(MTD)/recommended Phase II dose (RD) and DLTs. Secondary end points included determination of preliminary radiographic response rates.
Results: 3 patients were enrolled at the following dose levels of pemetrexed: 500 mg/m^2 (Level 1), 400 mg/m^2 (Level 0), respectively. All of the IMRT plans met the optimization criteria. At dose level 1, DLTs (grade 3 neutropenia/esophagitis/vomiting) occurred in two of three patients. However, none of the patients entered into Level 0 developed DLT. The preliminary radiographic response rates were evaluated. The complete response (CR) and partial response (PR) were observed in 5 and 1 patients, respectively. Furthermore, no patient experienced cancer progression with a median follow-up of 7 months (range 1.5−11 months).
Conclusions: The concurrent selective lymph node LCAF IMRT and chemotherapy is feasible. DLT was mainly observed at Level 1 (pemetrexed 500 mg/m^2). The MTD of pemetrexed in this regimen was 500 mg/m^2 once every 21 days for two cycles and RD for phase II trial was 400 mg/m^2. Although the toxicities were common, the protocol was safe and well-tolerated, as well as achieving an encouraging outcome for locally advanced SCC of esophagus.

6531 POSTER

Modified left side mobilization of stomach during extended-combined gastrectomy

D. Egamberdiev[1], M. Djuraev[1], A. Yusupbekov[1], S. Mirzaraimova[1], M. Khudoyberdieva[1]. [1]*National Research Centre of Oncology, Abdominal oncology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Background: To evaluate the effectiveness of combined resection of the involved organs with regard to survival in patients with locally advanced gastric cancer.
Material and Methods: We developed and offered the left side mobilization (LSM) and lymph dissection during total gasterectomy due to gastric cancer with germination to the pancreas. The essence of the offered way consists that process extended-combined gasterectomy begins with LSM of the stomach. 87 patients randomized from 2000 to 2006. In the 1st group 45 patients were undergone to the gasterectomy with LSM. In the 2nd group 42 patients were undergone to the total gasterectomy with traditional mobilization. In 12 (26.6%) patients of the 1st group and in 11 (26.2%) patients of the 2nd group the operation were combined with splenectomy and resection of pancreas tail, in 7 (15.5%) cases of the 1st group and in 5 (11.9%) cases of the 2nd group there were performed hemipancreatectomy. In 12 (26.6%) cases of the 1st group and 13 (30.9%) cases of the 2nd group there were performed superficial resection of the body and head of pancreas.
Results: Postoperative complications developed in 8 (17.8%) patients of the 1st group and in 8 (19%) patients of 2nd group. Unsupperative pleuritis in 2, after operation pancreatitis in 2 in both groups, pancreatic fistula in 1 of the 1st group and in 2 of the 2nd group, pancreonecrosis in 1 patient of the 2nd group, inconsistence esophago-intestinal anastomosis in 1patient in both groups, tromboembolia of pulmonary artery in 1 of the main group and cardiac-pulmonary insufficiency in 1 of the main group. Though postoperative complications turned out to be alike in both groups, LSM have some advantages. 1) LSM more suitable for estimation the process invasion to pancreas and for making the identical volume of resection. 2) Volume of blood lost turned out to be at the average less on +100 ml under LSM in comparison with usual way of mobilization. 3) Time of operations was abbreviated on 20 minutes under LSM in comparison with usual way of mobilization. 4) R0-ressections were achieved in 42 (93.3%) cases in the 1st group and in 33 (78.5%) cases in the 2nd group.
Conclusion: LSM and lymph dissection shortens the time of operation and blood lost. Meanwhile method is enough suitable and less traumatical. Curative (R0) resection improves prognosis and even long-term survival can be achieved in selected individual cases.

6532 POSTER

Prospective study of docetaxel in combination with cisplatin and an oral fluoropyrimidine in patients with gastric and esohagogastric junction adenocarcinoma

A. Pisa[1], C. Pericay[1], F. Losa[2], M. Nogué[3], J. Alfaro[4], E. Dotor[1], T. Bonfill[1], R. Querol[1], I. Moya Horno[1], E. Saigí[1]. [1]*Institut Oncològic del Vallès, Oncology, Sabadell, Spain;* [2]*Hospital General d'Hospitalet, Oncology, Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain;* [3]*Hospital General de Vic, Oncology, Vic, Spain;* [4]*Institut Oncològic del Vallès, Oncology, Terrassa, Spain*

