

Basics of Urological Medication

# Chemotherapy of Urologic cancer

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- Kidney

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# Introduction

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- ▶ Definition of 'chemotherapy'
  - ▶ the treatment of disease by the use of chemical substances, especially the treatment of cancer by cytotoxic and other drugs. 화학물질을 사용하여 질병 (특히 암)을 치료함. 세포 독성 약물 과 다른 약물들을 사용함.



# Introduction

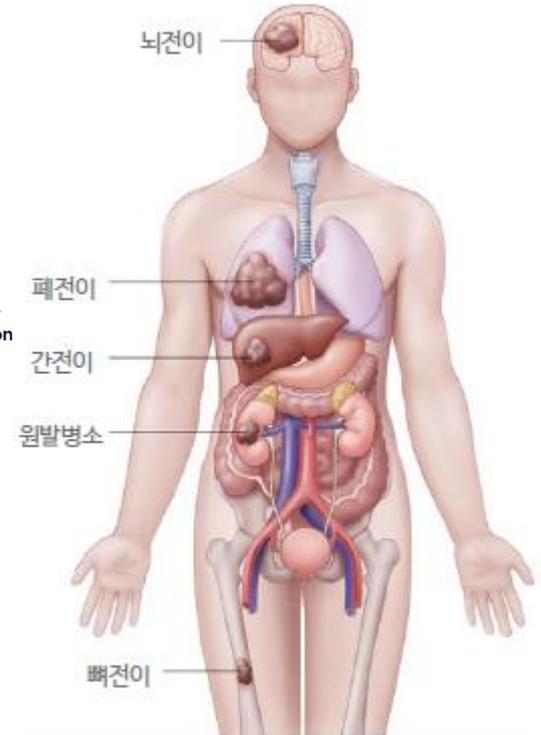
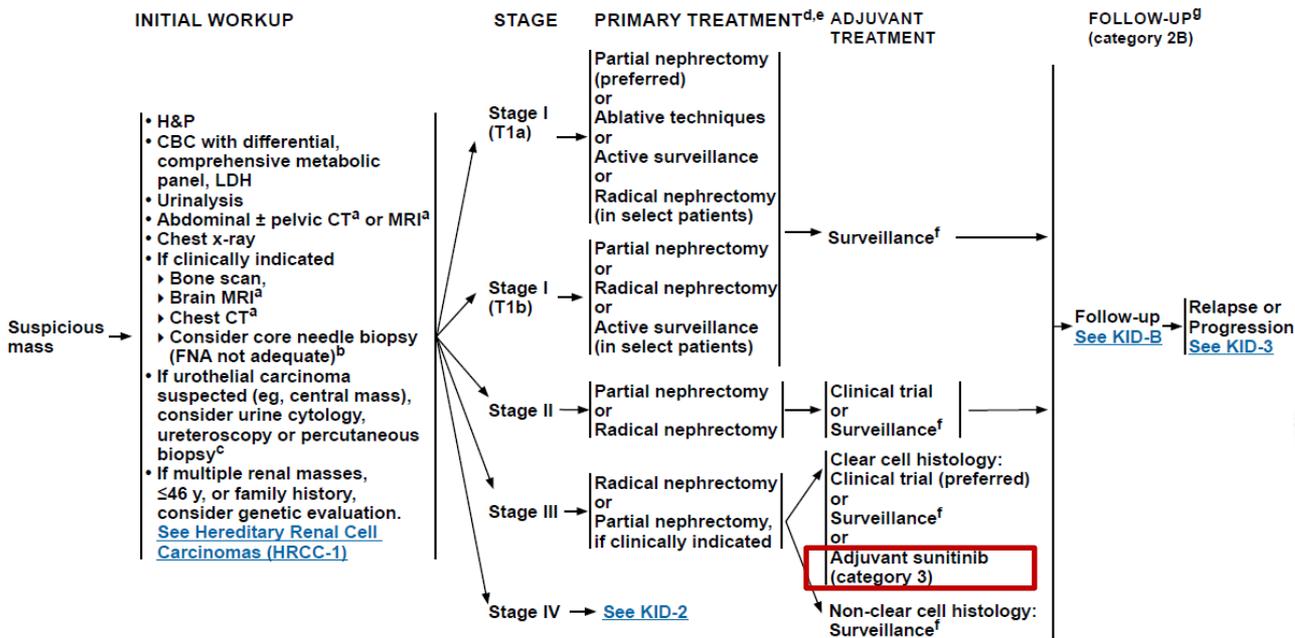
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- ▶ 약물 종류에 따른 분류
  - ▶ 세포독성 항암화학요법 (Cytotoxic)
  - ▶ 표적 항암화학요법
  - ▶ 면역항암화학요법
  
