat.	randomisiert, doppelblind, Placebo	- maximaler Schweregrad RD zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt bis 3 Wo nach RT (NCI score) - subjektive Symptome (VAS)	- in Subgruppenanalyse signifikant weniger schwere RD G1 vs G2 p<0,001 - subjektiv kein Unterschied - "interimsanalyse"	- Gruppen zu klein - Pat.-zahl und Zeitpunkt der Auswertung nicht prädefiniert - unklare Statistik - nur eine Subgruppe mit signifikantem Unterschied (G1 vs G2)	2b
Primavera, 2006 Cutan Ocul	prospektiv kontrolliert	to assess the efficacy and tolerability of MA 5065D	MA 5065D (Xclair®)	MA 5065D (Xclair®) Creme in Trägersubstan	20 Mamma-Ca-Pat. BET/Maste	doppelblind, nicht random	- maximales Erythem NCI, Zeitpunkt undefiniert	kein Unterschied zwischen Verum - und Placebogruppe	- sehr inhomogene, kleine Gruppe (20-70 Gy) - nicht randomisiert	3b

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Toxicol				z Hyaluronsäure +vitis vinifera+sheabutter, bisabol oder Placebo Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT	kтомие	misiert	- transdermal water loss - skin hydration (Corneometer)			
Miko Enomoto, 2005 Am J Surg	prospektiv kontrolliert	to assess efficacy of RayGe® on RD	RayGel® (reduced glutathion + anthocyanin)	RayGel® + Standardpflege (Vit E-Öl + Aloegel) vs Standardpflege während RT	30 Mamma-Ca-Pat. (BET)	placebo kontrolliert, nicht randomisiert (k.A.)	- mittlerer whole breast score of RD (whole breast score: Summe von RTOG Schweregrad x Fläche der Brust, summiert über 9 Teilsteller der Brust) - mittlerer maximaler whole breast score	- Trend zu Verbesserung durch RayGel: whole breast score : 94 (SD 60) vs 123 (SD 58) max. score 36 (SD 33) vs 39 (SD 30) nicht signifikant	- Methode der Gruppenzuordnung undefiniert - kleine Gruppe - RD-Risikofaktoren nicht berücksichtigt - hohe Standardabweichung	4
Roper, 2004 Strahlenther Onkol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to evaluate the effectiveness of Thetacream® vs Bepanthen Lotion® in	Thetacream® (CM Glucan, Hydroxyprolinsilan C, Matrixyl)	Thetacream® oder Bepanthen-Lotion® (Öl in Wasser-Emulsion,	20 Mamma-Ca-Pat.	offen, kontrolliert, nicht randomisiert	- Summenscore RTOG Erythem, Jucken, Desquamation ,	- keine sig. Unterschiede - Trend zu weniger Jucken mit Bepanthenol - kein Unterschied	- sehr kleine Gruppe, Studie beendet, da kein weiterer Effekt erwartet wurde	4

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		preventing RD		Dexpanthenol) 2x täglich ab Woche -1 der RT			Effloreszenzen bei 30 Gy und 50 Gy - maximaler Grad pro Symptom - Fotodokumentation - Patfragebogen: "Empfehlung, Zufriedenheit" VAS	in Pat.-beurteilung		
Pardo Masferrer, 2010 Clin Transl Oncol	prospektiv nicht kontrolliert	to evaluate effectiveness of intensive urea containing cream on RD	3% Urea + Polidocanol + Hyaluronsäure (Ureadin®)	Ureadin® 3x tägl. 2-3 Wochen vor Beginn und während RT in Beobachtungsgruppe vs retrospektive Vergleichsgruppe mit irgendeiner Therapie	98 Mamma-Ca-Pat. prospektiv vs 174 Pat.	Beobachtung, historische Vergleichsgruppe	- deskriptiv RD RTOG - Prozent-satz Pat. mit RD - max. Grad RD - Prozent-satz RD ≤ G2 - subj. Symptome VAS	- Inzidenz RD 72% vs 85% - RD G≥2 21% vs 40%	- Therapie in der Kontrollgruppe nicht gut definiert, teils Ureadin genommen - retrospektive Evaluation der Akuttoxizität nach Aktenlage	4
Rizza, 2010 J Pharm Pharmacol	prospektiv kontrolliert	to assess the effectiveness of the topical agents	- Formula A®(Opuntia ficus india, Olea	Formula A® vs Biafine®(Trolamine) vs Beobachtung	68 Mamma Ca-Pat. BET	randomisiert, doppel blind	- Reflexspektrophotometrie - maximales	- ab Woche 4 Formula A® sig. weniger Erythem als Biafin und	- kleine Gruppen - Endpunkte nicht prädefiniert - Statistik	2b

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		Biafine® (Trolamin) and the blend of natural extracts	europeae, Capparis spinosa)	2xtgl., während RT, Zeitraum unklar	bzw. in nihil-Gruppe verblendet für Untersucher	Erythem RTOG	unbehandelte Kontrolle (Messung)	lückenhaft	- Hinweis, dass Technik der Reflexspektrometrie für Graduierung fehleranfällig sein kann (Bandbreiten, zusätzl. Melaninproduktion)	
Becker-Schiebe, 2011 Strahlenther Onkol	prospektiv kontrolliert	silymarin-based cream (Leviaderm®) was tested in comparison to standard of care (dexpanthenol intervention)	Silymarinhaltige Creme (Leviaderm®)	Silymarinhaltige Creme von Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT vs Dexpanthenol creme bei "erster Hautreaktion" bis Abklingen	101 Mamma-Ca-Pat. BET	offene Beobachtungsstudie	RD RTOG wöchentliche Beobachtung Juckreiz, Brennen, Schmerz VAS	Silymarin vs Interventionsgruppe in Woche 5 G2 RD 10 vs 52% Ende RT keine Hautreaktion 23% vs 2%	-Offene Studie, mehrere Beobachter -Nicht randomisiert -keinerlei Angaben über Pat.merkmale, v.a. konkurrierende Risikofaktoren -Rein deskriptive Statistik, kein prädefinierter Endpunkt	4
Liguori, 1997 Radiother Oncol	randomisiert, doppelblind	to analyze whether hyaluronic cream postpones RD or reduces its severity	Hyaluronsäure-Creme 0,2% (Ialugen®)	Hyaluronsäure-Creme 0,2% (Ialugen®) oder Placebo (identische Trägersubstanz) 2x täglich	134 Pat.: 90 Kopf-Hals-Tm, 30 Mamma-Ca, 14 pelvine Tm	randomisiert, doppelblind, Placebo	- RD RTOG ≥ G1(ein Untersucher) - Pat.-fragebogen: "efficacy, tolerability"	- Verzögerung RD ≥ G2 um 1 Woche in Verumgruppe	- inhomogene Gruppen, v.a. Therapievariablen - keine Stratifikation - Einflussfaktoren statistisch nicht berücksichtigt	2b

