Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

Kriterien zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie

und

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

und

Schriftliche Beteiligung der wissenschaftlich-medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und der Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft (AkdÄ) zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

Vorgang: 2021-B-151-z Pembrolizumab

Stand: Juni 2021

I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO G-BA

Pembrolizumab
[Erstlinienbehandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht resezierbaren oder metastasierenden Karzinoms des Ösophagus oder des Adenokarzinoms des gastro-ösophagealen Übergangs]

Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO	
Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine Arzneimittelanwendung in Betracht kommt, muss das Arzneimittel grundsätzlich eine Zulassung für das Anwendungsgebiet haben.	Siehe Übersicht „II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet“
Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung in Betracht kommt, muss diese im Rahmen der GKV erbringbar sein.	Nicht angezeigt.
Beschlüsse/Bewertungen/Empfehlungen des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses zu im Anwendungsgebiet zugelassenen Arzneimitteln/nicht-medikamentösen Behandlungen	-
Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.	Siehe systematische Literaturrecherche.

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

Wirkstoff **ATC-Code** **Handelsname**	**Anwendungsgebiet** (Text aus Fachinformation)
Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel:	
Pembrolizumab L01XC1 Keytruda®	<u>Anwendungsgebiet laut positive opinion:</u> In combination with platinum and fluoropyrimidine based chemotherapy, is indicated for the first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic carcinoma of the oesophagus or HER-2 negative gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma in adults whose tumours express PD L1 with a CPS ≥ 10.
5-Fluorouracil L01BC02 generisch	– Fortgeschrittenes Ösophaguskarzinom
Mitomycin L01DC03 generisch	Mitomycin wird in der palliativen Tumortherapie eingesetzt. Die intravenöse Anwendung von Mitomycin ist in der Monochemotherapie oder in kombinierter zytostatischer Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen mit folgenden Erkrankungen angezeigt: – fortgeschrittenes Ösophaguskarzinom
Docetaxel L01CD02 generisch	Adenokarzinom des Magens Docetaxel Ribosepharm ist in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil angezeigt zur Behandlung von Patienten mit metastasiertem Adenokarzinom des Magens, einschließlich Adenokarzinom der gastroösophagealen Übergangszone, die keine vorherige Chemotherapie gegen ihre metastasierte Erkrankung erhalten haben.
Cisplatin L01XA01 generisch	Cisplatin ist als Monosubstanz bzw. in Kombination mit anderen Zytostatika bei der Chemotherapie folgender Tumoren angezeigt: – zur Kombinationschemotherapie (auch in Verbindung mit Radiochemotherapie) bei fortgeschrittenen Ösophaguskarzinomen.
Trastuzumab L01BC59 generisch	<u>Metastasiertes Magenkarzinom</u> Herceptin ist in Kombination mit Capecitabin oder 5-Fluorouracil und Cisplatin indiziert zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit HER2-positivem metastasiertem Adenokarzinom des Magens oder des gastroösophagealen Übergangs, die bisher keine Krebstherapie gegen ihre metastasierte Erkrankung erhalten haben.

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet	
Folinsäure V03AF03 Leucovorin®	Calciumfolinat ist indiziert: – in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil in der zytotoxischen Therapie.

Quellen: AMIce-Datenbank, Fachinformationen

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

Vorgang: 2021-B-151-z (Pembrolizumab)

Auftrag von:	Abteilung Arzneimittel
Bearbeitet von:	Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin
Datum:	4. Januar 2021

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss, Berlin 2022

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Abkürzungsverzeichnis

5-FU	5-Fluorouracil
AEG-Tumore	Karzinome des gastroösophagealen Übergangs
AWMF	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der wissenschaftlichen medizinischen Fachgesellschaften
CDR	Clinical Decision Rule
CI	Confidence Interval
DCF	Docetaxel, Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil
ECF	Epirubicin, Ciasplatin und 5-Fluorouracil
ECRI	ECRI Guidelines Trust
ECX	Epirubicin, Cisplatin und Capecitabin
EK	Expertenkonsens
Embase	Excerpta Medica Database
EOX	Epirubicin, Oxaliplatin und Capecitabin
FAMTX	5-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin und Methotrexat
FFS	Failure Free Survival
FISH	Fluoreszenz-in-situ-Hybridisierung
FLO	5-Fluorouracil/Folinsäure und Oxaliplatin
FLOT	Docetaxel, Oxaliplatin, und 5-Fluorouracil/Folinsäure
FOLFIRI	Folinsäure, 5-Fluorouracil und Irinotecan
FUP	5-Fluorouracil und Cisplatin
G-BA	Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss
GIN	Guidelines International Network
GoR	Grade of Recommendations
GRADE	Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation
HER2	Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2
HR	Hazard Ratio
IHC	Immunhistochemie
IQWiG	Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen
IV	Intravenous

LoE	Level of Evidence
MEDLINE	Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
OR	Odds Ratio
OS	Overall Survival
PFS	Progression-Free Survival
PLF	5-Fluorouracil, Folinsäure und Cisliplatin
RCT	Randomisierte kontrollierte Studie
RR	Relative Risk
SIGN	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network
SR	Systematic Review
TRIP	Turn Research into Practice Database
WHO	World Health Organization
XP	Capecitabin und Cisplatin

1 Indikation

Erstlinienbehandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht resezierbaren oder metastasierenden Karzinoms des Ösophagus oder des Adenokarzinoms des gastro-ösophagealen Übergangs (insbesondere Siewert Typ I) bei Erwachsenen.

2 Systematische Recherche

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen und evidenzbasierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation Ösophaguskarzinom durchgeführt. Der Suchzeitraum wurde auf die letzten 5 Jahre eingeschränkt und die Recherche am 05.11.2020 abgeschlossen. Die Suche erfolgte in den aufgeführten Datenbanken bzw. Internetseiten folgender Organisationen: The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews), MEDLINE (PubMed), AWMF, ECRI, G-BA, GIN, NICE, TRIP, SIGN, WHO. Ergänzend erfolgte eine freie Internetsuche nach aktuellen deutschen und europäischen Leitlinien. Die detaillierte Darstellung der Suchstrategie ist am Ende der Synopse aufgeführt.

In einem zweistufigen Screening wurden die Ergebnisse der Literaturrecherche bewertet. Die Recherche ergab 2636 Quellen. Im ersten Screening wurden auf Basis von Titel und Abstract nach Population, Intervention, Komparator und Publikationstyp nicht relevante Publikationen ausgeschlossen. Zudem wurde eine Sprachrestriktion auf deutsche und englische Quellen vorgenommen. Im zweiten Screening wurden die im ersten Screening eingeschlossenen Publikationen als Volltexte gesichtet und auf ihre Relevanz und methodische Qualität geprüft. Dafür wurden dieselben Kriterien wie im ersten Screening sowie Kriterien zur methodischen Qualität der Evidenzquellen verwendet. Basierend darauf, wurden insgesamt 16 Quellen eingeschlossen. Es erfolgte eine synoptische Darstellung wesentlicher Inhalte der identifizierten Referenzen.

3 Ergebnisse

3.1 G-BA-Beschlüsse / IQWiG-Berichte

G-BA, 2012 [4].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 20. Dezember 2012 - Tegafur / Gimeracil / Oteracil.

Anwendungsgebiet

Teysuno® ist für die Behandlung von fortgeschrittenem Magenkrebs bei Erwachsenen indiziert bei Gabe in Kombination mit Cisplatin.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie ist die Zweifachkombination 5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin.

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der Zweifachkombination von Cisplatin mit 5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin: Der Zusatznutzen im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie gilt als nicht belegt.

3.2 Cochrane Reviews

Wagner, A. D. et al., 2017 [12].

Chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer.

Fragestellung

To assess the efficacy of chemotherapy versus best supportive care (BSC), combination versus single-agent chemotherapy and different chemotherapy combinations in advanced gastric cancer.

Methodik

Population:

- participants with histologically confirmed, unresectable (as decided by a multidisciplinary team), recurrent or metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach or gastroesophageal junction without any prior chemotherapy or radiotherapy

Intervention/Komparator:

- First-line chemotherapy plus best supportive care (BSC) versus BSC alone
- First-line combination versus single-agent chemotherapy
- First-line 5-FU/cisplatin/anthracycline-containing combinations versus 5-FU/cisplatin combinations (without anthracyclines)
- First-line 5-FU/cisplatin/anthracycline-containing combinations versus 5-FU/anthracycline combinations (without cisplatin)
- First-line chemotherapy with irinotecan versus non-irinotecan-containing regimens
- First-line chemotherapy with docetaxel versus non-docetaxel-containing regimens
- First-line chemotherapy with capecitabine versus 5-FUcontaining regimens.
- First-line chemotherapy with oxaliplatin versus the same regimen containing cisplatin
- First-line taxane-platinum-fluoropyrimidine combinations versus taxane-platinum (without fluoropyrimidine)
- First-line S-1 versus 5-FU-containing regimens

Endpunkte:

- OS, Tumor response/progression, AEs, QoL

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE and Embase up to June 2016

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

-

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 64 RCTs, of which 60 RCTs (11,698 participants)

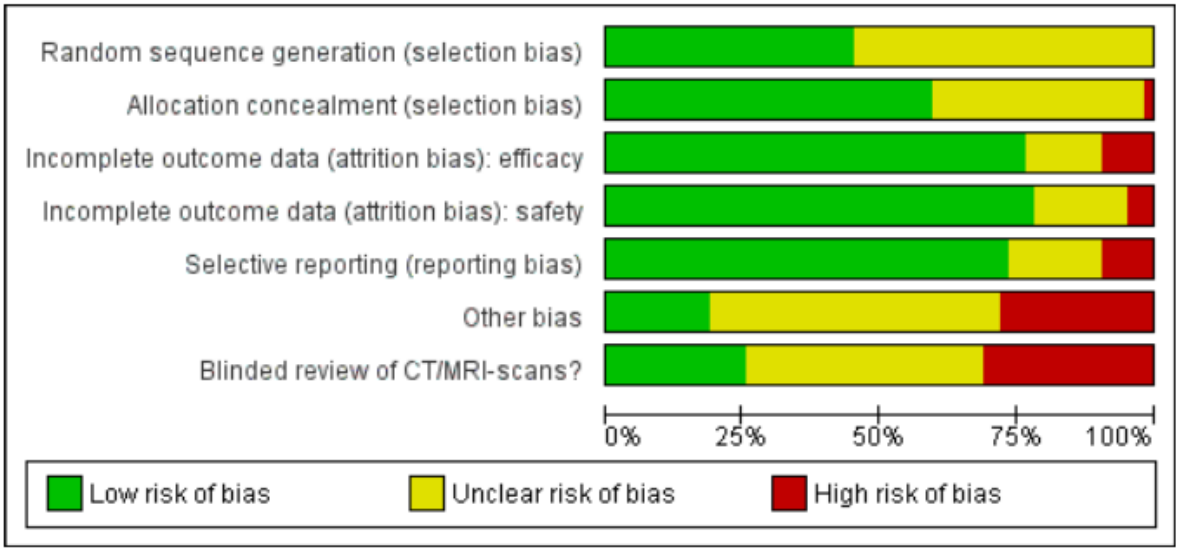
Charakteristika der Population:

- We also included studies which included participants with adenocarcinoma of the distal oesophagus. Most studies included participants with locally advanced, relapsed and/or metastatic tumours, with the greater number of participants already having metastatic disease.

Qualität der Studien:

- The quality of evidence ranged from very low to high, depending on the comparison and outcome being assessed. Reasons for down grading the quality were due to risk of bias due to lack of blinded or independent radiological review, imprecision or heterogeneity.

Figure 3. 'Risk of bias' graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.



Studienergebnisse:

- chemotherapy extends overall survival (OS) by approximately 6.7 months more than BSC (hazard ratio (HR) 0.3, 95% confidence intervals (CI) 0.24 to 0.55, 184 participants, three studies, moderate-quality evidence).
- Combination chemotherapy extends OS slightly (by an additional month) versus single-agent chemotherapy (HR 0.84, 95% CI 0.79 to 0.89, 4447 participants, 23 studies, moderate quality evidence), which is partly counterbalanced by increased toxicity.
- The benefit of epirubicin in three-drug combinations, in which cisplatin is replaced by oxaliplatin and 5-FU is replaced by capecitabine is unknown.
- Irinotecan extends OS slightly (by an additional 1.6 months) versus non-irinotecan-containing regimens (HR 0.87, 95% CI 0.80 to 0.95, 2135 participants, 10 studies, high-quality evidence).
- Docetaxel extends OS slightly (just over one month) compared to non-docetaxel-containing regimens (HR 0.86, 95% CI 0.78 to 0.95, 2001 participants, eight studies, high-quality evidence).
    - However, due to subgroup analyses, we are uncertain whether docetaxel containing combinations (docetaxel added to a single-agent or two-drug combination) extends OS

due to moderate-quality evidence (HR0.80, 95%CI 0.71 to 0.91, 1466 participants, four studies, moderate-quality evidence). When another chemotherapy was replaced by docetaxel, there is probably little or no difference in OS (HR 1.05; 0.87 to 1.27, 479 participants, three studies, moderate-quality evidence). We found there is probably little or no difference in OS when comparing capecitabine versus 5-FU-containing regimens (HR 0.94, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.11, 732 participants, five studies, moderate-quality evidence).