Background: Docetaxel in combination with cisplatin and 5-FU is an approved regimen for the treatment of advanced gastroesophagic cancer (AEGC) in patients who have not received prior chemotherapy for advanced disease. It is based on the results of a randomized multinational phase III study (TAX-325). Two phase III trials (REAL-2 and ML17032) have evaluated capecitabine in combination with other agents in patients with AEGC with positive results in comparison to 5-FU. Based on these results, we designed a prospective study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of an oral fluoropyrimide (capecitabine or tegafur) in combination with docetaxel and cisplatin as the first-line treatment in consecutive patients with AEGC.
Material and Methods: Patients with histologically confirmed adenocarcinoma or undifferentiated carcinoma of the gastroesophagic junction or stomach with no prior treatment (except in adjuvant setting) were included. Normal hepatic, renal and haematological parameters were required. Each cycle of treatment lasted 21 days, consisting of docetaxel 75 mg/m^2 day 1, cisplatin 60 mg/m^2 day 1 and an oral fluoropyrimidine on days 2−15 (either capecitabine 825 mg/m^2 bid or tegafur 500 mg/m^2 bid and continuous levofolinic acid 25 mg/m^2). Patients were assessed for response by RECIST criteria every 3 cycles and treatment was maintained until progression or unacceptable toxicity. Dose adjustments were made according to the CTCAE v3.0.
Results: 46 patients, 34 men with median age 64 years (31−78), were included from 2003 to 2008. Thirty-one patients were assessable for efficacy and 41 for toxicity. Forty-five patients had metastatic disease (40% liver, 32% peritoneal, 35% ganglionar). Seventy-five percent received 6 cycles, with a mean of 4.5 cycles per patient. Dose reductions were required in 21% and 36% needed G-CSF support. Grade 3−4 adverse events included neutropenia (26%), asthenia (17%), diarrhoea (8%) and nausea/vomiting, stomatitis and hand-food syndrome (6%). ORR was 61% (7 complete responses, 12 partial responses). PFS was 5.2 months (0.1−14.6) and median OS was 10.0 months (0.2−41). A non-statistically significant trend to a better OS and PFS was found in patients treated with capecitabine versus tegafur.
Conclusions: The efficacy results and toxicity profile of the combination of docetaxel, cisplatin and an oral fluoropyrimidine in the first-line treatment of AEGC are comparable to previous trials using 5-fluorouracil. Oral fluoropyrimidines provide convenience to patients who can swallow with a similar toxicity profile to 5-FU. The combination with capecitabine has a trend to a better OS and PFS than tegafur.

6533 POSTER

A retrospective study of first-line platinum-based combination chemotherapy in patients with recurrent and advanced gastric cancer

D. Lim[1], D. Lee[2], D. Park[2], D. Park[2], D. Park[2], D. Lim[2], D. Kang[2]. [1]*Dankook University Hospital, Division of Hematology-Oncology Department of Medicine, Cheonan, Korea;* [2]*Samsung Medical Center Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Division of Hematology-Oncology Department of Medicine, Seoul, Korea*

Background: Cisplatin-based chemotherapy, in combination with fluoropyrimidines or taxanes, have demonstrated efficacy against advanced gastric cancer (AGC). This retrospective study was performed with the data obtained from our cancer chemotherapy registry.
Methods: In 2008, a total of 252 AGC patients were treated with cisplatin-based doublet chemotherapy in the first-line setting: capecitabine plus cisplatin (XP, n = 78), S-1 plus cisplatin (SP, n = 76), docetaxel plus cisplatin (DP, n = 67), and 5-fluorouracil plus platinum (FP, n = 31). The primary endpoints were response rate and progression-free survival (PFS).
Results: Median follow up duration was 4.8 months (95% CI, 5.1−6.0) and median delivered number of chemotherapy cycles were XP: 4 (95% CI, 3.6−4.6), SP: 5 (95% CI, 3.9−5.2), DP: 5 (95% CI, 4.0−5.2) and FP: 3 (95% CI, 3.9−6.9), respectively. Objective tumor responses were achieved in 60.5%, 39.5%, 37.3% and 22.6% patients who were treated with XP, SP, DP and FP. Median PFS was 5.1 months (95% CI: 3.6−6.7) for XP, 5.7 months (95% CI, 3.0−8.4) for SP, 3.9 months (95% CI, 3.3−4.5) for DP, and 2.8 months (95% CI, 0.5−5.2) for FP.
Conclusion: All of the cisplatin-based doublet chemotherapy regimens appear to be active as first-line chemotherapy for AGC.

6534 POSTER

Cyfra21−1 and CEA are useful markers for predicting the sensitivity to chemoradiotherapy of esophageal carcinoma

Y. Yi[1], B. Li[1], Z. Wang[1], H. Sun[1], H. Gong[1], Z. Zhang[1]. [1]*Shandong Cancer Hospital, Department of Radiation Oncology, Jinan, China*

Background: Esophageal cancer is a common malignant neoplasm throughout the world. The common practice is esophagectomy for surgically resectable tumors and chemoradiotherapy (CRT) for locally advanced, unresectable tumors. Sensitivity of tumors to CRT differs from one case to another and may be influenced by the expression of biological molecules. Some reports have revealed that patients who responded well to CRT had favorable outcomes while poor responders conversely showed a worse