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				während RT					- Endpunkt nicht prädefiniert	
Pinnix, 2012 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase III	to compare the efficacy of a hyaluronic acid based topical emulsion vs a petroatum gel	Hyaluronsäure-Creme	Hyaluronsäure-Creme bzw. Petrolatumgel auf lateralen oder inneren Brustquadranten 3x tgl. Tag 1 bis Ende der RT bzw. Abklingen G3 RD	74 Mamma-Ca-Pat. BET	Seitenversuch einfach blind	Inzidenz RD ≥G2 CTCAE	RD ≥G2 Hyalurons. vs petroatum 61% vs 48% p=0,027 Abbruch der Studie bei geplanter Interimsanalyse	-Inkomplette Angaben zu Risikofaktoren (Verteilung lateraler/medialer Quadrant, chemotherapie) - keine Korrelation RD zu Raucherstatus, Brustgröße	
Hemati, 2012 Support Care Cancer	randomisiert, kontrolliert	to evaluate the effectiveness of topical silver sulfadiazine (SSD) in preventing RT	Silversulfadiazin-Creme 1% (SSD)	Silversulfadiazin-Creme 1% (SSD) 3x tgl. an 3 Wochentagen während und 1 Woche nach RT vs Beobachtung	102 Mamma-Ca-Pat. ME + Chemotherapie	offen, einfach verblindet, randomisiert	RD RTOG Grad Gesamtsumme über Beobachtungszeitraum	SSD vs Beobachtung 5,49±1,02 vs 7,2±1,76 p<0,001 Multivariat SSD und Brustwandform signifikant	-homogene, relativ große Gruppe, Risikofaktoren berücksichtigt - Endpunkt nicht prädefiniert - keine Placebokontrolle	2b
Metz, 2004 Clin Cancer Res	Phase I	to evaluate toxicity of the topical application of Tempol before whole brain irradiation and	Tempol 70mg/ml EtOH solution	15 Minuten vor RT Auftragen von Tempol-Lösung durch study nurse oder Arzt,	12 Pat. Ganzhirn-RT	Phase I	-toxicity - hair loss (Fotos, Auszählen der verbliebenen Haare im Referenzfeld)	minimale systemische Absorption - nur wirksam, wenn mit Gaze aufgetragen und eng anliegend	- vielversprechende Phase I-Ergebnisse - komplizierte Applikation - Wirkweise: Antioxidans	4

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		to determine effectiveness for the prevention of RT induced alopecia		Einwirkzeit 30-45', Abwaschen vor RT Phase I prospektiv Beobachtung		- semi-quantitative Graduierung des Haarverlustes und des Haar-Wachstums durch Patienten und Untersucher	- 6/8 Pat. auswertbar, 3/6 "substantial hair retention" suggestion of activity, absence of toxicity, Studie geplant			
Graham, 2004 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase II offen, kontrolliert	to test the efficacy of prophylactic 3M Cavilon No Sting Film® on the rates of moist desquamation compared with sorbolene cream	No Sting Film®	von Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT eine Brustwandhälfte (lateral/medial) mit No sting Film® oder Sorbolencreme täglich behandelt	61 Mamma-Ca nach Mastektomie	Seitenversuch	- skin reaction RTOG (AUC über 12 Wochen und \geq G2) - Pruritus, Schmerz (Likert Skala)	- No Sting-Film® vs Sorbolencreme RD AUC 8,4 vs 9,6 , Pruritus AUC 12,3 vs 13,2, signifikant - feuchte Desquamat. signifikant reduziert	- heterogenes Kollektiv, Imbalancen nicht dargestellt - AUC ist ein komplexer Endpunkt, in den die Abheilungszeit miteingeht (Prophylaxe + Therapie) - Nutzen von No Sting Film® Folgeprodukt: Cavilon No-Sting Durable Barrier Film® wird untersucht	3b
Vuong, 2004 Int J Radiat	prospektiv Beobachtung	to test the value of preventive	silver nylon leaf dressing	Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT Waschen	12 Anal-Ca/ 3 gynäkolog.	offen, Beobachtung,	maximale RD bei Abschluß der RT (RTOG,	SLND durchschnittlicher score um 1,46	- Beurteilung Endpunkt systematisiert, auch	3b

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Oncol Biol Phys		SLND on patients receiving moderately high doses EBRT + chemotherapy for either anal or gynecological carcinoma	(SLND)	mit Seife, dann SLND oder in Kontrollgruppe Sulfadiazin-Creme bei Auftreten symptomatischer RD	Tumoren, alle Pat. mit RT des Perineums 45 - 54 Gy	historische Kontrollgruppe aus Studie derselben Institution	Durchschnitt aller Untersucher) (Fotos, 10 Untersucher)	niedriger als Kontrollgruppe (95% KI 1,1 -1,8) mean dermatitis score $1,16 \pm 0,4$ vs $2,62 \pm 0,48$ $p=2,73*10^{-7}$	für Kontrollgruppe - aber historische Kontrollgruppe	
Niazi, 2012 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase III	to compare the efficacy of silver clear nylon dressing (SCND) with that of standard skin care	silver nylon leaf	Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT Waschen mit Seife, dann SLND oder in Kontrollgruppe Sulfadiazin-Creme bei Auftreten RD G1	28 Analca, 12 Rektum-Ca-Pat., Perineum im Zielvolumen	offen, randomisiert, einfach blind	maximale RD bei Abschluss der RT (RTOG, Durchschnitt aller Untersucher) (Fotos, 10 Untersucher)	SLND vs Sulfadiazin-Creme RD mittlerer G 1,67 (SD 1,2) vs 2,53 (SD 1,17) $p=0,01$	- Wirkung abhängig von direktem Hautkontakt - keine Patientenbefragung - kleine Gruppe, aber Bestätigungsstudie von Vuong et al. 2004 (s.o.)	2b
Olivotto, 1996 Radiother Oncol	prospektiv, kontrolliert	to test that enteric coated acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) could reduce the effects of RT after breast	Acetylsalicylsäure	325 mg Acetylsalicylsäure von Tag -1 der RT bis 1 Jahr danach vs Placebo	186 Mamma-Ca-Pat. BET	randomisiert, doppel blind, Placebo	- Erythem, Teleangiektasie, Fibrose, Kosmetik (Patientin und Arzt) nach hauseigenem	- keinerlei Unterschiede für Akut- oder Spätreaktion	- große Gruppe, homogene Therapie, RD-Risikofaktoren kontrolliert - compliance gut - verblindete	1 b