- Oxaliplatin may extend (by less than one month) OS versus cisplatin-containing regimens (HR 0.81, 95% CI 0.67 to 0.98, 1105 participants, five studies, low-quality evidence). We are uncertain whether taxane-platinum combinations with (versus without) fluoropyrimidines extend OS due to very low-quality evidence (HR 0.86, 95% CI 0.71 to 1.06, 482 participants, three studies, very low quality evidence).
- S-1 regimens improve OS slightly (by less than an additional month) versus 5-FU-containing regimens (HR 0.91, 95%CI 0.83 to 1.00, 1793 participants, four studies, high-quality evidence), however since S-1 is used in different doses and schedules between Asian and non-Asian population, the applicability of this finding to individual populations is uncertain.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Chemotherapy improves survival (by approximately 6.7 months) and quality of life in comparison to best supportive care alone, and first-line combination chemotherapy improves survival (by one month) compared to single-agent 5-FU.

The addition of docetaxel to platinum-fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy regimens appears to extend survival (by just over one additional month) at the cost of increased toxicity. Whether the benefit from adding a third drug (docetaxel or epirubicin) to a two-drug platinum-fluoropyrimidine chemotherapy combination outweighs its toxicity is unclear.

Consideration of the profile of side effects and the impact of these side effects on the individual person's quality of life, as well as the tumour burden and necessity to obtain a response rapidly is therefore essential in the choice of the regimen. Additionally, irinotecan-containing regimens prolonged overall survival (by an additional 1.6 months) compared to non-irinotecan-containing regimens.

Kommentar zum Review:

- Siehe auch: Wang, G. et al., 2019 [13]

3.3 Systematische Reviews

Guo, X. et al., 2020 [5].

A comparison between triplet and doublet chemotherapy in improving the survival of patients with advanced gastric cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to compare the efficacy, prognosis, and toxicity of triplet chemotherapy with doublet chemotherapy in patients with advanced gastric cancer.

Methodik

Population:

- patients have pathologically proven advanced, recurrent, metastatic, or unresectable adenocarcinoma of the stomach or gastroesophageal junction

Intervention/Komparator:

- first-line chemotherapy setting: studies that compared at least two arms that consisted of the following chemotherapeutic drugs: fluoropyrimidine (F, either 5-fluorouracil [5-FU], capecitabine [Cap], or S-1), platinum (cisplatin [Cis] and oxaliplatin [Ox]), taxane ([T] and paclitaxel), anthracycline (doxorubicin [D] and epirubicin [E]), irinotecan (I), etoposide (E), semustine (Me), mitomycin (MMC), methotrexate (Mtx), uracil (U), or tegafur (Te)

Endpunkte:

- overall survival, progression-free survival (PFS), time to progress (TTP), objective response rate (ORR), and toxicity.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Embase, and the Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials and all abstracts from the annual meetings of the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) and the American Society of Clinical Oncology conferences up to October 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 23 RCTs involving 4540 patients and 8 types of triplet and doublet chemotherapy regimens
- Of these studies, 2380 were assigned to the triplet and 2160 to the doublet group / patients in every study ranged from 25 to 741

Charakteristika der Population:

- Median age was 51 to 70 years. In these studies, 2039 and 2501 (44.9 and 55.1%, respectively) patients were Asians and Westerners, respectively. PS was well balanced in all studies. All patients had an ECOG PS of 0 or 1.

Studienergebnisse:

- Triplet chemotherapy was superior compared with doublet chemotherapy in terms of improving median OS (HR = 0.92; 95% CI, 0.86–0.98; P = 0.02) and PFS (HR = 0.82; 95% CI, 0.69–0.97; P = 0.02) and TTP (HR = 0.92; 95% CI, 0.86–0.98; P = 0.02) and ORR (OR = 1.21; 95% CI, 1.12–1.31; P < 0.0001) among overall populations.
- Compared with doublet chemotherapy, subgroup analysis indicated that OS improved with
  - fluoropyrimidine-based (HR = 0.80; 95% CI, 0.66–0.96; P = 0.02), platinum-based (HR = 0.75; 95% CI, 0.57–0.99; P = 0.04), and
  - other drug-based triplet (HR = 0.79; 95% CI, 0.69–0.90; P = 0.0006) chemotherapies while
  - not with anthracycline-based (HR = 0.70; 95% CI, 0.42–1.15; P = 0.16), mitomycin-based (HR = 0.81; 95% CI, 0.47–1.39; P = 0.44), taxane-based (HR = 0.91; 95% CI, 0.81–1.01; P = 0.07), and irinotecan-based triplet (HR = 1.01; 95% CI, 0.82–1.24; P = 0.94) chemotherapies.
- For different patients, compared with doublet chemotherapy, triplet chemotherapy improved OS (HR = 0.89; 95% CI, 0.81–0.99; P = 0.03) among Western patients but did not improve (HR = 0.96; 95% CI, 0.86–1.07; P = 0.47) that among Asian patients.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, compared with doublet chemotherapy, triplet chemotherapy, as a first-line treatment, improved OS, PFS, TTP, and OS in patients with advanced gastric cancer among overall populations, especially for fluoropyrimidine- or platinum-based triplet chemotherapy, which showed a significant improvement in OS. In the subgroup analyses, triplet chemotherapy improved OS in Western but not in Asian patients.

Zheng, Z. et al., 2020 [16].

Oncological outcomes of addition of anti-PD1/PD-L1 to chemotherapy in the therapy of patients with advanced gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction cancer: A meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

The purpose of this study is to analyze the significance of antiPD1/PD-L1 for advanced GC/GEJC.

Methodik

Population:

- patients were clinical diagnosis of advanced G/GEJ progresses on chemotherapy after failure of prior therapy

Intervention:

- chemotherapy plus PD-1/PD-L1 versus

Komparator:

- chemotherapy alone

Endpunkte:

- efficacy and toxicity (siehe Ergebnisteil)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Pubmed, Embase, Cochrane library up to June 2019

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration's "Risk of bias" tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 3 RCTs

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1

Brief description of included eligible studies.

	Treatment regimen		No. of patients		Age (mean)		Sex (male)	
Study year	PD-1/PD-L1	Chemotherapy alone	PD-1/PD-L1	Chemotherapy alone	PD-1/PD-L1	Chemotherapy alone	PD-1/PD-L1	Chemotherapy alone
Kohei Shitara 2018	Pembrolizumab	Paclitaxel	296	296	62.5	60	202	208
Kang 2017	Nivolumab	Placebo	330	163	62	61	229	119
Y.-J. Bang 2018	Avelumab	Irinotecan; paclitaxel; BSC only	185	186	59	61	140	127

BSC = best supportive care, PD-1 = programmed death 1, PD-L1 = programmed death ligand-1.

Qualität der Studien:

- Moderate evidence

Studienergebnisse:

- Pooled analysis of overall survival (OS) comparing chemotherapy plus PD-1/PD-L1 with chemotherapy alone Pooling the OS demonstrated that PD-1/PD-L1 targeted agents did lead to an OS advantage (OR=0.66, 95%CI= 0.47–0.92, P=.02).
- Also, subgroup analysis revealed GEJC (OR=0.73, 95%CI=0.58–0.93, P=.01) was associated with better OS, but the GC group (OR=0.88, 95%CI=0.64–1.20, P=.41).
- Pooled analysis of progression-free survival (PFS) comparing chemotherapy plus PD-1/PD-L1 with chemotherapy alone Pooled estimates of effect sizes showed that the difference of PFS between two groups was no statistically significant (OR= 0.93, 95%CI=0.62–1.39, P=.72).
- Pooled analysis of AE comparing chemotherapy plus PD-1/ PD-L1 with chemotherapy alone: The pooling AE data did not achieve advantage in the PD-1/PD-L1 targeted agents (OR=0.53, 95%CI=0.13–2.10, P=.36). And results showed that the difference of grade 3 to 5 serious adverse events between two groups was no statistically significant (OR=0.53, 95%CI=0.16–1.74, P=.30)

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Our study confirms that patients treated with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy had a better superior survival benefit with some but not all survival endpoints and with a comparable adverse event for advanced GC/GEJC. From an efficacy standpoint, further trials into immune checkpoint therapy that will benefit patients by specific molecular subtype and genomic alterations, which can be instructive in driving therapy decisions, while conferring with manageable safety profile. To further validate this treatment, the effect and safety of PD-1/PD-L1 agents should systematically subgroup analyzed in the near future.

Zhang, D. et al., 2019 [15].

A Bayesian Network Meta-Analysis for Identifying the Optimal Taxane-Based Chemotherapy Regimens for Treating Gastric Cancer.

Fragestellung

to compare the efficacy and safety of different taxane-based chemotherapy regimens against gastric cancer.

Methodik

Population:

- participants were diagnosed as gastric cancer

Intervention/Komparator:

- taxane-based chemotherapy regimens

Endpunkte:

- PFS, ORR, AEs

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Cochrane Library, and OVID were searched for all eligible randomized controlled trials (RCTs) from inception to May 29, 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 37 RCTs involving 7,178 patients with gastric cancer (NMA incorporated 10 taxane-based chemotherapy regimens)

Charakteristika der Population:

- ages ranged from 19 to 87 years old

Qualität der Studien:

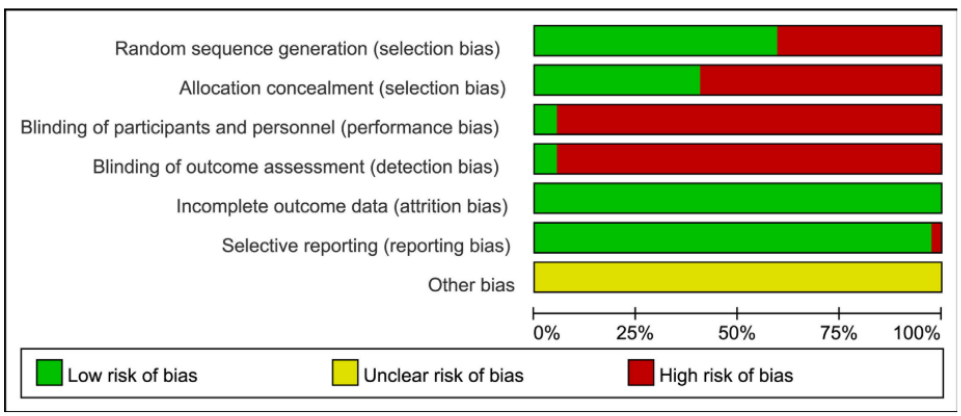


FIGURE 3 | Risk of bias graph.

Studienergebnisse:

TABLE 2 | The NMA result of comparisons with significant difference.

