

A comparison of neoadjuvant chemotherapy with gemcitabine versus docetaxel plus cisplatin in locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a propensity score matching analysis

Tongxin Liu^{1-3,*}Quanquan Sun^{1,2,*}Jing Chen¹⁻³Fangzheng Wang¹⁻³Bin Li¹⁻³Weifeng Qin¹⁻³Zhimin Ye¹⁻³Fujun Hu¹⁻³

¹Department of Radiation Oncology, Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou, China; ²Key Laboratory of Radiation Oncology in Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, China; ³Key Laboratory of Head & Neck Cancer Translational Research of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Purpose: To compare the efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) with gemcitabine (GEM) vs docetaxel plus cisplatin (CDDP) in locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC).

Methods: A total of 222 patients with locoregionally advanced NPC between February 2012 and May 2014 in our hospital who received NACT with GEM or docetaxel plus CDDP combined with concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT) were retrospectively analyzed. Fifty-two patients treated with GEM plus CDDP (GP) combined with CCRT were matched with 52 patients who received docetaxel plus CDDP (TP) combined with CCRT.

Results: With a median follow-up time of 60 months (range, 14–72 months), the 5-year overall survival, progression-free survival (PFS), local relapse-free survival and distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) rates were 78.8%, 66.0%, 81.0% and 75.9%, respectively, in the GP group and 79.4%, 60.5%, 79.6% and 73.6%, respectively, in the TP group. No statistically significant survival differences were found between the two groups. In multivariate analysis, T3–4 and N2–3 were prognostic factors for poor 5-year PFS and DMFS (all *P*-values <0.05). Patients in the TP group experienced less grade 3–4 thrombocytopenia but more grade 3–4 leucopenia and neutropenia than those in the GP group (all *P*-values <0.05). There were no significant differences between the two groups in other toxicities (all *P*-values >0.05).

Conclusion: NACT with GP or TP regimen achieved comparable clinical outcome with acceptable toxicities. Both regimens might be a treatment option for patients with locoregionally advanced NPC.

Keywords: nasopharyngeal carcinoma, IMRT, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, concurrent chemoradiotherapy

Introduction

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a distinct type of head and neck cancer, which is rare in the west and endemic in South China and Southeast Asia.¹ It has a high incidence stretching from 20 to 30 per 100,000.² Because of the histological variation, epidemiology, specific anatomic location, and high sensitivity to irradiation, radiotherapy is the cornerstone of initial treatment of NPC.³ For early-stage NPC patients, the 5-year overall survival (OS) rate of radiotherapy alone is about 84%–90%.⁴ However, many patients with NPC present with locoregionally advanced disease, and the outcome of them is unsatisfactory.⁵ Based on the results of INT 0099 trial, concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT) has become the basic treatment for locoregionally advanced NPC.⁶ Therefore, the National Comprehensive Cancer

Correspondence: Fujun Hu
Department of Radiation Oncology,
Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, No 1 Banshan
East Road, 310022 Hangzhou, China
Tel +86 571 8812 8192
Email hufj381@hotmail.com

submit your manuscript | www.dovepress.com

Dovepress    
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/CMAR.S186233>

Cancer Management and Research 2018:10 6237–6245

6237



© 2018 Liu et al. This work is published and licensed by Dove Medical Press Limited. The full terms of this license are available at <https://www.dovepress.com/terms.php> and incorporate the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial (unported, v3.0) License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>). By accessing the work you hereby accept the Terms. Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted without any further permission from Dove Medical Press Limited, provided the work is properly attributed. For permission for commercial use of this work, please see paragraphs 4.2 and 5 of our Terms (<https://www.dovepress.com/terms.php>).

Network guidelines has recommended platinum-based CCRT with or without adjuvant chemotherapy as the first-line treatment for NPC.⁷

Nevertheless, CCRT may not be sufficient for certain high-risk subgroups, especially those with bulky tumors and/or extensive nodal disease who have higher potential for distant metastasis.^{8,9} Thus, it is necessary to add chemotherapy to CCRT. However, many patients suffered from severe toxicities during CCRT and could not tolerate the toxicities of adjuvant chemotherapy, which made the regimen of CCRT plus adjuvant chemotherapy undesirable. In recent years, neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT), delivered before CCRT, has become the initial choice of treatment for locally advanced NPC. As we know, NACT is beneficial for the rapid shrinkage of tumor size, which facilitates subsequent radiotherapy and early eradication of micrometastases, while not increasing toxicities during radiotherapy.

During the past two decades, many trials have investigated the role of NACT in NPC. Although some studies have achieved negative results,^{10,11} other studies have confirmed the survival benefits through adding NACT to radiotherapy.^{12–15} Under these circumstances, the efficacy of NACT remains uncertain and needs to be confirmed by more research. Although the regimen of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) plus cisplatin (CDDP) has been widely used as the standard treatment for NPC, the main drawback of the regimen is inconvenience in administering continuous infusion 5-FU and development of common mucosal complications. Therefore, an exploration of effective therapies and regimens, which could improve outcome and decrease treatment-related toxicity in locoregionally advanced NPC is necessary.

