A SINGLE-INSTITUTION EXPERIENCE OF BEVACIZUMAB-BASED THERAPY IN HEAVILY PRETREATED EPITHELIAL OVARIAN AND OTHER MULLERIAN CARCINOMAS

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Abstract # 3508

INTRODUCTION

Bevacizumab is an important prognostic factor in ovarian cancers (OC) and other Mullerian tract cancers (MTCs) such as fallopian tubal cancers (FTC), peritoneal mesothelial tumors (PMTs), and type II endometrial cancers (ECC). Recent developments in targeted therapies have led to the development of new strategies for the treatment of OC and MTCs. The use of bevacizumab in combination with chemotherapy has shown promising results in the treatment of OC and MTCs. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of bevacizumab-based therapy in heavily pretreated patients with OC and MTCs.

METHODS

Since 2006, a total of 76 pretreated patients with OC and MTC were included in the study. Bevacizumab was given in combination with chemotherapy. The median number of pretreated treatments was 5. A single-agent OC regimen or a combination of 2 or more agents was given. Treatment regimens were based on the chemosensitivity of each patient. All patients received bevacizumab at a dose of 15 mg/kg every 2 weeks.

RESULTS

A total of 76 patients were included in the study, with a median age of 60 years (range: 34-80 years). The median number of pretreated treatments was 5 (range: 2-10). The most common types of OC included ovarian cancer (n=30), fallopian tube cancer (n=19), and clear cell carcinoma (n=16). Bevacizumab-based therapy was given in combination with chemotherapy. The median overall survival (OS) was 16 weeks (range: 5-26 weeks).

CONCLUSIONS

Bevacizumab-based therapy was feasible in heavily pretreated patients with OC and MTCs. However, further studies are needed to evaluate the long-term efficacy and safety of bevacizumab-based therapy in this patient population.