Outcome	Comparison	OR (95% CI)	Outcome	Comparison	OR (95% CI)	Outcome	Comparison	OR (95% CI)
OS	TO vs. mTCF	3.04 (1.13,7.75)	ORR	F vs. IC	7.83 (1.34,78.44)	Neutropenia	RT vs. mTCF	0.043 (0.0034,0.51)
OS	T vs. TF	2.72 (1.19,6.33)	ORR	F vs. mCF	7.08 (1.38,62.19)	Neutropenia	RT vs. T	0.19 (0.063,0.53)
OS	TC vs. TF	2.79 (1.26,5.87)	ORR	CF vs. TO	2.57 (1.43,4.59)	Neutropenia	TOF vs. mTCF	0.067 (0.0064,0.62)
OS	I vs. TF	3.88 (1.27,12.98)	ORR	F vs. TC	6.49 (1.44,57.02)	Neutropenia	TCF vs. mTCF	0.18 (0.041,0.77)
OS	TO vs.TOF	2.90 (1.63,5.04)	ORR	F vs. TCF	6.44 (1.46,54.55)	Neutropenia	TC vs. mTCF	0.16 (0.030,0.87)
OS	TF vs. TO	0.25 (0.14,0.48)	ORR	CF vs. TF	2.63 (1.57,4.42)	Leukopenia	CF vs. EOF	40.09 (1.01,17)
OS	TF vs. mTOF	0.28 (0.11,0.77)	ORR	F vs. TO	9.00 (1.96,80.7)	Leukopenia	IF vs. mTCF	31.71 (1.06,1145)
OS	TCF vs. TO	0.40 (0.20,0.86)	ORR	F vs. TF	9.32 (2.02,81.72)	Leukopenia	ECF vs. mTCF	35.27 (1.73,1004)
OS	TOF vs. mTOF	0.39 (0.17,0.89)	ORR	EOF vs. F	0.085 (0.0079,0.53)	Leukopenia	IC vs. mTCF	5.87 (1.88,2292)
OS	RT vs. T	0.61 (0.41,0.91)	ORR	TF vs. mTCF	0.32 (0.14,0.72)	Leukopenia	I vs. mTCF	78.15 (2.09,3545)
OS	OF vs. TO	0.41 (0.19,0.93)	ORR	OF vs. RT	0.49 (0.33,0.75)	Leukopenia	TOF vs. mTCF	31.66 (2.09,705.4)
PFS	TO vs. TOF	3.80 (1,17.87)	ORR	TO vs. mTCF	0.32 (0.14,0.77)	Leukopenia	TO vs. mTCF	31.77 (2.36,629.7)
PFS	F vs. RT	24.38 (1.07,1227)	ORR	EOF vs. mTCF	0.25 (0.072,0.91)	Leukopenia	TF vs. mTCF	41.55 (3.14,819.4)
PFS	F vs. TOF	41.09 (1.09,3852)	ORR	TC vs. mTCF	0.45 (0.20,0.97)	Leukopenia	TCF vs. mTCF	39.38 (3.43,699)
ORR	F vs. OF	6.73 (1.01,70.23)	ORR	TCF vs. mTCF	0.46 (0.21,0.98)	Leukopenia	T vs. mTCF	71.42 (3.58,1889)
ORR	ECF vs. TC	1.65 (1.02,2.67)	Neutropenia	CF vs. TOF	8.58 (1.10,71.92)	Leukopenia	TC vs. mTCF	52.76 (3.68,1145)
ORR	F vs. TOF	5.69 (1.03,54.36)	Neutropenia	CF vs. RT	13.6 (1.31,134.9)	Leukopenia	OF vs. mTCF	79.97 (5.26,1821)
ORR	I vs. TF	3.42 (1.04,11.04)	Neutropenia	I vs. mTOF	44 (1.53,1576)	Leukopenia	F vs. mTCF	120.6 (7.20,2709)
ORR	IF vs. TF	1.81 (1.04,3.06)	Neutropenia	TF vs. mTOF	47.1 (1.65,1685)	Leukopenia	CF vs. mTCF	75.34 (7.90,1085)
ORR	CF vs. TCF	1.81 (1.06,3.15)	Neutropenia	F vs. mTOF	45.58 (1.66,1546)	Leukopenia	mTCF vs. mTF	0.016 (0.00058,0.34)
ORR	IF vs. TO	1.76 (1.06,2.83)	Neutropenia	CF vs. TO	9.09 (2.01,41.02)	Leukopenia	mTCF vs. mTOF	0.029 (0.00093,0.63)
ORR	T vs. TC	1.62 (1.08,2.33)	Neutropenia	TO vs. mTOF	19.06 (2.04,249.3)	Leukopenia	EOF vs. F	0.016 (0.00025,0.88)
ORR	F vs. mTF	5.94 (1.10,57.33)	Neutropenia	TOF vs. mTOF	19.9 (2.18,258)	Vomiting	EOF vs. TOF	13.35 (1.15,518.5)
ORR	F vs. IF	5.13 (1.12,46.13)	Neutropenia	EOF vs. mTOF	113.3 (3.41,4490)	Vomiting	TF vs. TOF	4.18 (1.29,12.63)
ORR	CF vs. EOF	3.26 (1.13,9.66)	Neutropenia	TC vs. mTOF	49.29 (4.02,837.2)	Vomiting	ECF vs. TOF	5.50 (1.31,29.62)
ORR	ECF vs. TO	2.29 (1.17,4.53)	Neutropenia	T vs. mTOF	69.65 (4.26,1502)	Vomiting	TO vs. TOF	6.87 (2.15,25.18)
ORR	CF vs. mCF	1.97 (1.19,3.37)	Neutropenia	TCF vs. mTOF	55.13 (4.67,883.8)	Vomiting	IF vs. TOF	19.34 (270,157.5)
ORR	T vs. TO	2.25 (1.21,4.07)	Neutropenia	OF vs. mTOF	100.2 (7.10,1751)	Vomiting	F vs. IF	0.029 (0.00083,0.46)
ORR	ECF vs. TF	2.36 (1.24,4.47)	Neutropenia	CF vs. mTOF	174.7 (12.56,3152)	Vomiting	CF vs. TO	0.29 (0.11,0.90)
ORR	CF vs. TC	1.84 (1.33,2.60)	Neutropenia	mTCF vs. mTOF	305.8 (18.62,6592)	Vomiting	CF vs. IF	0.11 (0.013,0.94)
ORR	T vs. TF	2.31 (1.34,3.95)	Neutropenia	TO vs. mTCF	0.063 (0.010,0.37)	Vomiting	TOF vs. mTCF	0.21 (0.042,0.99)

- According to the results of cluster analysis, compared with other taxane-based chemotherapy regimens, the regimens of TOF, mTCF, and TF were associated with the most favorable clinical efficacy in improving OS, PFS, and ORR. On the other hand, the regimens of T and mTF had the potential to be the most tolerable and acceptable therapeutic alternative in terms of ADRs.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, the current evidence suggests that the combination of taxanes (paclitaxel or docetaxel) and fluorouracil was associated with the most preferable and beneficial option for patients with gastric cancer, although additional results from multicenter trials and high-quality studies will be pivotal for supporting our findings.

Kommentare zum Review

- Siehe auch: Shi, J. et al., 2017 [11]

Li, B. et al., 2019 [9].

Docetaxel, cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil compared with epirubicin, cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil regimen for advanced gastric cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

To compare the efficacy and safety of DCF and ECF regimens by conducting this meta-analysis.

Methodik

Population:

- Patients diagnosed with metastatic or advanced gastric cancer

Intervention:

- docetaxel, cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil (DCF)

Komparator:

- epirubicin, cisplatin, and 5fluorouracil (ECF)

Endpunkte:

- PFS, OS, DCR, ORR, AEs

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, EMBASE, Ovid Medline, Science Direct, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library and Scopus was performed up to August 31, 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Jadad scale (5-point) & the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS, 9-point)

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- seven studies involving a total of 598 patients / four RCTs and three cohort studies

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 2 Characteristics of the included studies

Ref.	Yr	Intervention and control	Samples	ORR (%)	OS	PFS	Design	Quality (score)
Sadighi *et al*[18]	2006	DCF: D 60 mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 750 mg/m^2/d, d1-5 (21)	44	42.0	-	-	RCT	5/5
		ECF: E 60mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 750 mg/m^2/d, d1-5 (21)	42	37.0	-	-		
Roth *et al*[10]	2007	DCF: D 85mg/m^2, d1, C 75 mg/m^2, d1, F 300 mg/m^2/d, d1-14 (21)	41	36.6	10.4	4.6	RCT	4/5
		ECF: E 50 mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 200 mg/m^2/d, d1-21 (21)	40	25.0	8.3	4.9		
Abbasi *et al*[19]	2010	DCF: D 75mg/m^2, d1, C 75 mg/m^2, d1, F 750 mg/m^2/d, d1-5 (21)	30	56.3	10.81	6.81	RS	6/9
		ECF: E 50 mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 200 mg/m^2/d, d1-21 (21)	113	31.3	8.06	5.13		
Gao *et al*[11]	2010	DCF: D 60 mg/m^2, d1, C 25 mg/m^2, d1-3, F 1000 mg/m^2, 46 h, pumping (21)	32	59.3	-	-	RCT	5/5
		ECF: E 50 mg/m^2, d1, C 25 mg/m^2, d1-3, F 1000 mg/m^2, 46 h, pumping (21)	32	32.6	-	-		
Kilickap *et al*[8]	2011	DCF: D 75 mg/m^2, d1, C 75 mg/m^2, d1, F 750 mg/m2/d, d1-5 (21)	40	40.0	9.6	5.8	RS	7/9
		ECF: E 50 mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 250 mg/m^2/d, d1-21 (21)	40	30.0	10.1	4.4		
Teker *et al*[12]	2014	DCF: D 50-75 mg/m^2, d1, C 50-75 mg/m^2, d1, F 500-750 mg/m^2/d, d1-5 (21)	42	26.2	11	6.0	RS	9/9
		ECF: E 50 mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 200 mg/m^2/d, d1-21 (21)	44	29.5	10	6.0		
Babu *et al*[9]	2017	DCF: D 75 mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 750 mg/m^2/d, d1-5 (21)	28	46.4	12.5	7.5	RCT	3/5
		ECF: E 50 mg/m^2, d1, C 60 mg/m^2, d1, F 750 mg/m^2/d, d1-5 (21)	30	26.7	9.4	5.8		

ORR: Objective response rate; OS: Overall survival; PFS: Progression-free survival; ECF: Epirubicin, cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil; DCF: Docetaxel, cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil; RCT: Randomized controlled trial.

Qualität der Studien:

- According to the Jadad scale and NOS, five studies were of high quality (four RCTs and one cohort study), and two cohort studies were of medium quality

Table 1 Quality assessment of all included studies

Study	Selection	Comparability	Exposure	Randomization	Masking	Accountability of all patients	Quality (score)
Randomized controlled trial							
Sadighi *et al*[18], 2006				**	**	*	5
Roth *et al*[10], 2007				**	*	*	4
Gao *et al*[11], 2010				**	**	*	5
Babu *et al*[9], 2017				*	*	*	3
Retrospective study							
Abbasi *et al*[19], 2010	***	**	*				6
Kilickap *et al*[8], 2011	***	**	**				7
Teker *et al*[12], 2014	****	**	***				9

Studienergebnisse:

- The pooled hazard ratios between the DCF and ECF groups were comparable in PFS (95%CI: 0.58-1.46, P = 0.73), OS (95%CI: 0.65-1.10, P = 0.21), and total AEs (95%CI: 0.93-1.29, P = 0.30).
- The DCF group was significantly better than the ECF group in terms of ORR (95%CI: 1.13-1.75, P = 0.002) and DCR (95%CI: 1.03-1.41, P = 0.02).
- However, the incidence rate of grade 3-4 AEs was also greater in the DCF group than in the ECF group (95%CI: 1.16-1.88, P = 0.002), especially for neutropenia and febrile neutropenia.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

This study is the latest meta-analysis to compare DCF and ECF regimens for advanced gastric cancer. From this result, we conclude that DCF regimen seems to be more suitable for advanced gastric cancer than the ECF regimen. This finding is extremely important for the research and guidance of clinical medication in related fields. DCF regimen, like most drugs, is not perfect and in some respects shows some unsatisfactory aspects. We cannot deny the effectiveness of DCF in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer, but we cannot ignore its side effects.

Cheng, J. et al., 2019 [3].

First-line systemic therapy for advanced gastric cancer: a systematic review and network meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to provide an updated and by far the most comprehensive systematic review and network meta-analysis.

Methodik

Population:

- Patients with previously untreated advanced gastric cancer, including locally inoperable, recurrent, and metastatic cases. Studies that contained both gastric and esophageal cancer cases were eligible

Intervention:

- different first-line systemic treatments against advanced gastric cancer, including chemotherapy and targeted medications

Komparator:

- ‘FP2’ (fluoropyrimidine plus platinum-based doublet), ‘FC2’ (5-FU plus cisplatin doublet), and ‘XC2’ (capecitabine plus cisplatin doublet) were common comparator nodes of network meta-analysis under different scenarios.

Endpunkte:

- PFS, ORR,

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and Embase started on 1 March until 4 October 2018, covering possible indexes published from inception to October 2018.

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 119 studies

Charakteristika der Population:

- ‘Fluoropyrimidine plus platinum doublet’ was the most frequent node in the network (n = 45), followed by ‘fluoropyrimidine plus platinumbased triplet’ (n = 31), and ‘fluoropyrimidine monotherapy’ (n = 28). The majority of the studies featured populations with a median-age around 60 and male-dominant sex ratio. Predominantly, patients were metastatic measurable cases and had a PS of either 0 or 1.

