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Systemic Therapy for Patients with Metastatic RCC

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Since efficacy of molecular targeted drugs for mRCC was reported in 2006 ASCO meeting, various emerging data have been presented in meetings and journals. Summarizing the evidences so far; 1. sunitinib and sorafenib suppress tumor growth or decrease the tumor size and/or prolongs PFS in cytokine-refractory mRCC; 2. Compared with IFN-alpha, sunitinib and temsirolimus prolong OS in MSKCC favorable and intermediate, and poor prognosis, treatment naıve patients, respectively; 3. Among targeted drugs reported, sunitinib has highest effect of downsizing of the tumor; 4. Everolimus prolongs OS and TS-1 may facilitate tumor shrinkage in those having progression after sunitinib and/or sorafenib therapy.

These reports clearly showed promising efficacy of targeted drug. However, variable condition of each patient, including age, PS, heart, respiratory and renal function, involved organs etc. influences the determination of optimal dose and, eventually, efficacy of the therapy. In some patients, targeted drugs may not even be applicable because of patient general status and/or expected serious AEs. Furthermore, it is obvious that frequency and severity of AEs and optimal dose in Asian patients are different in those in US/European patients.

Most beneficial strategy ought to be implemented in each patient, and possible pragmatic approach will be presented and discussed in this presentation.