



A service of the [U.S. National Library of Medicine](#)
and the [National Institutes of Health](#)

Select **19538050**

1: [J Neurosurg.](#) 2009 Jun 19. [Epub ahead of print]



Phase II study of ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide in patients with a first recurrence of glioblastoma multiforme.

[Aoki T](#), [Mizutani T](#), [Nojima K](#), [Takagi T](#), [Okumura R](#), [Yuba Y](#), [Ueba T](#), [Takahashi JA](#), [Miyatake SI](#), [Nozaki K](#), [Taki W](#), [Matsutani M](#).

Departments of Neurosurgery.

Object The prognosis of recurrent glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) remains unsatisfactory. The authors conducted a Phase II study of ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide (ICE) for a first recurrence of GBM to determine whether it prolonged a patient's good-quality life. **Methods** This trial was an open-label, single-center Phase II study. Forty-two patients with a first GBM relapse after surgery followed by standard radiotherapy (60 Gy) and first-line temozolomide- or nimustine-based chemotherapy were eligible to participate. The primary end point was progression-free survival at 6 months after the ICE treatment (PFS-6), and secondary end points were response rate, toxicity, and overall survival. Chemotherapy consisted of ifosfamide (1000 mg/m²) on Days 1, 2, and 3), carboplatin (110 mg/m²) on Day 1), etoposide (100 mg/m²) on Days 1, 2, and 3), every 6 weeks. **Results** Progression-free survival at 6 months after ICE treatment was 35% (95% CI 22-50%). The median duration of PFS was 17 weeks (95% CI 10-24 weeks). The response rate was 25% (95% CI 9-34%). Adverse events were generally mild and consisted mainly of alopecia. **Conclusions** This regimen was well tolerated and has some activity and could be one of the options for patients with recurrent GBM.

PMID: 19538050 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