Qualität der Studien:

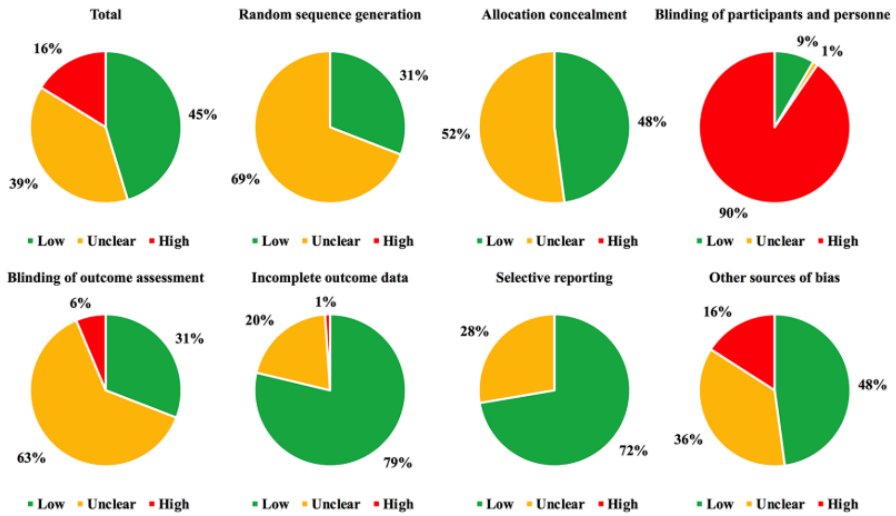


Figure 2. Risk of bias assessment in general analysis.

Studienergebnisse:

- Concerning general analysis, ‘fluoropyrimidine plus platinum-based triplet’ topped the overall survival hierarchy (HR 0.91 [0.83–0.99], P-score = 0.903, p = 0.04) while it ranked in second place for progression free survival and objective response rate.
- However, it displayed worse tolerability against ‘fluoropyrimidine plus platinum doublet’. More specifically, ‘Capecitabine plus cisplatinbased triplet plus targeted medication’ topped the ranking among all fluoropyrimidine plus platinum-based regimens in additional analysis.
- Nevertheless, it did not reach statistical advantage against fluoropyrimidine plus oxaliplatin doublet in terms of survival benefits, while still displaying significantly worse safety profile.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Taken together, fluoropyrimidine plus oxaliplatin doublet (especially capecitabine or S-1) should still be considered as the preferred first-line regimen owing to its comparable survival benefits and lower toxicity.

Chen, C. et al., 2019 [2].

Efficacy and safety of immune checkpoint inhibitors in advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of ICI in G/GEJ cancer.

Methodik

Population:

- previously treated unresectable locally advanced or metastatic G/GEJ cancer

Intervention/Komparator:

- Treatment with ICI such as CTLA-4, PD-1 or PD-L1 antibodies (siehe Ergebnisteil)

Endpunkte:

- efficacy and safety (siehe Ergebnisteil)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, Web of Science were searched up to 30/09/2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane approach

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- A total of 2003 patients from nine clinical trials

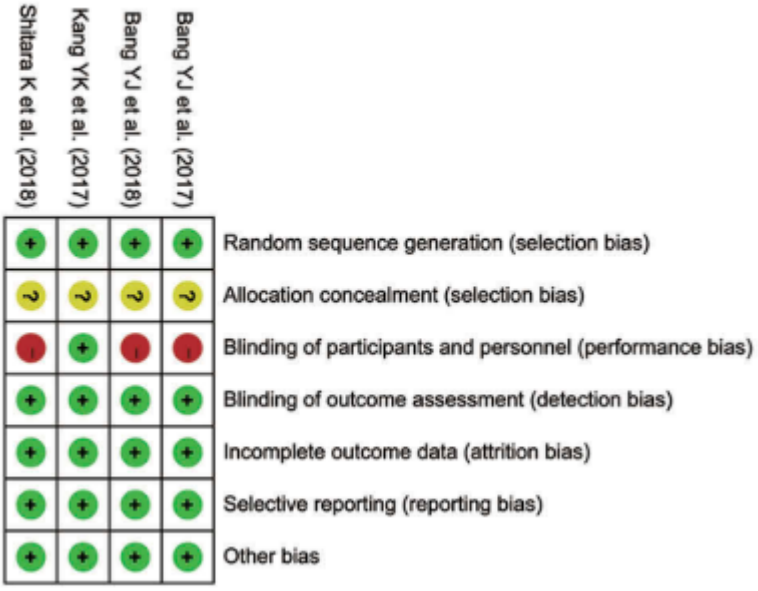
Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1. Main characteristics of included studies.

Study author (year)	Study design	Case experimental *vs* control	Patients characteristics	Intervention methods
Janjigian YY *et al.* (2018)[21]	Non-RCT phase 2	59	Locally advanced or metastatic G/GEJ or esophageal adenocarcinoma with disease progression while taking or intolerance of at least one chemotherapy regimen	Nivolumab (PD-1) 3 mg/kg/2 weeks *i.v.*
Kang YK *et al.* (2017)[22]	RCT phase 3	493 330 *vs* 163	Advanced G/GEJ cancer; refractory to, or intolerant of, at least two previous chemotherapy regimens; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 20 years old	Nivolumab (PD-1) 3 mg/kg/2 weeks *i.v.* *vs* placebo (saline)
Shitara K *et al.* (2018)[23]	RCT phase 3	592 296 *vs* 296	Unresectable metastatic or locally advanced G/GEJ cancer; progression after first-line therapy with a platinum and fluoropyrimidine, or trastuzumab; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 18 years old	Pembrolizumab (PD-1) 200 mg/3 weeks *i.v.* *vs* paclitaxel 80 mg/m^2 *i.v.* d1,8,15/4 weeks
Fuchs CS *et al.* (2018)[24]	Non-RCT phase 2	259	Previously treated advanced G/GEJ cancer; had disease progression after 2 or more prior chemotherapy regimens; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 18 years old	Pembrolizumab (PD-1) 200 mg/3 weeks *i.v.*
Kim ST *et al.* (2018)[25]	Non-RCT phase 2	61	metastatic or recurrent G/GEJ cancer; failure at least 1 line of chemotherapy; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 19 years old	Pembrolizumab (PD-1) 200 mg/3 weeks *i.v.*
Muro K *et al.* (2016)[26]	Non-RCT phase 1b	36	PD-L1-positive advanced GC; did not set a limit for the number of previous treatment regimens; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 18 years old	Pembrolizumab (PD-1) 10 mg/kg/2 weeks *i.v*
Bang YJ *et al.* (2018)[27]	RCT phase 3	371 185 *vs* 186	Recurrent, unresectable, locally advanced, or metastatic G/GEJ cancer; received two prior lines of systemic treatment; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 18 years old	Avelumab (PD-L1) 10 mg/kg/2 weeks *i.v.* *vs* paclitaxel 80 mg/m^2 *i.v.* d1,8,15/4 weeks or irinotecan 150 mg/m^2 *i.v.* d1,15/4 weeks
Bang YJ *et al.* (2017)[28]	RCT phase 2	114 57 *vs* 57	Unresectable locally advanced/metastatic G/GEJ cancer; received a platinum and fluoropyrimidine based chemotherapy regimen; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 18 years old	Ipilimumab (CTLA-4) 10 mg/kg/3 weeks *i.v.* *vs* best supportive care
Ralph C et al. (2010)[29]	Non-RCT phase 2	18	locally advanced or metastatic GC or esophageal adenocarcinoma; previously received at least one cisplatin-based chemotherapy; ECOG 0-1; ≥ 18 years old	tremelimumab (CTLA-4) 15 mg/kg/90 days *i.v.*

Abbreviations: ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, GC, gastric cancer; G/GEJ, gastric or gastroesophageal junction; *i.v.* intravenously; RCT, randomized controlled trial; *vs* versus.

Qualität der Studien:



Studienergebnisse:

- Anti-PD-1 treatment improved the 12-month, 18-month overall survival (OS) rate (RR, 1.79 p =0.013; 2.20 p = 0.011) and prolonged the duration of response (DOR) (MSR, 3.27 p < 0.001).
- The objective response rate (ORR) in PD-L1+ patients was greater than PD-L1− (RR, 4.31 p < 0.001).
- Microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) patients had higher ORR and disease control rate (DCR) than microsatellite stability (MSS) (RR, 3.40 p< 0.001; 2.26 p= 0.001).
- The most common grade ≥3 treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) were fatigue, aspartate aminotransferase increased, hepatitis, pneumonitis, colitis, hypopituitarism.
- The TRAE incidence of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 was less than chemotherapy (TRAE RR = 0.64 p<0.001; ≥3 TRAE RR = 0.37 p < 0.001).
- The incidence of ≥3 TRAEs of antiPD-1/PD-L1 treatment was less than that of anti-CTLA-4 (11.7% vs 43.9%).

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

ICI therapy has no particular advantage over standard chemotherapy and has some hysteresis, but once it works, it can achieve long-term clinical benefit for patients with advanced G/GEJ cancer. Moreover, the incidence of adverse events to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment was significantly lower than that of chemotherapy. The patient's response was associated with PD-L1 expression and molecular subtypes in gastric cancer, and PD-L1+, MSI-H, EBV+ or TMB-high patients were more effective. The efficacy of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 was generally better than that of anti-CTLA-4 treatment with fewer adverse reactions. The reason for the inconspicuous results may be that most of the current studies used ICI as a 3rd-line or later monotherapy. Most of the patients included were advanced patients who were relapsed or metastasized after chemotherapy, these patient's physical condition and immune level were poor. What's more, it is of worth noting the possibility of synergism of ICI with chemotherapy, targeted biologics like VEGFR2 blockade or other ICI drugs and earlier in the adjuvant setting. Thus, ICI, especially PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies, is still very promising in the treatment of gastric cancer.

Huang, Z. H. et al., 2018 [6].

Cetuximab for esophageal cancer: an updated meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.

Fragestellung

To evaluate the clinical effects and safety of CET, we conducted an updated meta-analysis by retrieving published data up to June 2018.

Methodik

Population:

- Patients with esophagus cancer including esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCS), adenocarcinoma or undifferentiated carcinoma of the esophagus, and adenocarcinoma of the thoracic esophagus

Intervention/Komparator:

- CET vs. CET-free treatment

Endpunkte:

- overall survival, progression-free survival, response rate, disease control rate and side effects

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, CNKI database and Chinese Biomedicine Database up to May 31, 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane approach

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Thus, 10 RCTs with 1346 patients with esophageal cancer

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 Characteristics of 11 included studies

Subtype classification of esophageal cancer	Study (year)	Design	Disease	Arms	Country	Years enrolled	Population (N, age)	Sex: Male/ Famale	Follow-up duration (months)	Primary end-point	Main outcome measures
Non-metastatic esophageal cancer	Rades et al. (2014) [23]	RCT; open-label, randomized multicenter phase II study	Unresectable locally advanced esophageal cancer	Radiochemotherapy with 5FU, cisplatin, 59.4 Gy/6.5 weeks plus/minus cetuximab	Germany	NM	*N* = 20, NM	NM	24	Response rates	Response, PFS and survival, disease control rate
	Zhang et al. (2014)	RCT; unicentre, randomised, parallel, two-arm trial	Localized esophageal cancer	Routine chemotherapy, routine chemotherapy plus cetuximab	China	2008–2009	*N* = 80, 46–79 years old	52/28	36	Overall survival	Overall survival, recurrence rate, transfer rate
	Crosby et al. (2017) [21]	RCT; multicentre, randomised, open-label, parallel, two-arm, phase 2/3 trial	Localized esophageal squamous cell cancer and adenocarcinomas	CRT only, CRT plus cetuximab	UK	2008–2012	*N* = 258, 67 (35.7–84.1) years old	145/113	60	Overall survival	Compliance, toxicities, PFS and survival, causes of death
	Ruhstaller et al. (2017)	RCT; multicentre, randomized, open-label phase III trial	Locally advanced but resectable ESCC and thoracic esophagus adenocarcinomas	Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy followed by chemoradiation (45 Gy, docetaxel 20 mg/m^2 and cisplatin 25 mg/m^2, weekly for 5 weeks) and surgery with and without cetuximab	Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France	2010–2013	*N* = 300, 61 (53–68) years old	263/37	72	PFS	Compliance, surgery and pathological remission rate, efficacy, safety
	Suntharalingam et al. (2017) [28]	RCT; multicentre, randomized, phase III trial	locally advanced ESCC or adenocarcinoma of the esophagus or gastroesophageal junction	RT (daily radiation of 50.4 Gy/1.8 Gy fractions) + Chemo, RT + Chemo + cetuximab	USA	2008–2013	*N* = 328, 64 (57–71) years old	276/52	36	Overall survival	Tolerance and toxic effects, survival, response, local failure
Metastatic esophageal cancer	Lorenzen et al. (2009) [14]	RCT; multicenter, open-label, noncom parative randomized phase II study	Nonresectable, advanced ESCC, including metastatic disease	CF, CET-CF	Germany	2004–2006	*N* = 62, 61 (40–76) years old	52/10	24	The confirmed objective response rate	Response, safety and tolerability, PFS and survival
	Chen et al. (2014) [22]	RCT; unicentre, randomised, parallel, two-arm trial	Advanced esophageal cancer, incuding metastatic disease	CRT only, CRT plus cetuximab	China	2011–2012	*N* = 40, 57.3 ± 5.3 years old	26/14	12	PFS	Response, safety, PFS and survival
	Feng et al. (2017) [25]	RCT; unicentre, randomised, parallel, two-arm trial	Thoracic esophageal carcinoma with lymph node metastasis	Radiotherapy (2.5–3.5 Gy/time, 4–5 times/week, 65–70 Gy in total) plus chemotherapy, radiotherapy plus cinobufotalin and cetuximab	China	2011–2013	*N* = 78, 59.35 ± 6.08 years old	43/35	36	Overall survival	Response, overall survival, quality of life, serum indicators
	Yang et al. (2017) [26]	RCT; unicentre, randomised, two-arm trial	Advanced esophageal cancer, incuding metastatic disease	Chemotherapy, chemotherapy plus cetuximab	China	2016–2017	*N* = 100, 37–77 years old	61/39	1	Response rates	Response, toxic effects
	Lu et al. (2017) [16]	RCT; unicentre, randomised, parallel, two-arm trial	Advanced esophageal cancer, incuding metastatic disease	Chemotherapy with cisplatin and 5FU, Chemotherapy with cisplatin and 5FU plus cetuximab	China	2013–2015	*N* = 80, 45–80 years old	51/29	12	Overall survival	CEA, SCC, response, overall survival

