

Metronomic Chemotherapy in Metastatic Breast Cancer: A Case Report Of 11 Patients

S Sakhri*

Medical Oncology Department, Algeria

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*Corresponding author: S Sakhri, Medical Oncology Department, Algeria

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Abstract

Keywords: Low-Dose metronomic chemotherapy; Metastatic breast cancer

Opinion

Metronomic chemotherapy is an emergent treatment schedule in which low doses of cytotoxic agents are given orally continuously, with no or short drug-free intervals. In general, it provides better tolerance, especially in patients who have been previously exposed to other oncologic treatments. It is well known that all these low-dose schedules have a favorable safety profile and may provide an adequate tumor control in patients with metastatic breast cancer.

Methods

We retrospectively analyzed 11 patients with metastatic breast cancer treated with low doses of Cyclophosphamide and /or Methotrexate and /or Capecitabine in medical oncology department from January 2017 to January 2019. The expression of estrogen and progesterone receptor and HER2 are identified by immunohistochemistry technique. We have evaluated the number of lines of chemotherapy prior to and after low-dose metronomic treatment, and duration of metronomic treatment.

Results

The median time on metronomic chemotherapy was 7 months. The most frequent drugs administered were capecitabine, cyclophosphamide, methotrexate in association or alone. Asthenia, myelotoxicity, gastrointestinal symptoms and hand-foot syndrome were the most commonly recorded treatment related toxicity. Although patients who developed toxicity to low-dose metronomic chemotherapy remained less time (<2 months) in subsequent chemotherapy,

Discussion

We report the efficacy of low-dose metronomic regimens and the tolerance to subsequent lines of treatments following a period of metronomic chemotherapy. Most of our patients were able to tolerate conventional chemotherapy regimens administered in full doses. Several patients received as many as three lines of additional chemotherapy for periods that exceeded 12 months of treatment, which suggests that the use of prolonged metronomic treatment does not affect a patient's ability to tolerate subsequent therapy.

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