Sun et al¹⁶ conducted a multicenter, randomized controlled Phase III trial to compare the efficacy of docetaxel plus 5-FU and CDDP (TPF) NACT plus CCRT with that of CCRT alone in locoregionally advanced NPC. The results of this research showed that addition of TPF to CCRT significantly improved failure-free survival, OS, and distant failure-free survival. However, due to the treatment-related toxicities and patient refusal, less than one-third of patients had completed the 3 cycles of concurrent CDDP. A similar conclusion has been reached by Kong et al.¹⁷ Recently, a Phase II trial by Wang et al¹⁸ demonstrated that compared with TPF, docetaxel plus CDDP (TP) NACT resulted in similar survival outcomes but less severe toxicities.

Gemcitabine (GEM) is a pyrimidine analog, which inhibits DNA synthesis. A Phase III multi-center, randomized trial published in *Lancet* established GEM plus CDDP (GP) regimen as the standard first-line treatment option for patients with recurrent or metastatic NPC,¹⁹ because

GP regimen prolongs progression-free survival (PFS) for patients with recurrent or metastatic NPC. Other Phase II trials also indicated that GEM offers a satisfactory overall response rate and tolerable toxicities in patients with recurrent or metastatic NPC.^{20–22} Recently, some studies indicated that GP regimen can be used as NACT in locoregionally advanced NPC.^{23–26} Until now, the optimal NACT regimen for patients with locoregionally advanced NPC remains uncertain. Accordingly, we conducted this retrospective study to compare the efficacy and toxicity of GP and TP regimens as NACT for locoregionally advanced NPC patients.

Materials and methods

Patients

From February 2012 to May 2014, 222 pathologically confirmed locoregionally advanced NPC patients in Zhejiang Cancer Hospital who received NACT with GEM or TP combined with CCRT were retrospectively reviewed. Patients meeting the following enrollment criteria were recruited for the study: 1) pathologically confirmed NPC Stage III–IV B, 2) no distant metastasis, 3) no uncontrolled medical or psychiatric disease, 4) received GEM or TP as NACT, 5) without any previous malignancy or other concomitant malignant diseases, 6) have not received any antitumor treatment prior to admission, 7) Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) Score ≥ 70 . Due to the retrospective nature of the study, written informed consent was waived. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, which was performed in accordance with Declaration of Helsinki.

Clinical staging

The routine staging before treatment included complete history and physical examination, fiberoptic nasopharyngoscopy and biopsy, MRI of the head and neck region, chest CT, ultrasonography of the abdomen or CT, whole-body bone scan and complete blood cell count, comprehensive serum chemistry profile, and ECG. All patients were restaged according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) 2010 staging system.²⁷

Radiotherapy

Intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) was delivered to all the patients with 6 MV X-ray. Briefly, gross tumor volume of nasopharynx (GTVnx) included the primary tumor and positive retropharyngeal lymph nodes. Metastatic cervical lymph nodes were defined as gross tumor volume of involved cervical lymph nodes (GTVnd). The high-risk clinical target volume (CTV)1 included the

GTVnx and GTVnd with a margin of 5–10 mm, entire nasopharynx, inferior two-thirds of the sphenoid sinus, the anterior third of the clivus, pterygoid fossae, posterior third of nasal cavity and maxillary sinuses, retropharyngeal nodes, parapharyngeal space, and the drainage of the upper neck. The low-risk CTV2 included CTV1 plus a margin of 3–5 mm, the lower neck and the supraclavicular lymphatic drainage region. The planning target volume (PTV) was defined as the area from 3 to 5 mm outside the CTV or GTV. The dose prescribed was as follows: 66–70 Gy to the PGTVnx and PGTVnd, 60 Gy to the PTV1, and 54 Gy to the PTV2. The total dose of the PGTVnx, PGTVnd, PTV1, and PTV2 were given in 30–33 fractions. All patients received one fraction daily for 5 days per week. Pinnacle version 7.6 planning system was used to design all the plans. Furthermore, maximum dose of each organ at risk was below its tolerance limit on the basis of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group 0225 protocol.²⁸

Chemotherapy

In the GP group, the NACT regimen consisted of CDDP 25 mg/m²/day on days 1–3 and GEM 1,000 mg/m²/day on days 1 and 8 in a cycle of 21 days for 1–4 cycles. In the TP group, the NACT regimen consisted of CDDP 25 mg/m²/day on days 1–3 and docetaxel 75 mg/m²/day on day 1 in a cycle of 21 days for 1–4 cycles. Additionally, patients in both groups underwent IMRT concurrent with CDDP at a dose of 80–100 mg/m² divided into 3 days in a cycle of 21 days for 1–2 cycles.

Follow-up

Treatment-induced toxicities were classified and graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 3.0. The follow-up time was calculated from the first day of treatment to the last follow-up or death. All patients were assessed every week during treatment and were regularly followed up after completion of the treatment once every 3 months during the first 2 years, once every 6 months from 3 to 5 years, and then once every year thereafter. The date of the final follow-up was in March 2018, and the median follow-up period was 60 months (ranging from 14 to 72 months). Patients who did not meet follow-up requirements more than twice were excluded. Our follow-up assessments consisted of evaluation of patient history, physical examination, fiberoptic nasopharyngoscopy, MRI examination for head and neck, chest CT, and ultrasonography of the abdomen or CT. Additionally, whole-body bone scan was performed when patient complained about pain in bone.