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		conservation					score (G 1-3),		Auswertung von Fotos - k.A. zu Anzahl der Pat. in Nachbeobachtung - deskriptive Statistik - Aussagekraft für Spätfolgen eingeschränkt wegen der geringen Zahl an Ereignissen	
Gujral, 2001 Cancer Chemother Pharmacol 47 Suppl:	randomisiert, offen, kontrolliert	to determine efficacy of an oral proteolytic enzyme preparation in patients with head and neck cancer and conventional fractionated RT	Wobe-Mugos®	Wobe-Mugos® 3x tgl. 1 Kapsel Tag - 3 bis 5 Tage nach RT versus nichts	100 Kopf-Hals-Ca Pat., 50 - 70 Gy, ⁶⁰ Co	offen, randomisiert	- maximaler Grad RD RTOG zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt - Zeit bis maximaler Grad - Summe aller Messpunkte	mittlerer maximaler Grad Wobe Mugos® vs Kontrollgruppe 1,23 (SD 0,75) vs 2,39 (SD 1,11) p<0,001	- nur 1 Untersucher pro Zentrum, aber keine Verblindung - Randomisation nicht nachvollziehbar - ungleiche Gruppen: In Wobe-Gruppe häufigere und längere Pausen „for social/technical reasons“, Einfluss auf RD ungeklärt	2b
Dale, 2001 Cancer Chemother	randomisiert, offen, kontrolliert	to test the efficacy and tolerability of this enzyme	Wobe-Mugos®	Wobe-Mugos® 3x tgl. 1 Kapsel Tag - 3 bis 5 Tage	120 Cervix Ca Pat.	offen, randomisiert	- maximaler Grad RD RTOG zu irgendeinem	mittlerer maximaler Grad Wobe Mugos® vs Kontrollgruppe		2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Pharmacol		combination in preventing or reducing the acute side effects of radiation therapy in patients with locally advanced cervical cancer		nach RT versus nichts			Zeitpunkt - Zeit bis maximaler Grad - Summe aller Messpunkte	0,97 vs 1,38 $p<0,001$		
Lin, 2006 Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys	Phase II placebo, randomisiert doppelblind	to show if zinc assists in the healing of mucositis and RD	Zink per os	Zink 3x 25 mg/die per os vs Placebo (Sojaöl in Kapsel) Tag 1 bis Ende der RT	100 Pat.	randomisiert, doppel blind placebokontrolliert	- Häufigkeit Mukositis G2 (RTOG) 8 Wochen nach RT - Häufigkeit RD G2 (RTOG) 8 Wochen nach RT	- verzögter Eintritt und weniger ausgeprägte RD G2 und 3 $p<0,03$ (ohne Bonferroni-Korrektur)	- Untersucherzahl auf 1 beschränkt - keine Imbalanzen in Gruppen, Tendenz weniger Risikofaktoren in Kontrollgruppe - möglicherweise Prophylaxe mit Zink möglich, falls ausreichend lang gegeben - in Subgruppenanalyse Lokalrezidivrate reduziert - keine Unverträglichkeit des Zink	2b
Martin,2002	randomisiert	to determine	Wobe-	Wobe-	56	rando	- maximaler	Wobe vs Placebo	- Gruppe sehr klein,	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Radiother Oncol	rt doppelblind	whether prophylactic treatment with proteolytic enzymes reduces acute toxicity of adjuvant pelvic radiotherapy	Mugos®	Mugos® 3x 4 Kps. /Tag, Tag 1 bis Ende der RT versus Placebo	Patienten mit adjuvanter pelv. RT (Cervix, Rektum, 1x Prostata, 1x Vulva-Ca)	misiert, doppel blind, placeb okontr olliert	Grad Epitheliolyse (keine, trocken, feucht, schwer) während Strahlentherapie	keine/geringe Epitheliolyse 75% vs 93%, mittlere/schwere Epitheliolys. 25% vs 7 %, nicht signifikant	keine Berechnung α- und β-Fehler, intent to treat-Analyse - homogene RT	
Aygenc, 2004 Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg	randomisiert offen kontrolliert	to assess the prophylactic effect of pentoxyfilline on complications related to radiation	Pentoxyfillin	Pentoxyfillin 3x 400mg/Tag, Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT versus nichts	78 Kopf-Hals-Tumor-Pat. aduvante RT ohne Chemotherapie	offen randomisiert	maximaler Schweregrad der RD Zeit bis zum Auftreten der maximalen RD Art des Akutreaktion RD oder Weichgewebsläsion (score nach Dion)	kein Unterschied in Schweregrad oder Zeit bis Manifestation RD durchschnittl. Weichgewebsnekr ose-score PTX vs nichts 2,96 vs 3,44 p<0,05	- inkomplette Angaben zu Gruppenzusammensetzung und evtl. Imbalancen von Fraktionierung/Gesamtdosis und Nachbeobachtung - Statistik nicht nachvollziehbar dargestellt - komplexer Endpunkt „Weichgewebsläsion“, in den Mukositis, Teleangiektasie, Fibrose, Ulcus und Atrophie eingehen	2b