- ▶ 단독 / 병용 (Combination)



# 신장암

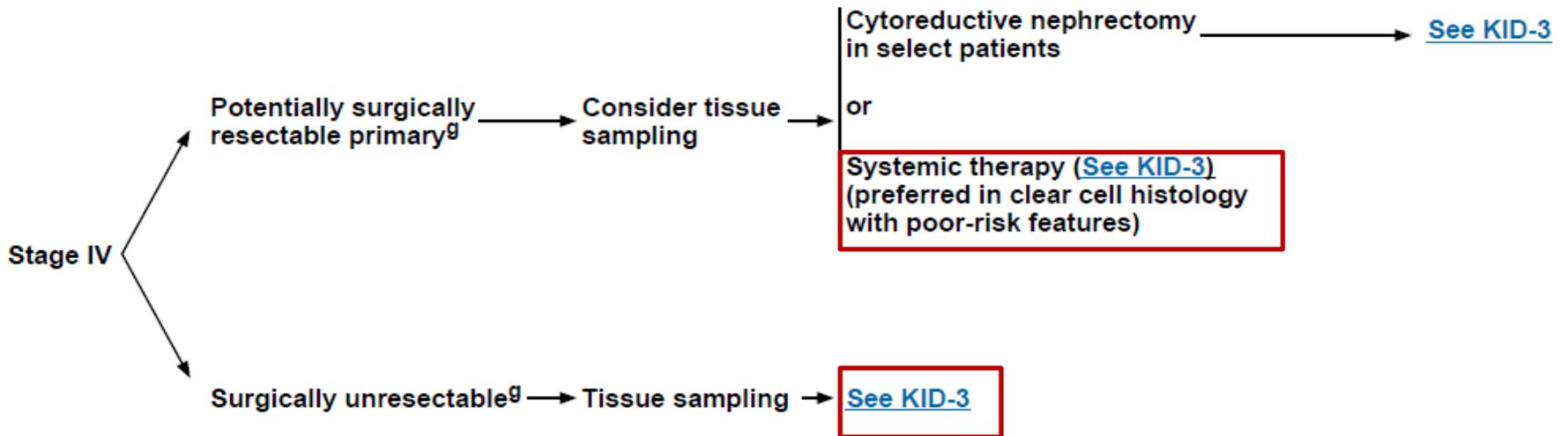
- ▶ 신장내 국한된 병변- 수술적 치료
- ▶ 진행된 또는 전이 신장암