Statistical analyses

Propensity score matching (PSM)²⁹ was computed by logistic regression for each patient using the following covariates: age, gender, KPS, T category, N category, overall stage, NACT cycle, and WHO histological classification. Characteristics of patients were compared using chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test. The Kaplan–Meier method was used to calculate the OS rate, local relapse-free survival (LRFS) rate, distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) rate, and PFS rate. Multivariate analysis was estimated using the Cox proportional hazards model. Two-sided *P*-values <0.05 were considered to be statistically significant. The program Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for all analyses.

Results

Patient characteristics

From February 2012 to May 2014, we had identified 222 patients with locoregionally advanced NPC receiving either NACT with TP or GP regimen. For the whole cohort, the male (*n*=164) to female (*n*=58) ratio was 2.8:1, and the median age was 49 (range 17–74) years old. After matching by PSM, 52 pairs were selected from the original 222 patients and the baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 1. There were no significant differences between the two groups among the following variables: age (<50 vs ≥50), sex, histology, T stage, N stage, AJCC stage, KPS score, and NACT cycle (all *P*-values >0.05).

Efficacy

We evaluated the tumor response 3 months after the completion of radiotherapy. According to the RECIST criteria, responses were classified as complete response (CR), partial response, stable disease, or progressive disease. The tumor responses of the two groups are summarized in Table 2. In the TP group, the CR rate was 82.7% for the primary tumor and 78.8% for the metastatic nodes. But, in the GP group, the CR rate was 88.5% for the primary tumor and 84.6% for the metastatic nodes. There was no significant difference in CR rate either in the response of primary tumor or metastatic nodes between the two groups (all *P*-value >0.05).

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicities related to the two groups are summarized in Table 3. Patients in the TP group experienced less grade 3–4 thrombocytopenia but more grade 3–4 leucopenia and neutropenia than those in the GP group (11.5% vs 30.8%, *P*=0.017, 57.7% vs 25%, *P*=0.001% and 75% vs 34.6%,

$P < 0.001$, respectively). There were no significant differences between the two groups in anemia and non-hematologic toxicities, with all P -value > 0.05 . No treatment-related deaths were observed in either group.

Treatment outcomes

The median duration of follow-up was 60 months (range, 14–72 months). As shown in Figure 1 and Table 4, 5-year OS, PFS, LRFS, and DMFS rates did not differ significantly between the TP and the GP groups (OS: 78.8% vs 79.4%,

$P = 0.561$, PFS: 66% vs 60.5%, $P = 0.606$, LRFS: 81% vs 79.6%, $P = 0.960$, and DMFS: 75.9% vs 73.6%, $P = 0.641$).

Prognostic factors

We used univariate and multivariable analysis to evaluate the factors which affected the survival of patients. The outcomes listed in Table 4 showed that 5-year PFS and DMFS of patients with N0-1 stage were superior to those of N2-3 stage (PFS: 89.5% vs 57.2%, $P = 0.029$, DMFS: 94.7% vs 69.8%, $P = 0.038$), and patients with clinical stage IV were inferior to those patients with stage III (OS: 56.4% vs 85.2%, $P = 0.049$, PFS: 41.8% vs 69.3%, $P = 0.003$, DMFS: 44.8% vs 82%, $P < 0.001$). Based on the results of previously reported studies and the univariate analysis, we evaluated several potential prognostic factors including sex, age, regimen, T stage and N stage. Multivariate analysis revealed T3-4 and N2-3 were prognostic factors for poor 5-year PFS and DMFS (Table 5).

Discussion

Since the publication of INT 0099 trial, CCRT with or without adjuvant chemotherapy has become the fundamental treatment for locoregionally advanced NPC patients.⁶ After that, the importance and value of CCRT has been proved repeatedly.^{30–34} Compared with 2D-CRT, IMRT improved the local control rate of patients with NPC, whereas it failed to improve distant metastasis control.^{9,35} Therefore, more aggressive systemic therapies are necessary to improve distant metastasis control in locoregionally advanced NPC patients.

Reducing the rate of distant metastasis, adding neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy is possible. As patients with bulky primary tumor and/or extensive nodal disease exhibited high rate of distance metastasis,³⁶ NACT followed by CCRT could be more efficacious than CCRT followed by adjuvant chemotherapy in reducing the incidence of distant metastasis and improving OS. Furthermore, due to the severe toxicities of CCRT, many patients could not tolerate the toxicities of adjuvant chemotherapy. Thus, compared with adjuvant chemotherapy, NACT was more suitable for locoregionally advanced NPC.