3.1.4. Radiogene Osteonekrose

Tabelle 10: Evidenztabelle der Prophylaxe der radioigenen Osteoradionekrose

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studie n-typ	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz	Design	Popula-tion	Kontroll-gruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Magnusson, et al. Eur J Cancer 2009;45:2488-95.	Phase II	to investigate if pentoxyfilline and vitamin E could prevent radiation-induced side-effects in women with breast cancer	Pentoxyfi llin (PTX) + Vitamin E	Pentoxyfillin (PTX) 400 mg + Vit. E 100 mg (3x tgl.) vs Placebo 1-3 Monate nach Therapie für 1 Jahr	83 Mamm a-Ca-Pat. (ME)	randomisiert, doppelblind, placebo-kontrolliert	passive Armabduktion (Differenz gegenüber Ausgangsbefund) Armvolumendifferenz (Goniometer), Fibrose LENT Schmerz	Abduktion innerhalb beider Gruppen verbessert, kein Effekt von PTX/Vit. E (median 3,7° vs 9,4° Placebo p=0,2) n.s. Armvolumen signifikant weniger Zunahme in PTX-gruppe 0,5% vs 1%, p=0,017 Fibrose kein Unterschied Schmerz in Placebogruppe signifikant rückläufig vs PTX (p=0,02)	Endpunkt Armbeweglichkeit komplex (multifaktoriell, z.B. Physiotherapie) Hinweis auf Reduktion des Ödemrisikos Schmerzergebnis unerklärlich, auf Evaluation von 50% der Pat. begründet	2b
Jacobson, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2013;85:604-8.	Phase II	to determine wether pentoxyfillin/tocopherol was effective in preventing regional RIF		Pentoxyfillin (PTX) 400 mg + Vit. E 400 mg 3xtgl. direkt nach Abschluss der RT über 6 Monate vs Beobachtung	53 Mamm a-Ca-Pat. (BET/M E)	einfach verblindet	Differenz der Gewebe-compliance bestrahlte zu kontralateraler Mamma/Brust wand (tissue compliance meter TCM) palpable Fibrose LENT/SOMA und RTOG	mittlerer Unterschied in Gewebe-compliance Ptx zu Beobachtung 0,88 mm (SD1,96) vs 2,1 mm (SD 2,16) p=0,047	Gruppenimbilanzen systemische Therapie, n.s. aber ungleich Unverträglichkeit (selbstlimitierend) der Medikation zu berücksichtigen	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studie n-typ	Fragestellung	Unter-suchte Substan z	Design	Popu-lation	Kontroll-gruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Aygenc, et al. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 2004;130:351-6.	Phase II	to assess the prophylactic effect of pentoxyfilline on complications related to radiation	Pentoxyfi llin	Pentoxyfillin 3x 400mg/Tag, Tag 1 bis 2 Wochen nach RT vs Beobachtung	78 Kopf-Hals-Tumor-Pat. adjuvante RT ohne Chemo -therapi e	offen randomisier t kontrolliert	- maximaler Schweregrad der RD - Zeit bis zum Auftreten der maximalen RD - Art der Akutreaktion RD oder Weichgewebsläsion (score nach Dion)	- kein Unterschied in Schweregrad oder Zeit bis Manifestation RD durchschnittl. - Weichgewebsnekrose-score PTX vs Beobachtung 2,96 vs 3,44 p<0,05	- inkomplette Angaben zu Gruppenzusammensetzung und evtl. Imbalancen von Fraktionierung/Gesamtdosis und Nachbeobachtung - Statistik nicht nachvollziehbar dargestellt - komplexer Endpunkt „Weichgewebsläsion , in den Mukositis, Teleangiektasie, Fibrose, Ulcus und Atrophie eingehen	2b
Gothard, et al. Radiother Oncol 2004;73:133-9.	Phase II	to test the efficacy of alpha-tocopherol and pentoxyfilline in patients with arm lymphoedema	Pentoxyfi llin (PTX) + Vitamin E (alpha-Tocopherol)	PTX 400 mg + Vit. E 500 mg (synthet. all rac-alpha-tocopherol) 2x tgl. vs Placebo nach RT (med. 15 Jahre, 2-41 Jahre) für 6 Monate	68 Mamm a-Ca-Pat. mit strahle ninduzier tem Lymph ödem	randomisie rt, doppelblin d, placebokontrolliert	1-Jahres prozentuale Änderung in Armumfangsdifferenz zur Gegenseite im Vergleich zu Ausgangsbefund (Ödem) (Perometer) nach 1 Jahr nach Randomisation Induration im Feld	Ödem kein sig. Unterschied zu Placebo im Mittel 2,5% (95%KI -0,4 bis 5,3) vs 1,2% (-2,8 bis 5,1) kein Unterschied in Induration Reduktion Induration um ≥2Grade 6/31 vs 8/34 Pat. n.s.	Beurteilung der Induration wegen Dokumentationsform von Autoren kritisch gewertet 1. Endpunkt und Compliance untersucherunabhängig geprüft Power klein: für Differenz 0,66 standardisiert Power 85% und Signifikanz 10%	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studie n-typ	Fragestellung	Unter-suchte Substan z	Design	Popu-lation	Kontroll-gruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Delanian, et al. J Clin Oncol 2003;21:2545-50.	Phase II	to assess the efficacy of PTX/tocopherol in treating radiation-induced fibrosis (RIF)	PTX + Vitamin E (alpha-Tocopherol)	PTX 400 mg + Vit. E 500 mg (natürl. RRR-alpha-tocopherol) 2x tgl. vs jede Substanz + Placebo vs Doppel-Placebo 7+/- 4 Jahre nach RT für 6 Monate	22 Mamm a-Ca-Pat. mit palpabler RIF	randomisiert, doppeltverblindet	relative Reduktion der Fläche der palpablen Fibrose (LENT/SOMA)	PTX/Tocoph. vs Placebo 60%±10% vs 43%±17% p=0.038	schlechte Verträglichkeit bei 45% der Pat. sehr kleine Pat.-zahl für 4 Gruppen	3b
Haddad, et al. Radiother Oncol 2005;77:324-6.	prospektive Beobachtung	to confirm the efficacy of PTX/Vit.E in patients suffering from RIF	PTX + Vitamin E (alpha-Tocopherol)	PTX 800 mg + Vit. E 1000 mg /die	34 RIF palpable Läsionen bei 29 Pat.	un-kontrolliert	Oberfläche der RIF, 2 unabhängige Observer Grad Fibrose LENT/SOMA	Fläche RIF - 43% (±19%) p<0,001 mittlerer Grad Fibrose reduziert um 2,00±0,8	keine Kontrollgruppe	3b
Brooker, et al. Radiother Oncol 2006;79:45-51.	Phase II	to test the efficacy of IH636 grape seed proanthocyanidin extract in tissue induration after RT	Weintraubenkern proanthocyanidin extract (GSPE)	grape seed proanthocyanidin extract vs Placebo über 6 Monate	66 Mamm a-Ca-Pat. BET, im Mittel 10 Jahre nach RT	randomisiert, placebokontrolliert	Ansprechen = Reduktion der palpablen Fibrosefläche um 50% nach 12 Monaten Reduktion des Fibrosegrades um 1 Punkt	Ansprechen 29% (13/44 Pat.) Therapie vs 27% (6/22 Pat.) Placebo n.s. geplante Subgruppenanalyse: Intervall zu RT < 10 Jahre Ansprechen 32% (8/25 Pat.) Therapie vs 18% (2/11 Pat.) Placebo n.s.	Endpunktevaluation unter Berücksichtigung Observer-Subjektivität kleine Gruppe evtl. Wirksamkeit bei frühem Einsatz	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studie n-typ	Fragestellung	Unter-suchte Substan z	Design	Popu-lation	Kontroll-gruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Simone, et al. Radiat Oncol 2007;2:19.	pro-spektiv e Beobac h-tung	to examine whether Pirfenidone, administered in a daily oral dose, can decrease chronic radiation-induced fibrosis and lead to improvements in mobility and function	Pirfenido n	Pirfenidon 3x 800 mg/die über 2 Jahre, Mindestintervall zu RT-Ende 6 Monate (32-199 Mon. nach RT)	7 Pat. mit Einschränkung der Beweglichkeit (range of movement ROM) der Halswirbelsäule/oberen oder unteren Extremität nach RT (Kopf-Hals-Tm/ Hodgkin)	entfällt	relative Veränderung der Summe der ROM (Inclinometer/standardisierte Messung) zu Basiswert nach 2 Jahren	5 von 7 Pat. hatten 15-75% Verbesserung der ROM, 2 Reduktion der ROM	2 Pat. ausgeschlossen wegen fraglicher Toxizität Hypothesengenerierende Studie Substanz in Phase II-Studien zu idiopathischer Fibrose etc. untersucht	4b
McLeod, et al. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg	retro-spektiv e Analys	to compare clinical outcomes with existing reports	PTX + Vitamin E	PTX 400 mg 2x tgl. + Vit. E 1000 mg 1x tgl. 6-46	12 Pat. mit Osteoradione	unkontrolliert	Deskription Osteoradiogene Rose (ORN) nach Epstein	5/12 Pat. Verbessert um 1 Grad, 5 /12 Pat. idem, 2 Pat. progredient	kleine und retrospektive Untersuchung	4