Abbreviations: *RCT* randomized controlled trial, *CF* cisplatin and fluorouracil, *CET–CF* cetuximab, cisplatin and fluorouracil, *PFS* progression-free survival, *CRT* chemoradiotherapy, *ESCC* esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, *5FU* 5-fluorouracil, *RT* radiation therapy, *CEA* carcino embryonic antigen, *SCC* squamous cell carcinoma antigen, *NM* not mentioned

Qualität der Studien:

- All included studies were RCTs, which could be considered relatively high-quality. According to the standard scoring criteria, for these trials about non-metastatic esophageal cancer, one study scored 8 points and could be regarded as high-quality. While two studies scored 5 points and should be regarded as low-quality. The remaining two studies scored 7 points and should be regarded as moderate-quality. For the trials about metastatic esophageal cancer,

one study scored 4 points and should be regarded as low-quality. The remaining four studies scored 6–7 points and should be regarded as moderate-quality. Most studies lost points because they failed to state the method of random sequence generation, or did not adopt blinding.

Studienergebnisse:

- Five RCTs reported localized esophageal cancer and other five RCTs reported metastatic esophageal cancer:
  - For these patients with localized esophageal cancer, CET could not significantly improve the response rate, overall survival and progression-free survival (PFS, 1– 5 years). But CET treatment might increase the incidences of diarrhea (OR = 2.07; CI = 1.01–4.25) and rash (OR = 16. 91; CI = 3.20–89.42).
  - For other patients with metastatic esophageal cancer, the addition of CET significantly increased the response rate (OR = 3.34; CI = 1.90–5.88), disease control rate (OR = 2.92; CI = 1.49–5.71) and 2-year overall survival (OR = 2.78; CI = 1.20–6.46) compared with the control group. However, CET could not improve the 1year overall survival and might make patients with metastatic esophageal cancer more susceptible to rash (OR = 5. 50; CI = 2.14–14.14).
  - No significant differences in other adverse effects were found between the two groups.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, the findings of the present updated meta-analysis suggested that adding CET to multimodal therapy significantly improved response rate and disease control rate for patients with metastatic esophageal cancer instead of patients with localized esophageal cancer. CET might be a safe therapeutic choice, but CET failed to significantly improve the overall survival and PFS for patients with localized or metastatic esophageal cancer. Further studies may concentrate on the efficacy of CET in esophageal cancer patients with high-expressed EGFR.

Wang, T. et al., 2019 [14].

The benefit of taxane-based therapies over fluoropyrimidine plus platinum (FP) in the treatment of esophageal cancer: a meta-analysis of clinical studies.

Fragestellung

to investigate the advantages of taxane-based over FP chemotherapy, as well as discuss its drawbacks, in the treatment of EC.

Methodik

Population:

- Patients with esophageal cancer (EC)

Intervention/Komparator:

- neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT), neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (NACRT), or definitive chemoradiotherapy (dCRT)

Endpunkte:

- complete response (CR), objective response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) and grade 3/4 adverse events

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Medline and Embase were searched for publications up to September 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- The quality of cohort studies was assessed using the nine-star Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale, while the Cochrane risk of bias tool was used for RCTs

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 31 studies with a total of 3,912 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

- Among all the included studies, 17 analyzed the benefits of neoadjuvant taxane-based therapy (neoadjuvant chemotherapy, NACT: seven studies; neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy, NACRT: 10 studies), 11 studies analyzed the clinical benefits of taxane-based dCRT, and three studies analyzed the benefits of both dCRT and NACRT in EC.
- Taxane-based regimens included taxane-based monotherapy (paclitaxel/docetaxel), two-drugs, or three-drugs therapy. The radiation doses for dCRT and NACRT ranged from 36–70 Gy and 36–69 Gy, respectively.

Qualität der Studien:

- The quality scores of included cohort studies ranged from 6–9, with a median score of 7. All these included studies had medium-to-high quality. No high risk of bias was found in any RCTs.

Studienergebnisse:

- Better long-term survival was found in patients who received taxane-based NACT (progression-free survival (PFS): pooled HR=0.58, P=0.0008; and overall survival (OS): pooled HR=0.50, P<0.00001) and dCRT (PFS: pooled HR=0.75, P<0.0001).
- In NACRT, taxane-based treatment and FP showed similar efficacy.
- In ESCC patients, taxane-based treatment showed better OS (NACT: pooled HR=0.57, P=0.02; NACRT: pooled HR=0.51, P=0.03; and dCRT: pooled HR=0.73, P<0.0001) than FP chemotherapy.
- Furthermore, taxane-based therapy also showed a better short-term response (complete response (CR), objective response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), or pathologic complete response (pCR).
- However, taxane-based therapy was significantly correlated with a higher incidence of grade 3/4 leukopenia, neutropenia, and diarrhea.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Taxane-based regimens could produce better clinical response and outcomes, but are associated with increased toxicity (mainly leukopenia, neutropenia, and diarrhea) compared to

FP regimens. EC patients who received NACT, dCRT, or those with an SCC benefit more from taxane-based therapy. In the future, more trials should be conducted, especially in SCC, to define the best niche for taxane-based regimens in the treatment of EC.

3.4 Leitlinien

Alberta Health Services, 2020 [1].

Gastric cancer, Version 5.

Zielsetzung/Fragestellung

What are the treatment recommendations for adult patients with gastric cancer?

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium;
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert: A formal review of the guideline will be conducted in 2021

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Update: 2020 (This guideline was originally developed in 2010)

LoE/GoR

Levels of Evidence

I	Evidence from at least one large randomized, controlled trial of good methodological quality (low potential for bias) or meta-analyses of well-conducted randomized trials without heterogeneity
II	Small randomized trials or large randomized trials with a suspicion of bias (lower methodological quality) or meta-analyses of such trials or of trials with demonstrated heterogeneity
III	Prospective cohort studies
IV	Retrospective cohort studies or case-control studies
V	Studies without control group, case reports, expert opinion

Strength of Recommendations

A	Strong evidence for efficacy with a substantial clinical benefit; strongly recommended
B	Strong or moderate evidence for efficacy but with a limited clinical benefit; generally recommended
C	Insufficient evidence for efficacy or benefit does not outweigh the risk or the disadvantages (adverse events, costs, etc.); optional
D	Moderate evidence against efficacy or for adverse outcome; generally not recommended
E	Strong evidence against efficacy or for adverse outcome; never recommended

Recommendations

Stage IV (First Line)

- Palliative maneuvers to maintain and/or improve quality of life are indicated (e.g.: stent placement or radiotherapy to relieve dysphagia, obstruction, or bleeding).
- Palliative chemotherapy regimens are generally continued as long as tumour shrinkage or stability is confirmed, as long as the side effects remain manageable, as long as the patient wishes to continue, and as long as the treatment remains medically reasonable.
- Consider an early referral to palliative care

HER2 Normal:

- Preferred
  - Oxaliplatin/fluoropyrimidine or FOLFIRI [Level of evidence: I]

    i. A network meta-analysis of systemic therapy for advanced gastric cancer demonstrated that anthracycline triplet chemotherapy and docetaxel, cisplatin, fluorouracil (5FU) triplets showed no benefit over fluoropyrimidine (FP: 5-fluorouracil (5FU) or capecitabine) doublets for overall survival (OS) or progression-free survival (PFS), and increased toxicity was noted.

    ii. A fluoropyrimidine doublet containing oxaliplatin or irinotecan significantly improved overall survival compared with a fluoropyrimidine plus cisplatin (for a fluoropyrimidine plus irinotecan, the HR for death was 0.85, 95% CI 0.71-0.99; for a fluoropyrimidine plus oxaliplatin, the HR was 0.83, 95% CI 0.71-0.98). The cisplatin-fluoropyrimidine doublet was also associated with more grade 3 or 4 toxicity.

    FOLFOX/CAPOX Four phase III trials have compared oxaliplatin to cisplatin based regimens (including ECF) suggesting similar efficacy. A meta-analysis of the REAL-2 trial and two randomized phase II trials comparing oxaliplatin to cisplatin based regimens demonstrated that oxaliplatin was associated with significant improvements in PFS (HR 0.88, 95% CI 0.80-0.98) and overall survival (HR for death 0.88, 95% CI 0.78-0.99), and with less neutropenia, anemia, alopecia, and thromboembolic events, but with more neurotoxicity and diarrhea.

    FOLFIRI

    i. Suitable first or second line regimen for patients with an ECOG of 0-2: Irinotecan (180 mg/m2 IV over ninety minutes) and Leucovorin (400 mg/m2 IV over two hours) followed by 5-Fluorouracil (2400 mg/m2 as 46 hour infusion) every 2 weeks.

    ii. FOLFIRI followed by ECX was compared to the reverse sequence in the first line setting of metastatic GE junction/gastric adenocarcinoma. The dosing and duration of Capecitabine in the ECX arm (oral Capecitabine 1g/m2 twice per day from day 2 to day 15 every 3 weeks) was different than in the REAL-2 trial.

    iii. FOLFIRI followed by ECX was superior to the reverse strategy for the primary endpoint of time to treatment failure (5.08 months versus 4.24 months, HR 0.77, CI 95% 0.63-0.83, p = 0.008). There were no significant differences in PFS or OS between the two sequences.

iv. Patients who received first line ECX had higher rates of grade 3/4 toxicities, especially hematological ones.

Palliative Chemotherapy Options (Established in the REAL-2 Clinical Trial) include:

Triplet regimens with anthracyclines are historically considered as options, but no longer preferred due to increased rates of toxicity, without clear improvements in PFS or OS.

i. ECX or EOX: Epirubicin (50 mg/m2 IV over twenty minutes) and either Cisplatin (60 mg/m2 IV over one hour) or Oxaliplatin (130 mg/m2 IV over two to five hours) are administered on day one, and Capecitabine 625 mg/m2 PO Q12h is administered for twenty-one consecutive days.

ii. ECF or EOF: Epirubicin (50 mg/m2 IV over twenty minutes) and either Cisplatin (60 mg/m2 IV over one hour) or Oxaliplatin (130 mg/m2 IV over two to five hours) are administered on day one, and 5Fluorouracil (200 mg/m2/day) is administered as a continuous intravenous infusion through a central venous catheter ("CVC"), peripherally inserted central catheter ("PICC line"), or port.

iii. Capecitabine-based combination regimens (e.g.: ECX, EOX, CX) offer a superior response rate (45.6% versus 38.4%, OR 1.38, CI 95% 1.10-1.73, p = 0.006) and overall survival (HR 0.87, CI 95% 0.77-0.98, p = 0.02) when compared to 5-Fluorouracil-based combination chemotherapies (e.g.: ECF, EOF, CF).

iv. Oxaliplatin is the preferred platinum as it reduces the risk of death (HR 0.88, CI 95% 0.78-0.99, p = 0.04), progression (HR 0.88, CI95% 0.80-0.98, p = 0.02), and thromboembolism.