Table 1 Patient and disease characteristics

Characteristics	TP (n=52)	GP (n=52)	P-value
Age (years)			0.844
≤50	27 (51.9%)	26 (50.0%)	
>50	25 (48.1%)	26 (50.0%)	
Gender			0.807
Male	42 (80.8%)	41 (78.8%)	
Female	10 (19.2%)	11 (21.2%)	
Histology			0.426
Differentiated	7 (13.5%)	10 (19.2%)	
Undifferentiated	45 (86.5%)	42 (80.8%)	
T stage			0.938
T1	2 (3.8%)	1 (1.9%)	
T2	18 (34.6%)	18 (34.6%)	
T3	26 (50.0%)	26 (50.0%)	
T4	6 (11.5%)	7 (13.5%)	
N stage			0.920
N0	2 (3.8%)	1 (1.9%)	
N1	8 (15.4%)	8 (15.4%)	
N2	37 (71.2%)	39 (75.0%)	
N3	5 (9.6%)	4 (7.7%)	
AJCC stage			0.910
III	41 (78.8%)	41 (78.8%)	
IVA	6 (11.5%)	7 (13.5%)	
IVB	5 (9.6%)	4 (7.7%)	
KPS			0.838
≤80	18 (34.6%)	19 (36.5%)	
≥90	34 (65.4%)	33 (63.5%)	
NAC cycle			0.780
1–2	44 (84.6%)	45 (86.5%)	
3–4	8 (15.4%)	7 (13.5%)	

Note: Data presented as n (%).

Abbreviations: AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; GP, gemcitabine plus cisplatin; KPS, Karnofsky Performance Status; NAC, neoadjuvant chemotherapy; TP, docetaxel plus cisplatin.

Table 2 Tumor response 3 months after chemoradiotherapy in TP or GP group

	Response of primary tumor (%)		χ^2	P	Response of metastatic nodes (%)		χ^2	P
	CR	PR			CR	PR		
TP	43 (82.7)	9 (17.3)	0.701	0.402	41 (78.8)	11 (21.2)	0.580	0.446
GP	46 (88.5)	6 (11.5)			44 (84.6)	8 (15.4)		

Note: Data presented as n (%).

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; GP, gemcitabine plus cisplatin; PR, partial response; TP, docetaxel plus cisplatin.

Table 3 Frequency of acute toxicities from the two groups

Acute toxicities	TP		GP		Z	P
	Grades 0–2 n (%)	Grades 3–4 n (%)	Grades 0–2 n (%)	Grades 3–4 n (%)		
Hematologic						
Leucopenia	22 (42.3)	30 (57.7)	39 (75.0)	13 (25.0)	3.369	0.001
Neutropenia	13 (25.0)	39 (75.0)	34 (65.4)	18 (34.6)	4.118	<0.001
Thrombocytopenia	46 (88.5)	6 (11.5)	36 (69.2)	16 (30.8)	2.389	0.017
Anemia	51 (98.1)	1 (1.9)	51 (98.1)	1 (1.9)	0.000	1.000
Non-hematologic						
Nausea	44 (84.6)	8 (15.4)	48 (92.3)	4 (7.7)	1.222	0.222
Vomiting	47 (90.4)	5 (9.6)	50 (96.2)	2 (3.8)	1.169	0.243
Dermatitis	51 (98.1)	1 (1.9)	52 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1.000	0.317
Stomatitis (mucositis)	49 (94.2)	3 (5.8)	51 (98.1)	1 (1.9)	1.015	0.310
Xerostomia	52 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	52 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0.000	1.000
Liver dysfunction	51 (98.1)	1 (1.9)	50 (96.2)	2 (3.8)	0.583	0.560
Kidney dysfunction	52 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	52 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0.000	1.000

Notes: Data presented as n (%). Bold values indicate as $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: GP, gemcitabine plus cisplatin; TP, docetaxel plus cisplatin.