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studie n-typ	Fragestellung	Unter-suchte Substan z	Design	Popu-lation	Kontroll-gruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
2012;50:41-4.	e			Monate	krose (ORN) Epstein II-III					
Delanian, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2011;80:832-9.	prospektive Beobachtung	Is PENTOCLO effective in osteoradionecrosis(ORN) is of poor prognosis?	PTX + Vitamin E (alpha-Tocopherol) +Clodronat alternierend mit 20 mg Prednison und 1000 mg Ciprofloxacin an 2 Tagen der Woche	PTX 400 mg + Vit. E 500 mg (alpha-Tocopherol) 2x tgl. ± Clodronat 1600 mg/die bis zur Abheilung	54 Pat. mit ORN der Mandibula Epstein II-III, refraktär auf konervative Therapie oder HBO und /oder OP	unkontrolliert	relative Reduktion der Länge des freiliegenden Knochens	mittlere Regression 92%±4% nach 1 Jahr bei 39 von 54 Pat.	unkontrollierte Studie, Remissionen wegen anderer Maßnahmen (Prednison und Ciprofloxacin) möglich 15/54 weniger als 1 Jahr beobachtet/behandelt Clodronat kann ORN verursachen	
Annane, et al. J Clin Oncol 2004;22:4893-900.	Phase II	to determine the efficacy and safety of HBO for overt mandibular osteoradio-necrosis	hyperbarer Sauerstoff (HBO)	100% O ₂ vs 9% O ₂ + Stickstoff, 2x tgl. 90 Minuten, 30 mal 2,4 ATÜ, postoperativ + 10 Sitzungen	68 Pat. mit ORN in früher Phase, 50% Pat. mit freiliegendem Knoche	Placebo kontrolliert, doppelblind, nur 1 Untersucher	Abheilung nach 1 Jahr, definiert als kein Schmerz, kein freilieg. Knochen, bildgebend idem oder besser, keine Fraktur, keine	HBO vs Placebo 6/31 vs 12/37 Pat. mit Abheilung, RR 0,6 (95% Kl 0,25-1,41) n.s. Bei 50 Pat. ohne Abheilung diese durch „nötig gewordene OP“ definiert, kein Unterschied zwischen Gruppen	nur Pat. mit geringer oder mäßiger ORN eingeschlossen (50% ohne Schleimhautdefekt) vorzeitiger Studienabbruch bei 25% der Patientenzahl	

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studie n-typ	Fragestellung	Unter-suchte Substan z	Design	Popu-lation	Kontroll-gruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
					n		Fistel, keine Arrosion Unterkante <u>und</u> keine OP nötig		Abbruchregel prädefiniert, aber Remissionsrate in Kontrollgruppe doppelt so hoch wie erwartet Power der Studie niedrig	

