1126 POSTER

Epoetin beta once-weekly (QW) treatment in anaemic patients with solid tumour receiving chemotherapy

D. Spaeth[1], E. Quoix[2], I. Moullet[3], K. Ghomari[4], M. Hacini[5], L. Bergougnoux[6], P. Bleuzen[6], A. Jenabian[6], S. Oudard[7]. *[1]Gentilly Oncology Centre, Dept of Medical Oncology, Nancy, France; [2]Lyautey Hospital, Dept of Pneumology, Strasbourg, France; [3]Clinic of Sauvegarde, Dept of Oncology, Lyon, France; [4]Beauvais Hospital, Dept of Onco-Hematology, Beauvais, France; [5]Chambery Hospital, Dept of Onco-Hematology, Chambery, France; [6]F. Hoffman-LaRoche, Medical Dept, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; [7]Georges Pompidou European Hospital, Dept of Medical Oncology, Paris, France*

Background: Patients with cancer receiving chemotherapy often have chemotherapy-induced anemia and reduced quality of life. Epoetin beta (E) is an effective treatment of chemotherapy-induced anemia in patients with solid tumors (ST). Once-weekly administration of epoetin beta is convenient and may improve patient compliance by providing a patient-focused, simple treatment regimen when compared with the traditional three times weekly regimen. This study aimed to evaluate efficacy and safety of E 30 000 IU QW in patients with ST across a wide range of cancer types.
Methods: This was a multicenter, open-label, prospective, single-arm study carried out in 87 French centers between December 2003 and August 2005. Eligibility criteria were: informed consent, age $\geqslant$18 yrs, WHO performance status 0–2, malignant ST or non-myeloid hematological malignancy receiving or scheduled to receive further chemotherapy and anemia: hemoglobin (Hb) 11 g/dl at baseline respectively). Delay of Hb response, and transfusion requirement were also assessed. Here we focus specifically on the subgroup of patients with ST.
Results: In total, 365 patients with ST were included. The most frequent cancer types were: lung (102 pts) and breast (86 pts). Median Hb level at baseline was 10.4 g/dl [7.9−12.3]. At endpoint, median Hb level increased to 12.5 g/dl [8.4−15.0]. After 4 weeks of E treatment, median Hb level increased 1.1 g/dl. Hb response rate (RR) was 60.5% in all patients with ST; 54% in lung (CI95: 44−64), and 76% in breast (CI95: 67−85). RR was: 58.5% (CI95: 52−65) in patients =70 years old; 50% (CI95: 38−55) in patients treated with platinum based regimen and 72% (CI95: 62−76) in patients treated without platinum; 58% (CI95: 51−65) in patients in first and 64% (CI95: 56−71) $\geqslant$ second line of treatment; 58% (CI95: 46−70), 61% (CI95: 55−68), 61% (CI95: 50−72) respectively in patients with baseline Hb level =11 g/dl. 17% of patients with ST were transfused during the study. Thromboembolic events occurred in 7.4% of patients, a rate consistent with information provided in the current label for E.
Conclusion: Epoetin beta 30 000 IU once weekly is effective and well tolerated in anemic patients with solid tumor treated with different types of chemotherapy. Once weekly treatment offers a convenient administration and may improve patient compliance.

1127 POSTER

Effects of dietary counselling on gastrointestinal complications and quality of life: a randomised controlled trial in prostate cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy

A. Pettersson, C. Persson, B. Johansson, I. Turesson. *University Hospital Uppsala, Department of Oncology, Uppsala, Sweden*

Background: The incidence of prostate cancer is increasing rapidly in Sweden. Curative modalities in the management of prostate cancer include external beam irradiation with brachytherapy or proton radiation therapy. Radiotherapy can cause treatment-related complications from the intestinal tracts. Such complications have a negative effect on quality of life and therefore become a major limiting factor to the total radiation dose prescribed.
Purpose: To investigate the effect of a diet reduced in insoluble dietary fibres and lactose on gastrointestinal complications and quality of life with prostate cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy. Inclusion from January 2006 until January 2008, resulting in fully 200 patients. Data collection for a total of 26 months for each patient.
Patients and Methods: Up to April 2007, 113 prostate cancer patients referred to radiotherapy were randomly assigned: intervention group (IG; n = 56) dietary counselling (reduced intake of insoluble dietary fibres and lactose); and control group (CG; n = 57) no dietary counselling (ad libitum intake).
Gastrointestinal symptoms (study-specific questionnaire), QoL (European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire version 3.0; EORTC QLQ-C30 and the prostate cancer module EORTC QLQ-PR25) and nutritional intake (study-specific FFQ) were evaluated at baseline, at 4 and 8 weeks, and 2 months after radiotherapy. Nutritional status (Scored Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment; PG-SGA) and a 24h-recall were evaluated at baseline. At 4 and 8 weeks, IG conducted a 4-day food record.
Results: Preliminary analyses show that the intervention may decrease gastrointestinal toxicities in men with prostate cancer referred to radiotherapy. Preliminary analyses of food intake showed that IG followed dietary advices and significantly reduced intake of food groups rich in dietary fibres. Results will be presented.