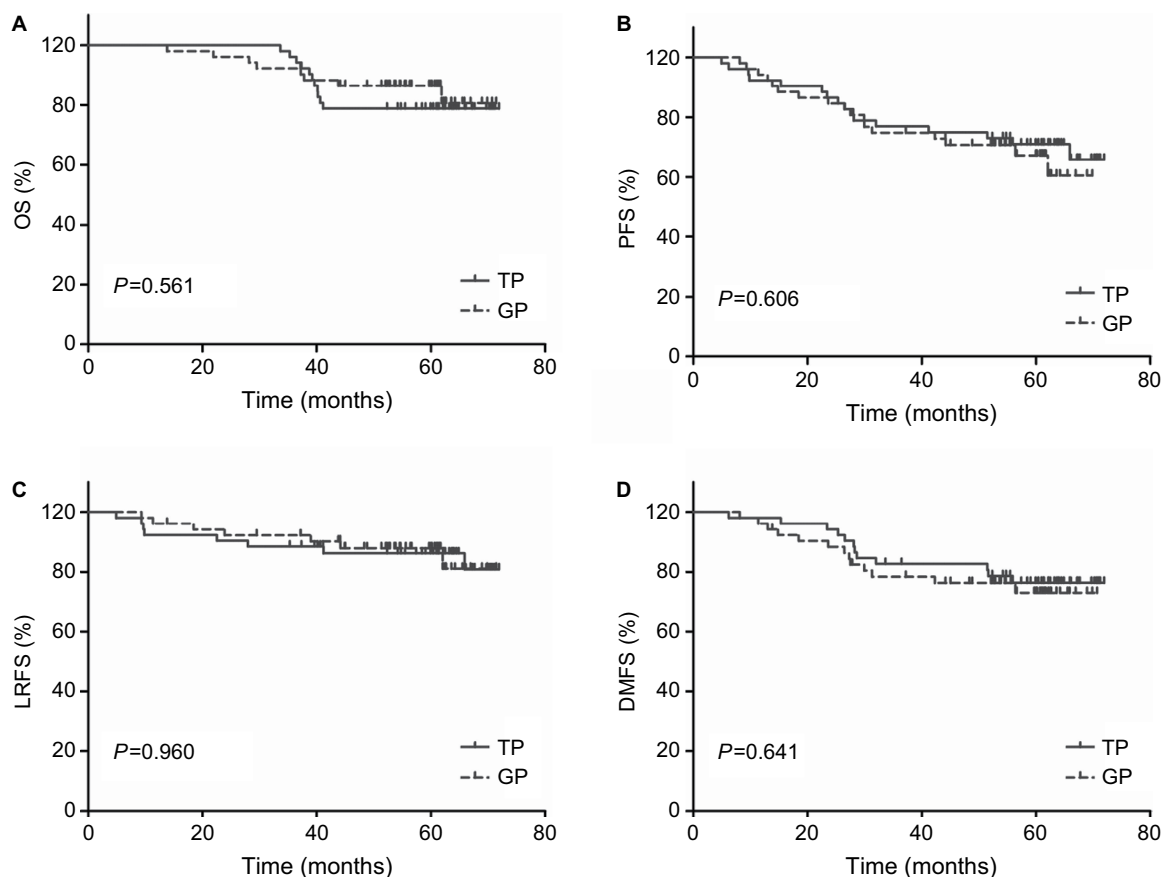


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier survival curves for neoadjuvant chemotherapy with gemcitabine vs docetaxel plus cisplatin followed by concurrent chemoradiotherapy in the 52 pairs of patients with locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

Notes: (A) OS. (B) PFS. (C) LRFS. (D) DMFS. P-values were calculated using the log-rank test.

Abbreviations: DMFS, distant metastasis-free survival; GP, gemcitabine plus cisplatin; LRFS, local relapse-free survival; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; TP, docetaxel plus CDDP.

Table 4 Effect of prognostic factors on survival in univariate analysis

Factors	5-year OS		5-year PFS		5-year LRFS		5-year DMFS	
	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P
Gender		0.973		0.440		0.450		0.963
Male	81.8		60.7		78.2		74.4	
Female	72.2		75.0		90.1		75.0	
Age (years)		0.166		0.253		0.646		0.737
≤50	83.3		69.5		82.4		76.6	
>50	75.9		57.1		78.7		72.2	
Histology		0.946		0.382		0.792		0.619
Differentiated	82.4		57.9		88.2		68.0	
Undifferentiated	79.1		64.6		79.3		75.9	
T stage		0.292		0.177		0.720		0.134
T1–2	87.2		71.5		80.6		84.6	
T3–4	75.1		58.6		80.6		68.1	
N stage		0.099		0.029		0.163		0.038
N0–I	87.5		89.5		94.7		94.7	
N2–3	78.6		57.2		76.7		69.8	
Overall stage		0.049		0.003		0.151		<0.001
III	85.2		69.3		82.2		82.0	
IVA and IVB	56.4		41.8		76.4		44.8	
Regimen		0.561		0.606		0.960		0.641
TP group	78.8		66.0		81.0		75.9	
GP group	79.2		60.5		79.6		73.6	
KPS		0.655		0.985		0.372		0.907
≤80	83.4		61.5		82.0		73.6	
≥90	77.6		64.8		79.7		75.1	
NAC cycle		0.845		0.988		0.297		0.361
1–2	79.6		63.4		78.5		76.3	
3–4	79.7		64.5		93.3		64.5	

Note: Bold values indicate $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: DMFS, distant metastasis-free survival; GP, gemcitabine plus cisplatin; KPS, Karnofsky Performance Status; LRFS, local relapse-free survival; NAC, neoadjuvant chemotherapy; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; RRFS, regional relapse-free survival; TP, docetaxel plus cisplatin.

Table 5 Impact of prognostic factors on treatment results by multivariate analysis

Endpoints	Variables	HR (95% CI)	P
OS	Sex (male vs female)	0.909 (0.298–2.768)	0.867
	Age (≤50 vs >50)	1.782 (0.679–4.678)	0.241
	Regimen (TP vs GP)	0.704 (0.281–1.762)	0.453
	T stage (T3–4 vs T1–2)	2.107 (0.730–6.086)	0.168
	N stage (N2–3 vs N0–I)	6.783 (0.878–52.377)	0.066
PFS	Sex (male vs female)	0.606 (0.232–1.579)	0.305
	Age (≤50 vs >50)	1.364 (0.671–2.771)	0.391
	Regimen (TP vs GP)	1.090 (0.544–2.183)	0.808
	T stage (T3–4 vs T1–2)	2.232 (1.009–4.940)	0.048
	N stage (N2–3 vs N0–I)	6.620 (1.538–28.498)	0.011
LRFS	Sex (male vs female)	0.500 (0.111–2.255)	0.367
	Age (≤50 vs >50)	1.194 (0.418–3.408)	0.741
	Regimen (TP vs GP)	0.917 (0.326–2.579)	0.870
	T stage (T3–4 vs T1–2)	1.598 (0.520–4.910)	0.413
	N stage (N2–3 vs N0–I)	5.334 (0.665–42.786)	0.115
DMFS	Sex (male vs female)	0.890 (0.332–2.388)	0.817
	Age (≤50 vs >50)	1.006 (0.448–2.262)	0.988
	Regimen (TP vs GP)	1.124 (0.511–2.471)	0.771
	T stage (T3–4 vs T1–2)	2.859 (1.109–7.375)	0.030
	N stage (N2–3 vs N0–I)	9.425 (1.249–71.109)	0.030

Note: Bold values indicate $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: DMFS, distant metastasis-free survival; GP, gemcitabine plus cisplatin; LRFS, local relapse-free survival; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; RRFS, regional relapse-free survival; TP, docetaxel plus cisplatin.