3.1.5. Radiogene Pneumonitis

Tabelle 11: Evidenztabelle für die Prophylaxe der radiogenen Pneumonitis

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Antonadou, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2001;51:915-22.	Phase III kontrolliert offen randomisiert	to reduce the incidence of acute and late lung toxicity	Amifostin	tägl. Amifostin 340 mg/m ² i.v. (Dauer nicht spezifiziert) versus nihil	146 Lungen-Ca-Patienten mit RT	nihil offen randomisiert	Inzidenz Pneumonitis RTOG ≥G2 1.,2.,3. Monat nach RT CT-Veränderungen (ohne Klassifikation) 6 Monate nach RT	Amifostin reduziert klinische Pneumonitis (9 vs 43 %, p<0,001) und Fibrose 6 Mon. nach RT (28% vs 53%, p<0,05)	49 /146 Patienten (34%) nicht ausgewertet kein intent to treat Randomisation unklar Verteilung der nicht auswertbaren Pat. auf Therapiearme ungleich Fibrose-Bewertung nicht definiert Wirksamkeit nicht beurteilbar	2b
Antonadou, et al. Semin Oncol 2003;30:2-9.	Phase II prospektiv kontrolliert offen randomisiert	to reduce the incidence of radiochemotherapy-induced acute and late lung toxicities	Amifostin	Tägl. Amifostin 300 mg/m ² i.v. während RT versus nihil. 2. Randomisation Paclitaxel oder Carboplatin	73 Lungen-Ca-Patienten mit RT + Carboplatin oder Paclitaxel	nihil offen randomisiert	Pneumonitis RTOG ≥G3 akut und 3 Mon. nach RT Fibrose (CT)	Amifostin reduziert „akute“ Pneumonitis (19 vs 56 %, p=0,002) und 3 Mon. nach RT 30 vs 66% (p=0,009) Fibrose 6 Mon. 52 Pat. 28% vs 50% n.s.	Pneumonitis klinisch diagnostiziert nach RTOG Lungenfibrose nicht systematisch untersucht in Subgruppenanalyse mit kleiner Gruppe unterschiedl. große Effekte: Zufall oder Hinweis auf Effekt von Amifostin v.a. auf Chemotherapie Wirksamkeit nicht	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
									beurteilbar	
Mell, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2007;68:111-8.	Metaanalyse 7 random. Studien LungenCa RT ± Chemo-therapie	Evaluation des tumorprotektiven Effekts von Amifostin	Amifostin	alle klinischen Studien RT ± Chemotherapie Amifostin versus nihil oder Placebo	552 Lungen-Ca-Patienten, 6 randomisierte Studien	offen oder doppelblind randomisiert	Relatives Risiko (RR) gesamter, partieller, kompletter Tumorremission	RR gesamt 1,07 (95% KI 0,97-1,18), partieller 1,21 (95% KI 0,83-1,78) und kompletter Remission 0,99 (95% KI 0,78-1,26) kein Effekt von Amifostin nachweisbar	bei NSCLC viele kompetitive Faktoren bekannt für Tumorremission, (± Chemotherapie, erreichte Gesamtdosis, Patientenfaktoren) heterogener Endpunkt „Tumoransprechen“ zu unterschiedlichen Zeitpunkten unterschiedl. definiert, kein Surrogatmarker für Überleben keine individuellen Patientendaten differente Amifostinapplikation / -dosierung insgesamt eingeschränkte Aussagekraft	2b
Movsas, et al. J Clin Oncol 2005;23:2145-54.	Prophylaxe offen kontrolliert	to test the ability of amifostine to reduce chemoradiation-	Amifostin	Amifostin 500 mg i.v. 4x wö. während RT vs nihil	242 Lungen-Ca-Pat., Chemo.	nihil offen randomisiert	Ösophagitis Lungentoxizität summarisch bis 3 Mon. nach RT	Akute pulmonale Toxizität ns unterschiedlich, keine Detailangaben zur Statistik Späte	72% compliance (43% minor violation, 22 % major violation) drop out 6% wegen Tox. oder non-compliance RT/CTX homogen	1b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		induced esophagitis					(RTOG)	Lungentoxizität als krude Inzidenz nach ? Monaten (kA) idem, sowohl Häufigkeit als auch Schweregrad	beider Gruppen Lungentox. nur als crude incidence, kein primärer Endpunkt größte und methodisch korrekte Studie zu Amifostin kein Nutzen in Bezug auf Lungentox	
Komaki, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2004;58:13 69-77.	offen kontrolliert	to determine the ability of amifostine to reduce the severity and/or incidence of acute toxicities of radiochemotherapy	Amifostin	Amifostin 500 mg/m ² 2x wöchentlich während RT vs nihil	62 Pat. NSCLC	nihil offen randomisiert	Pneumonitis NCI	Pneumonitis G3 Amifostin 0 vs Beobachtung 16% p=0,02 Fibrose, klinisch und radiologisch idem	Amifostin jeweils vor Chemotherapie gegeben, Effekt vor allem Reduktion der Chemotherapie-Toxizität daher keine Reduktion der Lungenfibrose, oder ineffektive Dosierung in Kontrollgruppe GD etwas höher, V20 mean geringer, aber weite Spannen Wirksamkeit nicht beurteilbar	2b
Sasse, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2006;64:78	Metaanalyse	to evaluate the efficacy of amifostine in	Amifostin	Systemat Literatursuche 1973-2005, 3 reviewer	Einschlusss: Randomisationsverfahren,		u.a. Pneumonitis, Mortalität, Ansprechrate	3 von 6 Studien zur thorakalen RT±Chemo hatten Angaben zu Pneumonitis	größte Studie Movsas 2005 nicht eingeschlossen grundätzliches	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
4-91.		diminishing RT side effects and whether or not it protects the tumor			Verblindung, intent to treat Analyse, Placebo		Tumors	(Antonadou 2001, Antonadou 2003, Komaki 2004) mit insgesamt 227 Pat. Amifostin reduziert odds ratio für akute Pneumonitis 85%, odds ratio 0,15, 95% Kl 0,07-0,031, p<0,00001	Problem einer Metaanalyse, die die Qualität der Quellstudien/-daten nicht verbessern kann Nutzen für akute Pneumonitis ist möglich	
Pagel, et al. Strahlenther Onkol 1998;174:25-9.	offen kontrolliert	zu klären, ob die prophylaktische Gabe von Corticoide n, die das Auftreten röntgenmorphologisc her Merkmale der Pneumoniti s senken kann	Beclamethason-Spray	Beclamethason Spray 0,5 mg vs Prednisolon 10 mg p.os Tag 1 bis 8 Wochen nach RT	64 Lungen-Ca-Patienten	nihil offen randomisiert	Röntgen Thorax Veränderungen (nicht klassifiziert)	2/28 (7%) vs 8/29 (27%) Pat. mit Pneumonitiszeichen p=0,045	- Testung Inhalation vs per os Substanz - Gruppe sehr klein, nicht randomisiert Wirksamkeit nicht beurteilbar	3b
Kwon, et al. Radiother Oncol 2000;56:175-9.	offen kontrolliert	to determine whether PTX improves radiation	Pentoxifyllin (PTX)	3xägl. 400 mg Pentoxifyllin Tag 1 bis Abschluss RT	47 Patienten NSCLC	nihil offen randomisiert	Pneumonitis und Lungenfibrose RTOG	Pneumonitis G1+2 PTX 13/27 Pat. Vs 12/20 Pat. n.s. Fibrose G1+2 PTX 7/27 Pat. vs 6/20	Tox. nur sekundärer Endpunkt, nicht definiert in Bezug auf Zeitpunkt, Schweregrad keine Angaben zu	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		response in NSCLC and to assess effect on degree of complication						Pat. n.s.	Therapiedurchführung, compliance etc., unklar, ob intent to treat, kleine Gruppe, erstaunlich wenig Ereignisse. Wirksamkeit nicht beurteilbar	
Misirlioglu, et al. Med Oncol 2007;24:308-11.	offen kontrolliert	Prävention der Pneumonitis durch Pentoxifyllin + Vitamin E	Pentoxifyllin + Vitamin E	3xtägl. 400 mg Pentoxifyllin +2xtgl. 300 mg Vit. E Tag 1 bis 3 Mon. nach RT vs nihil	91 Lungen-Ca-Patienten	nihil offen randomisiert	Radiogene Lungentoxizität RTOG klinisch und mit CT akut (0-2 Monate nach RT), subakut (3/6 Monat nach RT) und spät (1 Jahr nach RT)	Radiogene Lungentoxizität signif. geringer nach Pentoxifyllin/Vit. E akut und subakut, geringere Spätreaktion n.s.	- Endpunkt nicht eindeutig definiert - Kontrollgruppe hatte größeres RT-Volumen und höhere Einzeldosen sowie niedrigere Gesamtdosis (nicht signifikant) Wirksamkeit nicht beurteilbar	2b
Özturk, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2004;58:213-9.	Random	to assess whether prophylactic use of pentoxifylline could prevent early and late normal	Pentoxifyllin	Pentoxifyllin 400 mg 3x tägl. vs Placebo (Dauer : keine Angabe)	16 Lungen-Ca, 24 Mamma-Ca 50 Gy	randomisiert, placebo kontroliert, doppel blind	LENT /SOMA mean score (Zeitpunkt nicht spezifiziert) CT und Rö Thorax Veränderungen 3 und 6 Mon. nach	Mean LENTscore Pento. 0,46±0,66 vs Placebo 0,98 ±0,8 p=0,0016 CT nicht signifikant	- kleine Gruppe, Inhomogenität nicht berücksichtigt - Zeitpunkt des Endpunktes nicht prädefiniert Wirksamkeit nicht beurteilbar	2b