HER2 Positive:

HER2 over-expression can be demonstrated in 16% of gastric cancers. The addition of Trastuzumab to six three-week cycles of Cisplatin 80 mg/m2 IV on day one plus either Capecitabine 1,000 mg/m2 po BID for fourteen days or 5-Fluorouracil 800 mg/m2 continuous IV infusion on days one through five was associated with a superior progression-free (6.7 months versus 5.5 months, HR 0.71, CI95% 0.59-0.85, p = 0.0002) and overall survival (13.8 months versus 11.1 months, HR 0.74, CI95% 0.60-0.91, p = 0.0046).28 In a pre-planned exploratory analysis, the subset of patients with high-level HER2 expression (immunohistochemistry scores (IHC) of 2+ with FISH positivity or IHC3+) achieved a median overall survival of 16.0 months. [Level of evidence: I]

In the updated survival analysis, the median overall survival for the addition of trastuzumab was 13.1 months as compared to 11.7 months for the chemotherapy alone arm (HR 0.80, CI95% 0.67- 0.91). In the updated preplanned analysis, only the patients in the IHC3+ subgroup showed a statistically significant survival benefit (18.0 months vs 13.2 months, HR 0.66 (CI95% 0.50-0.87)). [Level of evidence: 1]

Contraindications to platinum/fluoropyrimidine or FOLFIRI

- In patients who have a contraindication to a platinum/fluoropyrimidine combination, or FOLFIRI, the following regimen may be considered as an alternative but it does not have the same degree of survival benefit: a. ELF: Three-week cycles where Etoposide (120 mg/m2 IV), Leucovorin (300 mg/m2 IV), and 5Fluorouracil (500 mg/m2 IV) are administered on days one, two, and three.

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF), 2018 [8].

S3-Leitlinie Diagnostik und Therapie der Plattenepithelkarzinome und Adenokarzinome des Ösophagus

Zielsetzung

In der Leitlinie "Ösophagzskarzinom" wird das gesamte Spektrum der Prävention, Diagnostik und Therapie des Ösophaguskarzinoms behandelt.

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium,
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt,
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz,
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt,
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt,
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

Zu insgesamt 22 Fragestellungen wurden im Rahmen der Aktualisierung 2017-2018 systematische Literaturrecherchen durchgeführt. Berücksichtigt wurden dabei Publikationen seit 2013. Die Suchen wurden in der Medline-Datenbank über die PubMed-Suchoberfläche sowie in der Cochrane Library zwischen dem 24.07.2017 und dem 04.08.2017 durchgeführt.

LoE

Evidenzklassifizierung des Oxford Centre for Evidene-based Medicine 2009
(siehe Anhang Tabelle 1)

GoR

Die Methodik des Leitlinienprogramms Onkologie sieht eine Vergabe von Empfehlungsgraden durch die Leitlinienautoren im Rahmen eines formalen Konsensusverfahrens vor.

Tabelle 1: Festlegungen hinsichtlich der Konsensstärke

Konsensstärke	Prozentuale Zustimmung
Starker Konsens	> 95 % der Stimmberechtigten
Konsens	> 75-95 % der Stimmberechtigten
Mehrheitliche Zustimmung	> 50-75 % der Stimmberechtigten
Dissens	< 50 % der Stimmberechtigten

Hinsichtlich der Stärke der Empfehlung werden in dieser Leitlinie drei Empfehlungsgrade unterschieden, die sich auch in der Formulierung der Empfehlungen jeweils widerspiegeln.

Tabelle 2: Schema der Empfehlungsgraduierung

Empfehlungsgrad	Beschreibung	Ausdrucksweise
A	Starke Empfehlung	soll / soll nicht
B	Empfehlung	sollte / sollte nicht
0	Empfehlung offen	kann / kann verzichtet werden

Empfehlungen

Palliative Chemotherapie: Erstlinientherapie

9.1	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	geprüft 2018
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht kurativ behandelbaren **Adenokarzinom** des Ösophagus soll eine systemische Chemotherapie angeboten werden. Therapieziel ist die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit und der Erhalt der Lebensqualität.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	Literatur: [111, 316, 498-501]	
Konsensstärke	Starker Konsens (100 %)	

9.2	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	geprüft 2018
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Bei negativem HER2-Status soll hierbei eine Platin (Oxaliplatin oder Cisplatin)- und Fluoropyrimidin-haltige Zwei- oder Dreifachkombination eingesetzt werden.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	Literatur: [316, 498-505]	
Konsensstärke	Starker Konsens (100 %)	

9.3	Konsensbasierte Empfehlung	geprüft 2018
EK	Vor Einleitung einer systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie soll der HER2-Status als prädiktiver Faktor für eine Therapie mit Trastuzumab bestimmt werden.	
Konsensstärke	Starker Konsens (95 %)	

Hintergrund

In mehreren randomisierten Phase-III-Studien für das Magenkarzinom stellte die Subgruppe der Adenokarzinome des gastroösophagealen Überganges und der distalen Adenokarzinome des Ösophagus einen erheblichen Anteil der Studienpopulation dar [498-502, 506]. So konnte mit einer Platin- und Fluoropyrimidin-basierten Kombinationschemotherapie mit Docetaxel oder Epirubicin eine signifikante Verbesserung hinsichtlich des Überlebens, der Zeit bis zur Tumorprogression und ein Vorteil in der Lebensqualität gegenüber älteren Chemotherapie-Protokollen (FUP, FAMTX) nachgewiesen werden (DCF vs. FUP: Mediane Überlebenszeit 9,2 Monate vs. 8,6 Monate [p = 0,02] und progressionsfreies Überleben 5,6 Monate vs. 3,7 Monate [p < 0,001] sowie ECF vs. FAMTX: Mediane Überlebenszeit 8,9 Monate vs. 5,7 Monate [p = 0,0009] und FFS 7,4 Monate vs. 3,4 Monate [p = 0,00006]) [499, 501].

Patienten mit negativem HER2-Status soll daher eine Platin- und Fluoropyrimidin-haltige Zwei- oder Dreifachkombination angeboten werden. Hierbei kommen u. a. folgende Kombinationen in Betracht: S-1/Cisplatin oder Capecitabin/Cisplatin [XP], infusionales 5-Fluorouracil, Folinsäure und Cisliplatin [PLF], Epirubicin, Cisplatin, Capecitabin [ECX], Epirubicin, Oxaliplatin, Capecitabin [EOX], Epirubicin, Cisplatin, infusionales 5-Fluorouracil [ECF], Docetaxel, Cisplatin, infusionales 5-Fluorouracil [DCF], infusionales 5-Fluorouracil/Folinsäure und Oxaliplatin (FLO) oder die Kombination aus 5-Fluorouracil (infusional), Folinsäure, Oxaliplatin und Docetaxel (FLOT-Regime) [53, 111, 404, 498-508].

Bei der Auswahl der Therapieregime sind Allgemeinzustand, Alter, Begleiterkrankungen, Toxizitäten der Therapie und die individuelle Situation des Patienten zu berücksichtigen. Ist eine

Docetaxel-basierte Dreifachkombination indiziert, sollten modifizierte Schemata dem klassischen DCF-Regime vorgezogen werden, da das DCF-Regime mit einer erhöhten Toxizität assoziiert ist. In mehreren zum Teil randomisierten Phase-II-Studien konnte gezeigt werden, dass u. a. die Kombination aus 5-Fluorouracil (infusional), Folinsäure, Oxaliplatin und Docetaxel (FLOT-Regime) eine dem DCF-Regime vergleichbare Aktivität bei günstigerem Nebenwirkungsprofil aufweist [507].

Für ältere Patienten konnte in mehreren klinischen Studien gezeigt werden, dass die Kombination aus Oxaliplatin mit einem Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) hinsichtlich der Nebenwirkungen durchgeführt werden kann. Das mediane Alter der Patienten lag in diesen Studien zwischen 70-77 Jahren. Das mediane Überleben betrug 9,5 bis 11,7 Monate [509-512].

Patienten mit positivem HER2-Status soll eine Therapie mit Trastuzumab und einer Platin-basierten Kombination mit einem Fluoropyrimidin [Capecitabin oder infusionales 5-Fluorouracil) angeboten werden.

9.4	Konsensbasierte Empfehlung	geprüft 2018
EK	Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht kurativ behandelbaren **Plattenepithelkarzinom** des Ösophagus kann eine palliative systemische Chemotherapie angeboten werden. Therapieziel ist der Erhalt der Lebensqualität. Hierbei kann eine Kombinationstherapie aus Cisplatin und einem Fluoropyrimidin eingesetzt werden. Ein lebensverlängernder Effekt der systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie ist für das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus nicht gesichert.	
Konsensstärke	Starker Konsens (100 %)	

Hintergrund

Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenem (nicht kurativ behandelbarem Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus) kann eine systemische palliative Chemotherapie mit dem Ziel einer Erhaltung der Lebensqualität angeboten werden. Ein klinisch relevanter lebensverlängernder Effekt der systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie ist für das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus nicht gesichert. Die Datenlage ist hinsichtlich randomisierter klinischer Studien sehr begrenzt und bezieht sich oft nur auf eine Subpopulation von Patienten [53, 111, 127, 498, 513, 514].

In den publizierten klinischen Studien wurde häufig eine Kombinationstherapie von Cisplatin mit einem Fluoropyrimidin (infusionales 5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) eingesetzt. In anderen Studien wurden Platin-basierte Kombinationen u. a. mit Taxanen untersucht.

Stellenwert der "Targeted Therapy"

9.7	Evidenzbasiertes Statement	geprüft 2018
Level of Evidence **1b**	Aufgrund des nachgewiesenen Überlebensvorteils besteht bei HER2-überexprimierenden Tumoren (IHC3+ oder IHC2+ und FISH+) eine Indikation für den Einsatz von Trastuzumab in Kombination Cisplatin und Fluoropyrimidinen (5-FU oder Capecitabin).	
	Leitlinienadaptation S3-Leitlinie Magenkarzinom [18]	
Konsensstärke	Starker Konsens (100 %)	

Hintergrund

Hierbei handelt es sich um eine Leitlinienadaptation für Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Adenokarzinom des Ösophagus und des ösophagogastralen Übergangs.

In einer Phase-III-Studie (ToGA-Studie) verbesserte der HER2-Antikörper Trastuzumab das OS und PFS von Patienten mit HER2-positiven, fortgeschrittenen Magenkarzinomen und Adenokarzinomen des ösophagogastralen Überganges, deren Tumoren entweder immunhistochemisch HER2-positiv (IHC 3+) waren oder eine Amplifikation des HER2-Gens in der Fluoreszenz-in-situ-Hybridisierung aufwiesen (FISH+). Zugelassen in Europa ist der Antikörper allerding nur, wenn die Tumoren IHC3+ oder IHC2+ und FISH+. Interessanterweise scheinen die AEG I Tumoren, d. h. die distalen Adenokarzinome des Ösophagus (Barrettkarzinome) besonders häufig HER2 positiv zu sein [18, 228].

In einer Phase-3-Studie mit 780 Patienten wurde der Stellenwert von Pertuzumab in der Erstlinientherapie für Patienten mit HER2-positiven, fortgeschrittenen Magenkarzinomen und Adenokarzinomen des ösophagogastralen Überganges geprüft (Jacob-Studie, https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01774786). Der primäre Endpunkt einer signifikanten Überlebenszeitverlängerung wurde nicht erreicht. Das mediane Überleben lag für die Pertuzumab-basierte Kombination bei 17,5 Monaten gegenüber 14,2 Monaten für die Standardtherapie mit Trastuzumab, Cisplatin, Fluoropyrimidin (Capecitabin oder 5-Fluorouracil) (HR 0,84 p=0,0565). Damit ergibt sich derzeit keine Indikation für den zusätzlichen Einsatz von Pertuzumab in der Therapie des HER2-positiven, fortgeschrittenen Magenkarzinoms und des Adenokarzinoms des ösophagogastralen Überganges (https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01774786).

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Diagnostik und Therapie der Adenokarzinome des Magens und ösophagogastralen Übergangs; S3-Leitlinie, Langversion 2.0.

Zielsetzung/Fragestellung

Therapie des Magenkarzinoms und der Karzinome des ösophagogastralen Übergangs.