By now, no standard NACT regimen for locoregionally advanced NPC was established. This may be due to the lack of the most efficacious regimen. Lee et al³⁶ demonstrated that induction chemotherapy using CDDP and 5-FU could significantly reduce tumor bulk and improve tumor control. However, Hareyama et al³⁷ obtained opposite results. In this research, the use of CDDP and 5-FU chemotherapy prior to radiotherapy in patients with NPC did not show a significant improvement in DFS or OS. Furthermore, compared with other regimens, CDDP and 5-FU regimen have more adverse effects, including mucositis, severe gastrointestinal toxicity, and inconvenience of administering continuous infusion.

In an open-label, multicenter, randomized controlled Phase III trial at 10 institutions in China, Sun et al¹⁶ found that NACT with TPF regimen followed by CCRT significantly improved locoregional failure-free survival, distant failure-free survival, and OS in locoregionally advanced NPC. Kong et al¹⁷ and Ou et al³⁸ obtained similar results. Whereas, in the study performed by Sun et al,¹⁶ due to the treatment toxicities and patient refusal, only 30% of patients in the TPF group completed 3 cycles of concurrent chemotherapy. Moreover, Wang et al¹⁸ demonstrated that compared with TPF, NACT with TP regimen could obtain similar survival outcomes without severe toxicities. Hui et al¹² found that, compared with CCRT alone, NACT with TP regimen followed by CCRT significantly enhanced both 3-year PFS and OS rate by 28.7% and 26.4%, respectively, in locoregionally advanced NPC. A meta-analysis conducted by Tian et al³⁹ showed that taxane-containing NACT might be more efficient for short-term local control than non-taxane-containing regimens in locally advanced NPC. Unfortunately, the contradictory finding by Zhang et al⁴⁰ made the benefit controversial.

GEM is a pyrimidine analog, which inhibits DNA synthesis and has enhanced antitumor activities. A Phase III multi-center, randomized trial published in *Lancet* found that GP regimen could improve PFS for patients with recurrent or metastatic NPC.¹⁹ The results from this research established GP regimen as the standard first-line treatment option for patients with recurrent or metastatic NPC. Furthermore, other studies obtained similar results.^{20–22} GP regimen has been widely used and investigated in recurrent or metastatic NPC and could prolong PFS with tolerable adverse effects; however, whether it is useful in locoregionally advanced NPC remain undetermined. Of late, many studies indicated that GP regimen administered as NACT achieved favorable clinical outcomes without severe toxicities.^{23–25} However, which regimen is the optimal NACT remains unclear.

Zheng et al²⁶ retrospectively reported that GP regimen benefited OS and had a trend toward better DMFS. GP might be superior to TP and PF regimens in the treatment of locoregionally advanced NPC. However, the numbers of patients receiving GP NACT in this study were limited, which involved only 13 patients in GP group. A retrospective research performed by Zhao et al⁴¹ also suggested that GP had a trend toward improved OS than TP regime and GP/TP regime had better DFS and PFS than PF regime in non-endemic locoregionally advanced NPC patients. Our study enrolled a total of 222 patients, identified 52 patients with GP regimen NACT and 52 patients with TP regimen NACT for analysis using PSM method. This design was mimicking randomized control trial.⁴² In our research, we observed similar clinical outcomes as previously reported. The 5-year OS, PFS, LRFS, and DMFS in the GP group were 79.4%, 60.5%, 79.6%, and 73.6%, compared with 78.8%, 66%, 81%, and 75.9%, respectively, in the TP group. There was no significant difference between the two groups.

The most common side effect in our research was hematological toxicities. Compared with TP group, the GP group has a higher incidence of grade 3–4 thrombocytopenia (30.8% vs 11.5%, $P=0.017$). However, it was reversible and transient interleukin-11 or thrombopoietin was administered to patients with >Grade 2 thrombocytopenia. For patients with Grade 4 thrombocytopenia and high risk of bleeding, allogeneic platelet transfusions might be suitable. Grade 3–4 leucopenia and neutropenia were more frequent in TP group (57.7% vs 25.0%, $P=0.001$; 75.0% vs 34.6%, $P<0.001$). The side effects were treated by the adoption of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor. Thus, in our current research, the most commonly seen hematological toxicities can be identified, prevented, and corrected. There were no treatment-related deaths in both groups. Non-hematological toxicities, such as nausea, vomiting, and dermatitis were mild and had no significant differences between the two groups. Patients seemed to be tolerant of both regimens. No severe complication was found and patients had a satisfactory dependence.