1128 POSTER

Risk assessment model for chemotherapy-induced anemia in patients with solid tumours: DELFOS Study

A. López Pousa[1], J. Rifà[2], A. Casas Fernández de Tejerina[3], J.L. González Larriba[4], J. Mercadal[5], J.A. Gasquet[6], A. Carrrato[7]. *[1]Hospital Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Oncology, Barcelona, Spain; [2]Hospital Son Dureta, Oncology, Palma de Mallorca, Spain; [3]Hospital Virgen del Rocío, Oncology, Sevilla, Spain; [4]Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Oncology, Madrid, Spain; [5]Salutis Research, Medical, Barcelona, Spain; [6]AMGEN S.A., Medical, Barcelona, Spain; [7]Hospital Universitario de Elche, Oncology, Elche, Spain*

Background: Chemotherapy-Induced Anemia (CIA), a major side effect of systemic cancer chemotherapy (CT), has been consistently associated with poor outcome of cancer patients (pts). Anemia management might be improved if clinicians were able to identify pts at risk for developing anemia during the CT. The aim of the present work is to determine a predictive model for CIA during the first three CT cycles in pts with solid tumours (ST).
Materials and Methods: Data were obtained from the DELFOS Study, a multicentre, non-interventional, prospective cohort study in Spain. This study has completed enrollment and data were available for this planned analysis. To obtain the predictive logistic regression model (LRM), the hierarchical principle was followed as a way to enable results replication. The model was implemented for CIA defined as anemia grade $\geqslant$2 (hemoglobin [Hb] < 10 g/dL). Pts who were anemic at baseline according to this criterion were excluded from the studied sample to avoid bias. A receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve was used to determine the model's sensitivity and specificity.
Results: A total of 1,140 pts (57.3% women; 60.7% $\geqslant$55 years of age; all had ECOG score $\leqslant$2) with ST (breast 38.1%; lung 17.5%; colorectal 14.3%; other 30.1%) and baseline Hb > 10 g/dL were included from 88 Spanish oncology centers. The LRM obtained predicting CIA ($p_{Chi-sq} < 0.0005$) revealed the following predictive factors: gender, age, baseline Hb, cancer type, treatment intention, and platinum-based chemotherapy (PBC). Risk factors and effect sizes were: male gender (p = 0.011, OR = 2.09, 95% CI: 1.19, 3.68), age $\geqslant$55 years (p = 0.031, OR = 1.62, 95% CI: 1.05, 2.52), receiving non-adjuvant treatment (p < 0.007, OR = 1.91, 95% CI: 1.19, 3.05) and PBC as treatment (p = 0.003, OR = 2.45, 95% CI:1.37, 4.41). Protective factors were: high baseline Hb (p < 0.0005, OR = 0.51, 95% CI: 0.43, 0.59) and colorectal cancer (CRC) (p < 0.010, OR = 0.26, 95% CI: 0.1, 0.73), reference: breast cancer). Inherent sensitivity and specificity of the model were, 73.5% and 78.1%, respectively.
Conclusions: A risk predictive model for CIA for the first three CT cycles in pts with ST in Spain was generated using clinical practice data. Six predictive factors were identified: male gender, age $\geqslant$55 years, receipt of non-adjuvant treatment, and PBC were found to be positive predictive factors, while high baseline Hb and CRC were identified as negative predictive factors.

1129 POSTER

Communicating cancer pain

R. Cohen. *Mundipharma International Ltd, European Communications, Cambridge, United Kingdom*

Background: The European Pain in Cancer (EPIC) survey investigated the prevalence and impact of pain in cancer patients across Europe. Results identified a lack of communication about cancer pain between patients and the healthcare professionals (HCPs) managing their pain. The Cancer Tales workbook was developed as a communication tool to support HCPs in developing more effective communication with their patients to improve both the identification and management of cancer pain.
Materials and Methods: A pilot was conducted in the UK Nov 06 – Mar 07. Following this, between 100 and 400 cancer patients (except skin cancer) suffering all stages of the disease were recruited in each of 12 European countries. Patients participated in an initial screening process to ensure they met the criteria for the study. Patients were required to:
- Have suffered pain due to cancer in the last month.
- Experience a particular level of pain ($\geqslant$5).
- Be over 18 years old.

Following screening, 50 patients per country participated in a telephone interview. The survey was produced in association with a steering