Autor, Journal, Jahr	Studytyp	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
		tissue damage					RT			
Cohen, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2012;83:29 2-6.	Random	to assess whether captopril was effective in mitigating pulmonary-related mortality in subjects undergoing TBI	Captopril	Captopril 25 mg 3x tägl., ab Transplant. über 1 Jahr vs Placebo	55 Pat. (3 Kinder) mit hämatolog. Erkrankung, Stammzelltransplantation, Konditionierung mit TBI	randomisiert, placeboso kontrolliert, doppelblind	Lungenfunktion prä-Transplant. und 1 Jahr danach pulmonal bedingte Mortalität (Pneumonie, respiratory failure)	pulmonale Mortalität 2 Pat. (Captopril) vs 5 Pat. (Placebo), p=0,18 kein Unterschied in Lungenfunktion zwischen den Gruppen erkennbar	- kleine Gruppe - komplexe Ko-Therapie, sodass Effekt von Prüfsubstanz nicht sicher differenzieren Wirksamkeit beurteilbar	3b

3.1.6. ZNS

Tabelle 12: Evidenztabelle zur Prophylaxe der Strahlentherapie induzierten ZNS

Autor, journal, Jahr	Studientyp Prophylaxe/Therapie	Fragestellung	Untersuchte Substanz / Intervention	Design	Population	Kontrollgruppe	Endpunkte	Ergebnis	Kommentar / Fazit	LoE
Sarin, et al. Lancet Neurol 2003;2:357 -65.	Review, practical guideline	Antiödematos Therapie bei Gehirntumoren	u.a. Einbeziehung (alter) randomisierter Studien (Vecht et al. Neurology 1994; Wolfson et al. Am J Clin Oncol 1994; Horton et al. Am J Roentgenol Radium Ther Nucl Med 1971)	Literatursuche				-keine Level I-Evidenz -Einsatz von Steroiden bei fehlender Symptomatik nicht empfohlen (Level III) -Dexamethason je nach Symptomatik -max. 24 mg/d (Grad C)	kein Nutzen von prophylaktischen Steroiden, Schrittweise Dosisanpassung der Steroide bei Symptomatik	5
Soffietti, et al. Eur J Neurol 2006;13:674-81.	EFNS Guidelines	Erstellung einer Leitlinie zur Behandlung von Gehirnmetastasen		Literatursuche, Suche in existierenden Leitlinien (Italien, Frankreich, Niederlande, Deutschland, UK). Fragebogen an Mitglieder der Task Force				-Dexamethason "corticosteroid of choice" (Good Practice) -Initial 4–8 mg, Dosierungen bis 16mg/d möglich (Grad B) -kein prophylaktischer Einsatz von Antikonvulsiva (Grad A) -kein Einsatz von enzym-induzierenden	kein Nutzen von prophylaktischen Antikonvulsiva Dexamethason Medikament der Wahl, Schrittweise Dosisanpassung bei Symptomatik	

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								Antikonvulsiva bei begleitender (Chemo)therapie (Grad B)		
Glantz, et al. Neurology 2000;54:1886-93.	Empfehlungen der American Academy of Neurology	prophylaktische Gabe von Antikonvulsiva bei Pat. mit Gehirntumoren		Literatursuche, 12 Studien untersucht, 4 RCT→ Level I 8 cohort studies → level II Zusätzliche Meta-Analyse von 4 RCTs				-kein prophylaktischer Einsatz von Antikonvulsiva (Grad A)	kein Nutzen von prophylaktischen Antikonvulsiva	5
Glantz, et al. Neurology 1996;46:985-91.	RCT	prophylaktische Gabe von Valproat bei Pat. mit Gehirntumoren	Valproat	Verblindete RCT	Pat. ≥18 mit supratent. Gehirntumor, KPS≥50, ohne Krämpfe → Randomisation (500mg VP vs Placebo) N=74 (37 Valproat, 37	Placebo (identische Pillenformen)	first seizure, death, or 12 months from initiation of therapy.	mit Valproat hatten 35,9% der Pat. Krämpfe, ohne 24% OR 1.7 (95% CI 0.6-4.6; p = 0.3).	gute Studie, Fallzahlen im Vorfeld geplant, ausreichende Power →kein Nutzen von prophylaktischen Antikonvulsiva	1b

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				Placebo)						
Tremont-Lukats, et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2008;CD004424.	Cochrane Review / systematischer Review	prophylaktische Gabe von Antikonvulsiva bei Pat. mit Gehirntumoren		systematische Literatursuche	5 RCTs	Placebo	Effektivität bei der Verhinderung von Anfällen Nebenwirkungen	heterogene Ergebnisse	kein Nutzen von prophylaktischen Antikonvulsiva	5
Mikkelsen, et al. J Neurooncol 2010;96:97 -102.	Evidence-based clinical practice guideline	prophylaktische Gabe von Antikonvulsiva bei Pat. mit Gehirnmetastasen		systematischer Review				nur 1 Studie (underpowered) untersuchte Gehirnmetastasen separat	kein Nutzen von prophylaktischen Antikonvulsiva (spezifisch bei Gehirnmetastasen) (Level III)	3
Kerrigan, et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2011;CD00	Cochrane Review / systematischer Review	Welche Antikonvulsiva bei symptomatischen Pat.	Switch von Phenytoin zu Levetiracetam (Monotherapie)	systematische Literatursuche	1 RCT (Lim 2009) 1 ongoing trial (NCT00629889)			Lim 2009: Levetiracetam 13/15 (87%) Phenytoin 6/8 (75%) anfallsfrei nach 6 Mon.	Switch eventuell möglich	3

