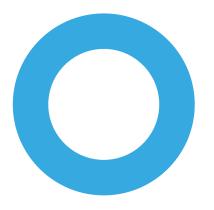




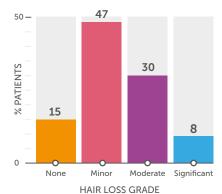


NORWEGIAN - STUDY OF EFFICACY



Norwegian observational study reports a 92% success rate following use of the Paxman system in 54 breast cancer patients treated with FEC/FAC or paclitaxel.

EVALUATION OF HAIR LOSS (ALL PATIENTS)



Results

Alopecia prevention.

Authors concluded that scalp cooling is an effective method for avoiding alopecia in patients receiving FEC or weekly paclitaxel. Only 8% of patients experienced significant hair loss.

Patients

89% of patients described scalp cooling as acceptable, with minimal discomfort caused by the longer treatment period.

- Only 15% of patients considered coldness to be a major problem.
- Only 2% of patients considered headaches to be a major problem.
- One patient discontinued treatment because of discomfort.



Methods

• 54 breast cancer patients being treated with chemotherapy in the neo-adjuvant, adjuvant or palliative settings in single Norwegian centre between 2000-2001².

Chemotherapy regimens:

- FEC*/FAC epirubicin (60 mg/m2).
- Weekly paclitaxel (P) (90 mg/m2).

Scalp cooling times:

Pre-infusion cooling time

- FEC/FAC: median 20 minutes (range 15-150 minutes).
- P: median 20 minutes (range 15-120 minutes).
- Cooling was maintained during the infusion period.

Post-infusion cooling time

- FEC/FAC: median 120 minutes (range 120-150 minutes).
- P: median 60 minutes (range 60–120 minutes).

Patient age range 28-61 years, mean age 44

• Patients views related to comfort and acceptability of scalp cooling were collated by contact nurse.

*FEC - 5-fluorouracil, epirubicin and cyclophosphamide

*FAC - 5-fluorouracil, adriamycin and cyclophosphamide

** CMF - Cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil

P - Paclitaxel

De Vries NF and Andersen OK. Scalp cooling as a method of avoiding alopecia in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy. Presented at ECCO 11 Lisbon 2011.