# 신장암

STAGE

PRIMARY TREATMENT<sup>d</sup>



# 신장암

## PRINCIPLES OF SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR RELAPSE OR STAGE IV DISEASE

FIRST-LINE THERAPY FOR CLEAR CELL HISTOLOGY			
Risk	Preferred Regimens	Other Recommended Regimens	Useful in Certain Circumstances
Favorable <sup>a</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Axitinib + pembrolizumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> <li>• Cabozantinib + nivolumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> <li>• Lenvatinib + pembrolizumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Axitinib + avelumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Cabozantinib (category 2B)</li> <li>• Ipilimumab + nivolumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Pazopanib</li> <li>• Sunitinib</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active surveillance<sup>c</sup></li> <li>• Axitinib (category 2B)</li> <li>• High-dose IL-2<sup>d</sup> (category 2B)</li> </ul>
Poor/ intermediate <sup>a</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Axitinib + pembrolizumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> <li>• Cabozantinib + nivolumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> <li>• Ipilimumab + nivolumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> <li>• Lenvatinib + pembrolizumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> <li>• Cabozantinib</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Axitinib + avelumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Pazopanib</li> <li>• Sunitinib</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Axitinib (category 2B)</li> <li>• High-dose IL-2<sup>d</sup> (category 3)</li> <li>• Temsirolimus<sup>e</sup> (category 3)</li> </ul>

SUBSEQUENT THERAPY FOR CLEAR CELL HISTOLOGY		
Preferred Regimens	Other Recommended Regimens	Useful in Certain Circumstances
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabozantinib (category 1)</li> <li>• Lenvatinib + everolimus (category 1)</li> <li>• Nivolumab<sup>b</sup> (category 1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Axitinib (category 1)</li> <li>• Axitinib + pembrolizumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Cabozantinib + nivolumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Ipilimumab + nivolumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Lenvatinib + pembrolizumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Pazopanib</li> <li>• Sunitinib</li> <li>• Tivozanib<sup>g</sup></li> <li>• Axitinib + avelumab<sup>b</sup> (category 3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everolimus</li> <li>• Bevacizumab<sup>f</sup> (category 2B)</li> <li>• High-dose IL-2 for selected patients<sup>d</sup> (category 2B)</li> <li>• Sorafenib (category 3)</li> <li>• Temsirolimus<sup>e</sup> (category 2B)</li> </ul>

# 신장암

## PRINCIPLES OF SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR RELAPSE OR STAGE IV DISEASE

SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR <b>NON-CLEAR CELL HISTOLOGY<sup>n</sup></b>		
Preferred Regimens	Other Recommended Regimens	Useful in Certain Circumstances
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical trial</li> <li>• Cabozantinib</li> <li>• Sunitinib</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lenvatinib + everolimus</li> <li>• Nivolumab<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Pembrolizumab<sup>b</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Axitinib</li> <li>• Bevacizumab<sup>f</sup></li> <li>• Bevacizumab<sup>f</sup> + erlotinib for selected patients with advanced papillary RCC including hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell carcinoma (HLRCC)-associated RCC (<a href="#">See HRCC-D</a>)</li> <li>• Bevacizumab<sup>f</sup> + everolimus</li> <li>• Erlotinib</li> <li>• Everolimus</li> <li>• Pazopanib</li> <li>• Temsirolimus<sup>e</sup> (category 1 for poor-prognosis risk group; category 2A for other risk groups)</li> </ul>