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium;
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert: Spätestens 2023 wird eine erneute Überarbeitung erfolgen

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- pubmed und CENTRAL
- Zeitraum: 01/2012- 03/2017 (letzte Aktualisierung AG2: 26.09.2017)

LoE/GoR

Tabelle 8: Schema der Empfehlungsgraduierung

Empfehlungsgrad	Beschreibung	Ausdrucksweise
A	Starke Empfehlung	soll
B	Empfehlung	sollte
0	Empfehlung offen	kann

Tabelle 9: Schema der Konsensstärke

Konsenstärke	Prozentuale Zustimmung
Starker Konsens	> 95% der Stimmberechtigten
Konsens	> 75 – 95% der Stimmberechtigten
Mehrheitliche Zustimmung	> 50 – 75% der Stimmberechtigten
Dissens	< 50% der Stimmberechtigten

Empfehlungen

Medikamentöse Tumortherapie

12.1.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Geprüft 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Patienten in gutem Allgemeinzustand (ECOG 0-1) soll eine systemische Chemotherapie angeboten werden. Therapieziel ist die Verbesserung des Überlebens und der Erhalt der Lebensqualität. Ein erhöhtes Alter stellt keine Kontraindikation dar.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	DeNovo [609, 638-658]	
	Starker Konsens (96%)	

12.2.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Geprüft 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **B**	Eine palliative medikamentöse Tumortherapie sollte zum frühestmöglichen Zeitpunkt nach Diagnosestellung der lokal fortgeschritten inoperablen oder metastasierten Erkrankung eingeleitet werden.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	DeNovo (alt) [539, 540, 575, 638, 647, 665-669]	
	Starker Konsens (100%)	

12.6.	Konsensbasierte Empfehlung	Modifiziert 2019
EK	Vor dem Einsatz einer palliativen medikamentösen Tumortherapie soll der HER-2-Status als positiver prädiktiver Faktor für eine Therapie mit Trastuzumab bestimmt werden.	
	Starker Konsens (100%)	

Vorgehen bei Tumoren ohne HER-2-Überexpression

12.7.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Modifiziert 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **A** **0**	In der Palliativsituation soll in der Erstlinientherapie eine Platin-/Fluoropyrimidin-haltige Kombinationstherapie durchgeführt werden. Bei Vorliegen von Kontraindikationen gegen Platin kann alternativ eine Irinotecan/Fluoropyrimidinhaltige Kombinationstherapie durchgeführt werden. Dabei handelt es sich um einen Off-Label-Use.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	De Novo [638]	
	Starker Konsens (100%)	

12.8.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Modifiziert 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **0**	Eine Docetaxel-haltige Dreifachkombination kann unter Berücksichtigung von Alter, Allgemeinzustand und Komorbidität erwogen werden.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	De Novo [638]	
	Konsens (86%)	

12.9.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Modifiziert 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Wenn eine taxan-basierte Dreifachkombination geplant ist, soll ein modifiziertes DCF-Schema (z.B. FLOT) durchgeführt werden.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	DeNovo [638]	
	Starker Konsens (100%)	

Tabelle 17: Randomisierte Studien zum Vergleich Oxaliplatin- versus Cisplatin-haltiger Kombinationstherapien

Referenz	Patienten N =	Therapie-Regime	Ansprechrate	Medianes Gesamtüberleben
Van Cutsem [679]	445	DCF vs. CF	36,7% vs. 25,4%	9,2 Monate vs. 8,2 Monate
Lorenzen [687]	60	T-PLF	47%	17,3 Monate *
Al Batran [665]	59	FLOT	57,7%	11,1 Monate
Shah [685]	85	mDCF vs. DCF	49% vs. 33%	18,8 Monate vs. 12,6 Monate
* 20 Patienten hatten lokal fortgeschrittene nicht metastasierte Stadien				

12.10.	Evidenzbaiserte Empfehlung	Modifiziert 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Bei der Therapieentscheidung zwischen Oxaliplatin und Cisplatin sollen aufgrund vergleichbarer Wirksamkeit und unterschiedlicher Nebenwirkungen die Begleiterkrankungen des jeweiligen Patienten berücksichtigt werden.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	DeNovo [638]	
	Starker Konsens (100%)	

Tabelle 18: Randomisierte Studien zum Vergleich Capecitabin - versus 5-FU-haltige Kombinationstherapien [638]

Referenz	Patienten N =	Therapieregime	Ansprechrate	Medianes Überleben
Al-Batran [542]	112	FLO	34,8%.	10,7 Monate
	106	FLP	24,5%	8,8 Monate
Al-Batran [542] Subgruppe >64 Jahre	46	FLO	41,3%	13,9 Monate
	48	FLP	16,7%	7,2 Monate
Cunningham [540]	245	ECF	42,4%	9,3 Monate
	244	EOX	47,9%	11,2 Monate

12.11.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Modifiziert 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Die Therapieentscheidung zwischen oralen und infusionalen Fluoropyrimidinen soll aufgrund vergleichbarer Wirksamkeit und unterschiedlicher Nebenwirkungen die Begleiterkrankungen und Präferenz des jeweiligen Patienten berücksichtigen.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	DeNovo [638]	
	Starker Konsens (100%)	

Tabelle 19: Randomisierte Studien zum Vergleich Capecitabin - versus 5-FU-haltige Kombinationstherapien

Studie	Patienten N=	Therapieregime	Ansprechrate	Medianes Überleben
Cunningham [540]	480	Capecitabin-haltig ECX oder EOX	44,6%	10,9 Monate
Cunningham [540]	484	5-FU-haltig ECF oder EOF	39,4%	9,6 Monate
Kang [539]	160	XP Capecitabin/Cisplatin	41%	10,5 Monate
Kang [539]	156	FP 5-FU/Cisplatin	29%	9,5 Monate
Ajani [690]	527	SP S-1/Cisplatin	29,1%	8,6 Monate
Ajani [690]	526	FP 5-FU/Cisplatin	31,9%	7,9 Monate

Vorgehen bei metastasierten Karzinomen mit HER-2- Überexpression/-Amplifikation

12.12.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Modifiziert 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Bei HER2-überexprimierenden Tumoren soll eine Cisplatin-/Fluoropyrimidin-basierte Erstlinienchemotherapie um Trastuzumab ergänzt werden.	
Level of Evidence **1b**	DeNovo (alt): [575, 692]	
	Konsens (92%) – 8 Enthaltungen wegen Interessenkonflikten	

12.13.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	Geprüft 2019
Empfehlungsgrad **B**	Die Antikörper Cetuximab, Panitumumab und Bevacizumab sollten gegenwärtig außerhalb klinischer Studien nicht eingesetzt werden.	
Level of Evidence **1a**	DeNovo [693]	
	Starker Konsens (100%)	

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), 2018 [10].

Oesophago-gastric cancer – Assessment and management in adults.

Zielsetzung

This guideline focuses on the assessment and management of oesophago-gastric cancer in adults. This includes oesophageal cancer, gastric cancer, and cancer occurring at the oesophageal-gastric junction.

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium,
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt,
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz,
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt,
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt,
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- All searches were conducted in MEDLINE, Embase and The Cochrane Library. All searches were updated in May 2017. Any studies added to the databases after this date (even those published prior to this date) were not included unless specifically stated in the text.

LoE

Tabelle 3: Overall quality of outcome evidence in GRADE level

Level	Description
High	Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
Moderate	Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
Low	Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low	Any estimate of effect is very uncertain.

GoR

Recommendations were drafted on the basis of the group's interpretation of the available evidence, taking into account the balance of benefits, harms and costs between different courses of action. [...] When clinical and economic evidence was of poor quality, conflicting or absent, the group drafted recommendations based on their expert opinion.

[...] the word "offer" was used for strong recommendations and "consider" for weak recommendations.

Empfehlungen

First-line palliative chemotherapy for locally advanced or metastatic oesophago-gastric cancer

Review question: What is the optimal palliative first-line systemic chemotherapy for locally advanced and/or metastatic oesophago-gastric cancer?

35. Offer trastuzumab (in combination with cisplatin[1] and capecitabine or 5-fluorouracil) as a treatment option to people with HER2-positive metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach or gastro-oesophageal junction […].
36. Offer first-line palliative combination chemotherapy to people with advanced oesophago-gastric cancer who have a performance status 0 to 2 and no significant comorbidities. Possible drug combinations include:
    - doublet treatment: 5-fluorouracil or capecitabine[2] in combination with cisplatin[1] or oxaliplatin[3]
    - triplet treatment: 5-fluorouracil or capecitabine in combination with cisplatin or oxaliplatin plus epirubicin[4].

    Discuss the benefits, risks and treatment consequences of each option with the person and those important to them (as appropriate).

[1]Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication […], cisplatin did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal or gastric cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information.

[2]Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication […], capecitabine did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information.

[3]Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication […], oxaliplatin did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal or gastric cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information.

[4]Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication […], epirubicin did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information

9.2.6 Evidence statements

9.2.6.1 Comparison 1: Combination versus single-agent chemotherapy

9.2.6.1.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 560 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is a clinically significant benefit to overall survival in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (HR 0.77, 95% CI: 0.65-0.91).

9.2.6.1.2 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 560 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (OR 1.31, 95% CI: 0.38-4.55).

9.2.6.1.3 Treatment-related toxicity: Nausea and vomiting

Low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 349 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (RR 1.44, 95% CI: 0.69-3.02).

9.2.6.1.4 Treatment-related toxicity: Diarrhoea

Low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 349 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in diarrhoea in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (RR 1.28, 95% CI: 0.07-21.75).

9.2.6.2 Comparison 2: 5-FU/cisplatin combinations with or without anthracycline

9.2.6.2.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 167 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU/cisplatin/anthracycline versus 5-FU/cisplatin alone (HR 0.70, 95% CI: 0.43-1.15).

9.2.6.2.2 Progression-free survival

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 91 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated with 5-FU/cisplatin/anthracycline versus 5-FU/cisplatin alone (HR 0.95, 95% CI: 0.58-1.57).

9.2.6.3 Comparison 3: 5-FU/anthracycline combinations with or without cisplatin

9.2.6.3.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 175 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is a clinically significant benefit to overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU/anthracycline/cisplatin versus 5-FU/anthracycline alone (HR 0.70, 95% CI: 0.54-0.89).

9.2.6.4 Comparison 4: Irinotecan versus non-irinotecan containing combinations

9.2.6.4.1 Overall survival

Low quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 615 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in survival in groups treated with irinotecan versus non-irinotecan containing combinations (HR 0.87, 95% CI: 0.73-1.05).

9.2.6.4.2 Progression-free survival

Low quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 526 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated

with irinotecan versus non-irinotecan containing combinations – but there is uncertainty around the estimate (HR 0.83, 95% CI: 0.68-1.01).

9.2.6.4.3 Treatment-related death

Moderate quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 526 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in terms of treatment-related death in groups treated with non-irinotecan combinations versus irinotecan combinations (HR 0.21, 95% CI: 0.05-0.98).

9.2.6.4.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Moderate quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 535 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with non-irinotecan combinations versus irinotecan combinations (HR 0.65, 95% CI: 0.34- 1.24).

9.2.6.5 Comparison 5: Docetaxel versus non-docetaxel containing combinations

9.2.6.5.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 1048 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations – but there is uncertainty around the estimate (HR 0.87, 95% CI: 0.76-1.01).

9.2.6.5.2 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 5 RCTs with 1067 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (OR 0.75, 95% CI: 0.33-1.67).

9.2.6.5.3 Time to progression

Very low quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 603 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in time to progression in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (HR 0.85, 95% CI: 0.56, 1.29).

9.2.6.5.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Low quality evidence from 5 RCTs with 924 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in time to progression in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (RR 0.85, 95% CI: 0.65, 1.10).

9.2.6.5.5 Treatment-related toxicity: Diarrhoea

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 243 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in diarrhoea in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (RR 31.25, 95% CI: 1.89, 516.54).

9.2.6.5.6 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 243 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (RR 0.65, 95% CI: 0.29, 1.44).

9.2.6.5.7 Quality of life

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in quality of life for all domains in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations.

9.2.6.6 Comparison 6: Oral versus IV 5-FU combinations

9.2.6.6.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1318 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (HR 0.87, 95% CI: 0.77-0.99).

9.2.6.6.2 Progression-free survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1318 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant difference in progression free survival in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations – but there is uncertainty around the estimate (HR 0.89, 95% CI: 0.79-1.01).

9.2.6.6.3 Treatment-related death

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 311 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 0.5, 95% CI: 0.05-5.42).

9.2.6.6.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 311 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 0.99, 95% CI: 0.62-1.6).

9.2.6.6.5 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 0.81, 95% CI: 0.56-1.16).