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8586.		mit Gehirntumoren?								
Mehta, et al. J Clin Oncol 2003;21:25 29-36.	Rand. Phase III	MGd zur Verbes serung des OS und des neurol. Outco mes bei GHRT	Motexafin Gadolinium (MGd)	30/3 Gy GHRT +/- 5 mg/kg/d MGd	401 Pat. mit Gehirnmet. (251 NSCLC)	kein MGd (keine Placebo- Kontrolle)	1. OS 2. time to neurologic progression	OS Median: 5,2 vs 4,9 Mon. p=0,48 TTNP Median: 9,5 vs 8,3 Mon. P=0,95	kein Nutzen von MGd	2b
Meyers, et al. J Clin Oncol 2004;22:15 7-65.	Zusatzanalyse (neurokognitive Tests) der Pat. von Mehta et al 2003	"	"	"	"	"	1. time to neurocognitive progression	1. 90,5% hatten bereits NCS vor GHRT 2. kein sig. Unterschied zw. den Gruppen	kein Nutzen von MGd	2b
Butler, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2007;69:14 96-501.	doppelblinde Phase III RCT	Methyl phenidat zur Prophylaxe von kognitiven Störungen	d-threo-Methylphenidat-HCl	5 mg MPh 2xtägl.	68 Pat. mit primären oder sekundären Hirntumoren	Placebo (doppelblind)	1. Fatigue (FACIT-F) 2. "overall QoL" (FACT, subscale score, CESD MMSE)	1. Fatigue Score : 33,7 (MPh) vs 35,6 (placebo) p=0,64 2. kein sig. US im QoL	kein Nutzen von MPh	2b

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		nach GHRT								
Scott, et al. Am J Clin Oncol 2007;30:580-7. Suh JH, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2006;24:106-114.)	RT (Analyse des sekundären EP aus der Studie von Suh JH, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2006;24:106-114.)	Efaproxiral		WBRT 30/3 Gy + O2 (nasal) +/- Efaproxiral i.v. (75 oder 100 mg/kg - je nach O2-Sättigung)	Initial 538 eingeschlossen, dieser Report befasst sich allerdings nur mit 106 Brustkrebs-Pat., die ein „Baseline“-Spitzer Quality of Life Index (SQLI) hatten	kein Efaproxiral (keine Placebo-Kontrolle)	1. OS (Suh JCO 2006) 2. QOL (sekundärer EP), SQLI, KPS, MMSE	1. sehr schwaches FU 2. hohe drop-out Rate wegen sehr schwacher compliance 3. QoL sig. besser p=0.019	sehr schwache Studie, zusammenfassend kein Nutzen von Efaproxiral	2b
Mehta, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009;73:1069-76.	Rand. Phase III	MGd zur Verbesserung des OS und des neurol. Outcomes bei GHRT	Motexafin Gadolinium (MGd)	30/3 Gy GHRT +/- 5 mg/kg/d MGd	554 Pat. 275 WBRT 279 WBRT+MGd	kein MGd (keine Placebo-Kontrolle)	1. „Committee-determined interval to neurologic progression“ (CDINP) oder „death with evidence of neurologic progression“ 2. „interval to	CDINP: 10 vs 15,4 Mon. (p=0,12) kein Unterschied in der Zeit bis zur neurokognitiven Progression (p=0,057)	kein Nutzen von MGd	2b

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							investigator-determined neurologic progression", "interval to neurocognitive progression", OS, Sicherheit			
Tsao, et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2012;4:CD003869.	Cochrane Review / systematischer Review	u.a. wurde der Nutzen (u.a. QoL und Symptomkontrolle) von Radiosensitzern bewertet			6 RCTs			kein Nutzen bzgl. OS, TTP oder QoL	kein prophylaktischer Nutzen von Radiosensitzern	1
Ryken, et al. J Neurooncol 2010;96:10 3-14.	systematischer Review und Evidence-based clinical practice guideline	Steroide bei Gehirnmetastasen CAVE: keine spezif.	2 Studien erfüllten die Kriterien	systematische Literatursuche	2 RCTs Vecht et al. 1994 Wolfson et al. 1994				kein prophylaktischer Nutzen von Steroiden Dexamethason bei Symptomatik	

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		sche Untersuchung von Steroiden bei GHRT							(Level 3), beginnen mit 4-8 mg/d, schrittweise hochdosieren ausschleichen (Level 3)	
Levin, et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2011;79:1487-95.	doppelblinde RCT	Bevacizumab	Bevacizumab	Gruppe A: Bevacizumab Zweimalig 7,5 mg/kg in 3-Wochen Intervallen Gruppe B: Placebo nach gleichem Schema	14 Patienten mit radiologisch (?) oder histolog. gesicherter Radionekrose	Placebo i.v.	1° EP: Ödemveränderungen im MRT nach 6 Wochen 2° EP: neurolog. Und neurokognitive Veränderungen	1. alle Pat. mit BCM kein Pat. mit Placebo zeigten ein MRT-Ansprechen 2. alle Pat. mit BCM kein Pat. mit Placebo zeigten ein neurologisches Ansprechen	Patientenzahl sehr gering Patientenkollektiv nicht umfassend beschrieben keine Empfehlung möglich	2b
Vecht, et al. Neurology 1994;44:675-80.	Report über die Ergebnisse von 2 konsekutiven RCTs	minim um effectiv e Dosis von Dexamethason p.o.	Dexamethason	2 doppelblinde RCTs: 1. RCT: 8 vs 16 mg/d 2. RCT: 4 vs 16 mg/d	Pat. ≤75, mit ≥1 Gehirnmet. und KPS≤80		Veränderungen des KPS und Rate von UAW	1. RCT: KPS 8±10,1 (8mg) vs KPS 7,3±14,2 (16mg) →n.s. 2. RCT: KPS 6,7±11,3 (4mg) vs KPS 9,1±12,4 (16mg) →n.s.	Dexa nutzt, aber keine Verbesserung des KPS, sondern nur mehr UAW bei höherer Dosis → möglichst niedrigste wirksame Dosis wählen	2b

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								cushingoide NW 46% bei 4mg und 91% bei 16mg	CAVE: schwache Studie. kleine Fallzahl (nur ca. 20 Pat. pro Gruppe), keine Angabe über Herkunft und Zahl der Hirntumore pro Pat., keine Auskunft über medianes FU, keine Angabe zum medianen Alter	
Wolfson, et al. Am J Clin Oncol 1994;17:23 4-8.	Rand. Phase II	Dexamethason	8 x 24mg Dexa i.v. q6h danach entweder 4mg p.o q6h oder kein Dexa vor EBRT (30/3Gy)	Pat. mit ≥1 Gehirnmet. im CT; Stratifikation nach Response zu Dexa (5 responder →kein Dexa, 8 non-responder,	keine Placebo-Kontrolle	Veränderungen des GPS und der Neurological function class	keine Statistik mgl.	CAVE: schwache Studie, nur 12 Patienten, keine Statistik, keine Angaben zum medianen Alter pro Gruppe, keine	2b	

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					davon 7 → 4mg Dexa)				Auskunft über medianes FU, keine Baseline gemessen keine Aussage mgl.	