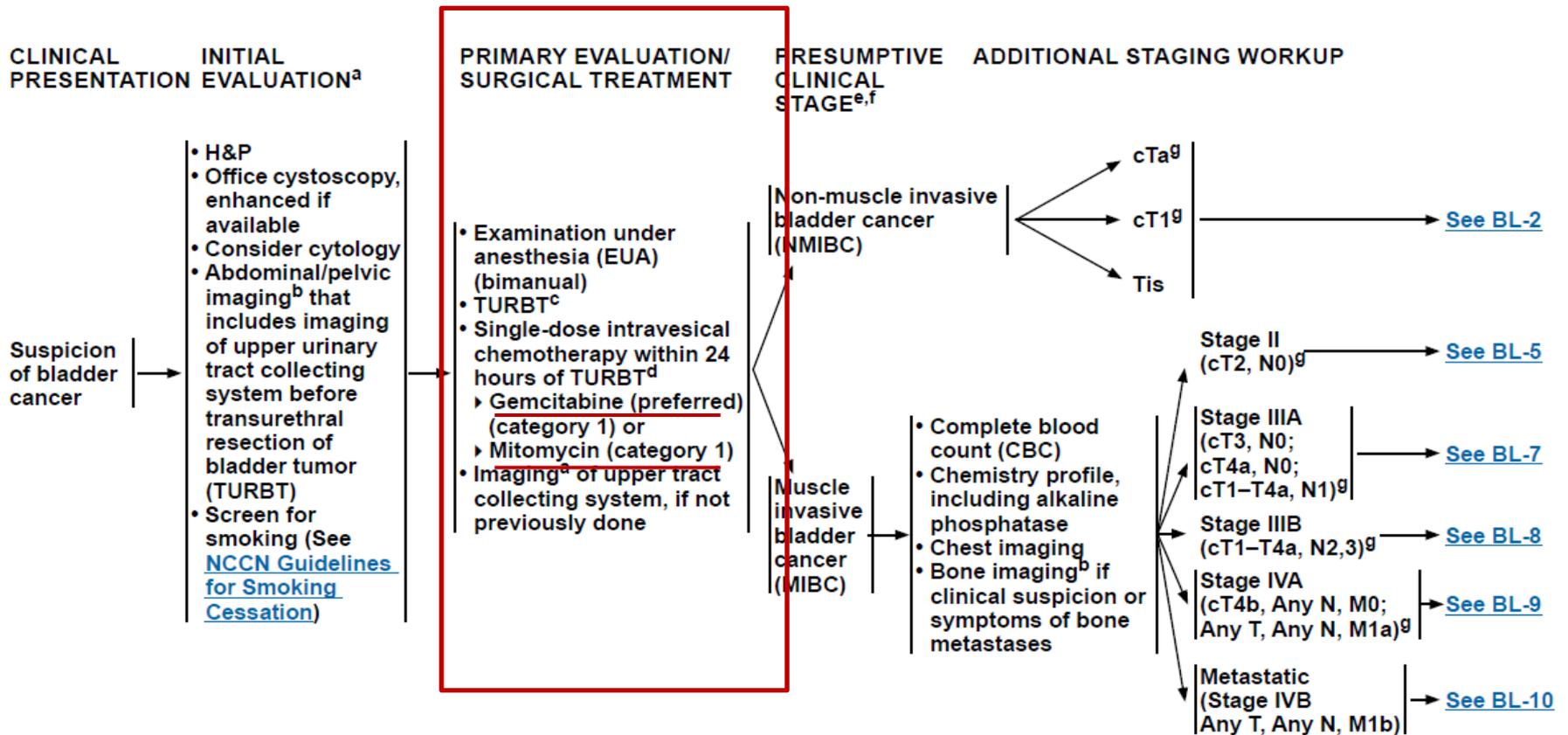
# 요로상피암(urothelial carcinoma)-방광, 신우, 요관암

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- ▶ Renal pelvis → Ureter → Bladder 로 이어지는  
요집합계 점막인 요로상피(urothelium) 에 생김
- ▶ 2<sup>nd</sup> most common urologic cancer
- ▶ 60-70대 호발
- ▶ Male : Female =3-4:1