9.2.6.6.6 Treatment-related toxicity: diarrhoea

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in diarrhoea in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 1.31, 95% CI: 0.84-2.03).

9.2.6.7 Comparison 7: Cisplatin versus oxaliplatin combinations

9.2.6.7.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1222 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (HR 0.91, 95% CI: 0.80-1.04).

9.2.6.7.2 Progression-free survival

Low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1222 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (HR 0.90, 95% CI: 0.79-1.02).

9.2.6.7.3 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 363 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 0.42, 95% CI: 0.06-2.81).

9.2.6.7.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 214 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 0.99, 95% CI: 0.42-2.36).

9.2.6.7.5 Treatment-related toxicity: any severe

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 77 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in any severe toxicity (grade 3 or 4) in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.74-1.39).

9.2.6.7.6 Treatment-related toxicity: diarrhoea

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in diarrhoea in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 3.04, 95% CI: 1.83-5.04).

9.2.6.7.7 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant harmful effect in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations, but there is uncertainty around the estimate (RR 1.41, 95% CI: 0.99-2.03).

9.2.6.8 Comparison 8: 5-FU combinations versus non-5-FU combinations

9.2.6.8.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 400 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (HR 0.59, 95% CI 0.46-0.75).

Subgroups based on chemotherapy regimen:

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 254 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU docetaxel/platinum combinations compared to non-5-FU docetaxel/platinum based combinations (HR 0.61, 95% CI 0.45-0.84).

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU cisplatin based combinations (HR 0.56, 95% CI 0.39-0.81).

9.2.6.8.2 Two-year survival

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in two year survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU irinotecan based combinations (HR 3.07, 95% CI 0.66-14.37).

9.2.6.8.3 Progression-free survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 400 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in progression free survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (HR 0.37, 95% CI 0.28-0.48).

Subgroups based on chemotherapy regimen:

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 254 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in progression-free survival in groups treated with 5-FU docetaxel/platinum combinations compared to non-5-FU docetaxel/platinum based combinations (HR 0.34, 95% CI 0.25-0.48).

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in progression-free survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU cisplatin based combinations (HR 0.41, 95% CI 0.26-0.64).

9.2.6.8.4 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (RR 0.34, 95% CI: 0.01-8.27).

9.2.6.8.5 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Very low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 231 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (RR 0.64, 95% CI: 0.31-1.34).

Subgroups based on chemotherapy regimen:

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU, irinotecan based combinations (RR 0.61, 95% CI: 0.25-1.54).

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU, cisplatin based combinations (RR 0.69, 95% CI: 0.20-2.33).

9.2.6.8.6 Treatment-related toxicity: diarrhoea

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is a clinically significant harmful effect in groups treated with non-5-FU combinations compared to 5-FU based combinations (RR 2.63, 95% CI: 1.23-5.64).

9.2.6.8.7 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in groups treated with non-5-FU combinations compared to 5-FU based combinations (RR 7.17, 95% CI: 0.92- 55.76).

9.2.6.9 Comparison 9: Platinum combinations versus taxane combinations

9.2.6.9.1 Overall survival

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated there is no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (HR 0.75, 95% CI: 0.47-1.20).

9.2.6.9.2 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (RR 1.92, 95% CI: 0.18-20.42).

9.2.6.9.3 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (RR 1.44, 95% CI: 0.43-4.77).

9.2.6.9.4 Treatment-related toxicity: any severe

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related toxicity in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (RR 1.17, 95% CI: 0.86-1.59).

9.2.6.10 Comparison 10: FOLFIRI versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine

9.2.6.10.1 Overall survival

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with FOLFIRI combinations versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations (HR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.82-1.24).

9.2.6.10.2 Progression-free survival

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated there is no clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated with FOLFIRI combinations versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations (HR 0.99, 95% CI: 0.81-1.21).

9.2.6.10.3 Treatment-related death

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with FOLFIRI combinations versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations (HR 1.39, 95% CI: 0.45-4.30).

9.2.6.10.4 Treatment-related toxicity: any severe

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in treatment-related toxicity in groups treated with epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations versus FOLFIRI combinations (RR 1.69, 95% CI: 1.39-2.07).

4 Detaillierte Darstellung der Recherchestrategie

Cochrane Library - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Issue 11 of 12, November 2020) am 04.11.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	[mh “Esophageal Neoplasms”] OR [mh “Stomach Neoplasms”]
2	[mh Adenocarcinoma]
3	[mh Esophagogastric Junction]
4	#1 OR (#2 AND #3)
5	(gastric OR stomach OR esophag* OR oesophag* OR gastroesophag* OR gastrooesophag*):ti,ab,kw
6	(tumor* OR tumour* OR carcinoma* OR adenocarcinoma* OR neoplas* OR cancer*):ti,ab,kw
7	{AND #5-#6}
8	(siewert*):ti,ab,kw
9	{OR #4, #7-#8}
10	#9 with Cochrane Library publication date from Nov 2015 to present

Systematic Reviews in Medline (PubMed) am 04.11.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	"Esophageal Neoplasms/therapy"[mh] OR “Stomach Neoplasms/therapy”[mh]
2	adenocarcinoma[mh] AND esophagogastric junction[mh]
3	"Adenocarcinoma Of Esophagus"[nm]
4	#1 OR #2 OR #3
5	gastric[tiab] OR stomach[tiab] OR esophag*[tiab] OR oesophag*[tiab] OR gastroesophag*[tiab] OR gastrooesophag*[tiab]
6	tumor[tiab] OR tumors[tiab] OR tumour*[tiab] OR carcinoma*[tiab] OR adenocarcinoma*[tiab] OR neoplas*[tiab] OR cancer*[tiab]
7	treatment*[tiab] OR treating[tiab] OR treated[tiab] OR treat[tiab] OR treats[tiab] OR treatab*[tiab] OR therapy[tiab] OR therapies[tiab] OR therapeutic*[tiab] OR monotherap*[tiab] OR polytherap*[tiab] OR pharmacotherap*[tiab] OR effect*[tiab] OR efficacy[tiab] OR management[tiab] OR drug*[tiab]
8	#5 AND #6 AND #7
9	siewert*[tiab]
10	#4 OR #8 OR #9
11	(#10) AND (((Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR systematic[sb] OR ((systematic review [ti] OR meta-analysis[pt] OR meta-analysis[ti] OR systematic literature review[ti] OR this systematic review[tw] OR pooling project[tw] OR (systematic review[tiab] AND review[pt]) OR meta synthesis[ti] OR meta-analy*[ti] OR integrative review[tw] OR integrative research review[tw] OR rapid review[tw] OR umbrella review[tw] OR consensus development conference[pt] OR practice guideline[pt] OR drug class reviews[ti] OR cochrane database syst rev[ta] OR acp journal club[ta] OR health technol assess[ta] OR evid rep technol assess summ[ta] OR jbi database system rev implement rep[ta]) OR (clinical guideline[tw] AND management[tw]) OR ((evidence based[ti] OR evidence-based medicine[mh] OR best practice*[ti] OR evidence synthesis[tiab]) AND (review[pt] OR diseases category[mh] OR behavior and behavior mechanisms[mh] OR therapeutics[mh] OR evaluation study[pt] OR validation study[pt] OR guideline[pt] OR pmcbook)) OR ((systematic[tw] OR systematically[tw] OR critical[tiab] OR

	(study selection[tw]) OR (predetermined[tw] OR inclusion[tw] AND criteri* [tw]) OR exclusion criteri*[tw] OR main outcome measures[tw] OR standard of care[tw] OR standards of care[tw]) AND (survey[tiab] OR surveys[tiab] OR overview*[tw] OR review[tiab] OR reviews[tiab] OR search*[tw] OR handsearch[tw] OR analysis[ti] OR critique[tiab] OR appraisal[tw] OR (reduction[tw] AND (risk[mh] OR risk[tw]) AND (death OR recurrence))) AND (literature[tiab] OR articles[tiab] OR publications[tiab] OR publication [tiab] OR bibliography[tiab] OR bibliographies[tiab] OR published[tiab] OR pooled data[tw] OR unpublished[tw] OR citation[tw] OR citations[tw] OR database[tiab] OR internet[tiab] OR textbooks[tiab] OR references[tw] OR scales[tw] OR papers[tw] OR datasets[tw] OR trials[tiab] OR meta-analy*[tw] OR (clinical[tiab] AND studies[tiab]) OR treatment outcome[mh] OR treatment outcome[tw] OR pmcbook)) NOT (letter[pt] OR newspaper article[pt])) OR Technical Report[ptyp]) OR (((((trials[tiab] OR studies[tiab] OR database*[tiab] OR literature[tiab] OR publication*[tiab] OR Medline[tiab] OR Embase[tiab] OR Cochrane[tiab] OR Pubmed[tiab])) AND systematic*[tiab] AND (search*[tiab] OR research*[tiab]))) OR ((((((((((HTA[tiab]) OR technology assessment*[tiab]) OR technology report*[tiab]) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND review*[tiab])) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND overview*[tiab])) OR meta-analy*[tiab]) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyz*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analys*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyt*[tiab]))) OR (((review*[tiab]) OR overview*[tiab]) AND ((evidence[tiab]) AND based[tiab]))))))
12	((#11) AND ("2015/11/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]) NOT "The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]) NOT (animals[MeSH:noexp] NOT (Humans[mh] AND animals[MeSH:noexp]))
13	(#12) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])

Leitlinien in Medline (PubMed) am 04.11.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	"Esophageal Neoplasms"[mh] OR “Stomach Neoplasms”[mh]
2	adenocarcinoma[mh] AND esophagogastric junction[mh]
3	"Adenocarcinoma Of Esophagus"[nm]
4	#1 OR #2 OR #3
5	gastric[tiab] OR stomach[tiab] OR esophag*[tiab] OR oesophag*[tiab] OR gastroesophag*[tiab] OR gastrooesophag*[tiab]
6	tumor[tiab] OR tumors[tiab] OR tumour*[tiab] OR carcinoma*[tiab] OR adenocarcinoma*[tiab] OR neoplas*[tiab] OR cancer*[tiab]
7	#5 AND #6
8	siewert*[tiab]
9	#4 OR #7 OR #8
10	(#9) AND (Guideline[ptyp] OR Practice Guideline[ptyp] OR guideline*[Title] OR Consensus Development Conference[ptyp] OR Consensus Development Conference, NIH[ptyp] OR recommendation*[ti])
11	(#10) AND ("2015/11/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])
12	(#11) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])

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Anhang

Tabelle 1: Schema der Evidenzgraduierung nach Oxford (Version März 2009) (Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie, 2018 [8].)

Level	Therapy/Prevention, Aetiology/Harm	Prognosis	Diagnosis	Differential diagnosis/symptom prevalence study
1a	SR (with homogeneity) of RCTs	SR (with homogeneity) inception cohort studies; CDR validated in different populations	SR (with homogeneity) of Level 1 diagnostic studies; CDR with 1b studies from different clinical centers	SR (with homogeneity) of prospective cohort studies
1b	Individual RCT (with narrow Confidence Interval)	Individual inception cohort study with > 80% follow-up; CDR validated in a single population	Validating cohort study with good reference standards; or CDR tested within one clinical centre	Prospective cohort study with good follow-up
2a	SR (with homogeneity) of cohort studies	SR (with homogeneity) of either retrospective cohort studies or untreated control groups in RCTs	SR (with homogeneity) of Level >2 diagnostic studies	SR (with homogeneity) of Level 2b and better studies
2b	Individual cohort study (including low quality RCT; e.g., <80% follow-up)	Retrospective cohort study or follow-up of untreated control patients in an RCT; Derivation of CDR or validated on split-sample only	Exploratory cohort study with good reference standards; CDR after derivation, or validated only on split-sample or databases	Retrospective cohort study, or poor follow-up
2c	"Outcomes" Research; Ecological studies	"Outcomes" Research		Ecological studies
3a	SR (with homogeneity) of case-control studies		SR (with homogeneity) of 3b and better studies	SR (with homogeneity) of 3b and better studies
3b	Individual Case-Control Study		Non-consecutive study; or without consistently applied reference standards	Non-consecutive cohort study; or very limited population
4	Case-series (and poor quality cohort and case-control studies)	Case-series (and poor quality prognostic cohort studies)	Case-control study, poor or non-independent reference standard	Case-series or superseded reference standards
5	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or “first principles	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or “first principles

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

Schriftliche Beteiligung der wissenschaftlich-medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und der Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft (AkdÄ) zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

- keine eingegangenen schriftlichen Rückmeldungen gem. § 7 Absatz 6 VerfO