In this study, we investigated GP and TP regimen using PSM analysis

This largely resolved the drawback of divergent confounders and selection bias associated with the retrospective analysis of observational data. However, as our study is a retrospective study, it has certain limitations. First, the number of patients was relatively small, which may affect the conclusion of the research. Additionally, our research was carried out from a

single institution in an endemic area. Whether the findings are also suitable for patients from other institutions and are applicable in the non-endemic area needs to be further investigated.

Conclusion

In summary, our research demonstrated that NACT with GP or TP regimen achieved comparable clinical outcome with acceptable toxicities. Therefore, NACT with GP or TP regimen might be an effective and safe choice for patients with locally advanced NPC. The results of this research need to be confirmed by well-designed, long-term, large-scale prospective clinical research.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (numbers 81502647 and 81502646) and the Zhejiang Medical and Health Science and Technology Project (numbers 2016146960 and 2018260661).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

- Cao SM, Simons MJ, Qian CN. The prevalence and prevention of nasopharyngeal carcinoma in China. *Chin J Cancer*. 2011;30(2):114–119.
- Chan AT: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Ann Oncol*. 2010;21(Suppl 7):vii308–vii312.
- Chan AT, Teo PM, Johnson PJ. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Ann Oncol*. 2002;13(7):1007–1015.
- Lee AW, Sze WM, Au JS, et al. Treatment results for nasopharyngeal carcinoma in the modern era: the Hong Kong experience. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2005;61(4):1107–1116.
- Sanguineti G, Geara FB, Garden AS, et al. Carcinoma of the nasopharynx treated by radiotherapy alone: determinants of local and regional control. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 1997;37(5):985–996.
- Al-Sarraf M, LeBlanc M, Giri PG, et al. Chemoradiotherapy versus radiotherapy in patients with advanced nasopharyngeal cancer: phase III randomized intergroup study 0099. *J Clin Oncol*. 1998;16(4):1310–1317.
- Shah BA, Qureshi MM, Jalisi S, et al. Analysis of decision making at a multidisciplinary head and neck tumor board incorporating evidence-based National Cancer Comprehensive Network (NCCN) guidelines. *Pract Radiat Oncol*. 2016;6(4):248–254.
- Lai SZ, Li WF, Chen L, et al. How does intensity-modulated radiotherapy versus conventional two-dimensional radiotherapy influence the treatment results in nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients? *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2011;80(3):661–668.
- Sun X, Su S, Chen C, et al. Long-term outcomes of intensity-modulated radiotherapy for 868 patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma: an analysis of survival and treatment toxicities. *Radiother Oncol*. 2014;110(3):398–403.
- Chua DT, Ma J, Sham JS, et al. Long-term survival after cisplatin-based induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy for nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a pooled data analysis of two phase III trials. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(6):1118–1124.
- Fountzilas G, Ciuleanu E, Bobos M, et al. Induction chemotherapy followed by concomitant radiotherapy and weekly cisplatin versus the same concomitant chemoradiotherapy in patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a randomized phase II study conducted by the Hellenic Cooperative Oncology Group (HeCOG) with biomarker evaluation. *Ann Oncol*. 2012;23(2):427–435.
- Hui EP, Ma BB, Leung SF, et al. Randomized phase II trial of concurrent cisplatin-radiotherapy with or without neoadjuvant docetaxel and cisplatin in advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27(2):242–249.
- Xie FY, Qi SN, Hu WH, Sn Q, Wh H. Comparison of efficacy of docetaxel combined cisplatin (TP regimen) and cisplatin combined 5-fluorouracil (PF regimen) on locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Ai Zheng*. 2007;26(8):880–884. Chinese.
- Airolidi M, Gabriele P, Gabriele AM, et al. Induction chemotherapy with carboplatin and taxol followed by radiotherapy and concurrent weekly carboplatin + taxol in locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*. 2011;67(5):1027–1034.
- Golden DW, Rudra S, Witt ME, et al. Outcomes of induction chemotherapy followed by concurrent chemoradiation for nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Oral Oncol*. 2013;49(3):277–282.
- Sun Y, Li WF, Chen NY, et al. Induction chemotherapy plus concurrent chemoradiotherapy versus concurrent chemoradiotherapy alone in locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a phase 3, multicentre, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016;17(11):1509–1520.
- Kong L, Zhang Y, Hu C, Guo Y, Lu JJ. Effects of induction docetaxel, platinum, and fluorouracil chemotherapy in patients with stage III or IVA/B nasopharyngeal cancer treated with concurrent chemoradiation therapy: final results of 2 parallel phase 2 clinical trials. *Cancer*. 2017;123(12):2258–2267.
- Wang FZ, Jiang CE, Wang L, et al. Addition of 5-fluorouracil to first-line induction chemotherapy with docetaxel and cisplatin before concurrent chemoradiotherapy does not improve survival in locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(53):91150–91161.
- Zhang L, Huang Y, Hong S, et al. Gemcitabine plus cisplatin versus fluorouracil plus cisplatin in recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2016;388(10054):1883–1892.
- Ngan RK, Yiu HH, Lau WH, et al. Combination gemcitabine and cisplatin chemotherapy for metastatic or recurrent nasopharyngeal carcinoma: report of a phase II study. *Ann Oncol*. 2002;13(8):1252–1258.
- Ma BB, Tannock IF, Pond GR, et al. Chemotherapy with gemcitabine-containing regimens for locally recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Cancer*. 2002;95(12):2516–2523.
- Wang J, Li J, Hong X, et al. Retrospective case series of gemcitabine plus cisplatin in the treatment of recurrent and metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Oral Oncol*. 2008;44(5):464–470.
- He X, Ou D, Ying H, et al. Experience with combination of cisplatin plus gemcitabine chemotherapy and intensity-modulated radiotherapy for locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol*. 2012;269(3):1027–1033.
- Jamshed A, Hussain R, Iqbal H. Gemcitabine and cisplatin followed by chemo-radiation for advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*. 2014;15(2):899–904.
- Wang FZ, Sun QQ, Jiang CE, et al. Gemcitabine/cisplatin induction chemotherapy before concurrent chemotherapy and intensity-modulated radiotherapy improves outcomes for locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(57):96798–96808.
- Zheng W, Qiu S, Huang L, Pan J. Is Gemcitabine and cisplatin induction chemotherapy superior in locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma? *Pak J Med Sci*. 2015;31(4):781–786.
- Edge SB, Compton CC. The American Joint Committee on Cancer: the 7th edition of the AJCC cancer staging manual and the future of TNM. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2010;17(6):1471–1474.
- Lee N, Harris J, Garden AS, et al. Intensity-modulated radiation therapy with or without chemotherapy for nasopharyngeal carcinoma: radiation therapy oncology group phase II trial 0225. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27(22):3684–3690.

29. Austin PC. The relative ability of different propensity score methods to balance measured covariates between treated and untreated subjects in observational studies. *Med Decis Making*. 2009;29(6):661–677.
30. Chan AT, Teo PM, Ngan RK, et al. Concurrent chemotherapy-radiotherapy compared with radiotherapy alone in locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma: progression-free survival analysis of a phase III randomized trial. *J Clin Oncol*. 2002;20(8):2038–2044.
31. Lee AW, Tung SY, Chua DT, et al. Randomized trial of radiotherapy plus concurrent-adjuvant chemotherapy vs radiotherapy alone for regionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2010;102(15):1188–1198.
32. Lin JC, Jan JS, Hsu CY, et al. Phase III study of concurrent chemoradiotherapy versus radiotherapy alone for advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma: positive effect on overall and progression-free survival. *J Clin Oncol*. 2003;21(4):631–637.
33. Chen Y, Liu MZ, Liang SB, et al. Preliminary results of a prospective randomized trial comparing concurrent chemoradiotherapy plus adjuvant chemotherapy with radiotherapy alone in patients with locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma in endemic regions of china. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2008;71(5):1356–1364.
34. Wee J, Tan EH, Tai BC, et al. Randomized trial of radiotherapy versus concurrent chemoradiotherapy followed by adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with American Joint Committee on Cancer/International Union against cancer stage III and IV nasopharyngeal cancer of the endemic variety. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(27):6730–6738.
35. Lin S, Pan J, Han L, et al. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma treated with reduced-volume intensity-modulated radiation therapy: report on the 3-year outcome of a prospective series. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2009;75(4):1071–1078.
36. Lee AW, Lau KY, Hung WM, et al. Potential improvement of tumor control probability by induction chemotherapy for advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Radiother Oncol*. 2008;87(2):204–210.
37. Hareyama M, Sakata K, Shirato H, et al. A prospective, randomized trial comparing neoadjuvant chemotherapy with radiotherapy alone in patients with advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Cancer*. 2002;94(8):2217–2223.
38. Ou X, Zhou X, Shi Q, et al. Treatment outcomes and late toxicities of 869 patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma treated with definitive intensity modulated radiation therapy: new insight into the value of total dose of cisplatin and radiation boost. *Oncotarget*. 2015;6(35):38381–38397.
39. Tian R, Ye HX, Zhang BG, et al. Use of taxane-containing induction chemotherapy in combination with concurrent chemoradiotherapy in Chinese patients with locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a meta-analysis. *Onco Targets Ther*. 2015;8:3255–3263.
40. Zhang LN, Gao YH, Lan XW, et al. Effect of taxanes-based induction chemotherapy in locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a large scale propensity-matched study. *Oral Oncol*. 2015;51(10):950–956.
41. Zhao L, Xu M, Jiang W, et al. Induction chemotherapy for the treatment of non-endemic locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(4):6763–6774.
42. Stürmer T, Joshi M, Glynn RJ, Avorn J, Rothman KJ, Schneeweiss S. A review of the application of propensity score methods yielded increasing use, advantages in specific settings, but not substantially different estimates compared with conventional multivariable methods. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2006;59(5):437–447.

Cancer Management and Research

Publish your work in this journal

Cancer Management and Research is an international, peer-reviewed open access journal focusing on cancer research and the optimal use of preventative and integrated treatment interventions to achieve improved outcomes, enhanced survival and quality of life for the cancer patient. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/cancer-management-and-research-journal>

Dovepress

a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.