# 방광암의 방광내 약물 주입치료



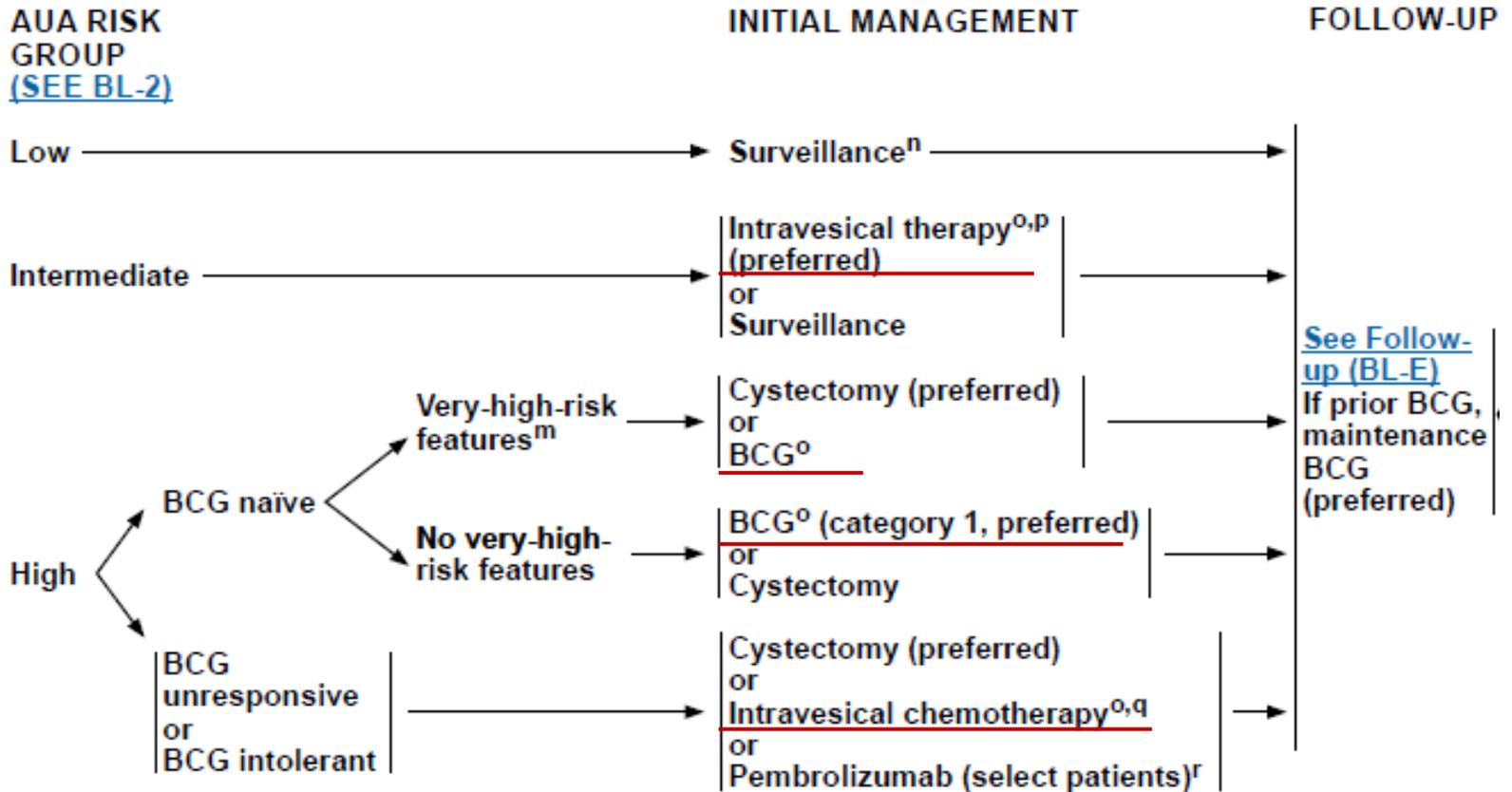
# 방광암의 방광내 약물 주입치료

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- ▶ Immediate postop intravesical chemotherapy
  - ▶ 수술24시간내 single instillation (수술6시간이내가 이상적)
  - ▶ Gemcitabine (preferred), Mytomycin
  - ▶ 5년 재발율을 약 35% 낮춤
  - ▶ 암의 진행이나 생존율을 감소시키진 않음.

# 방광암의 방광내 약물 주입치료

## MANAGEMENT PER NMIBC RISK GROUP



# 방광암의 방광내 약물 주입치료

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- ▶ Induction (adjuvant) intravesical chemotherapy or BCG
  - ▶ NMIBC(근육층 침윤이 없는 방광암) 치료 옵션
  - ▶ BCG, gemcitabine, gemcitabine
  - ▶ BCG shortage – high risk patient 우선적으로 (high grade T1, CIS)/ 대체약 mitomycin, gemcitabine
  - ▶ TUR-BT 3-4주후 시작 . 매주시행. 6회
  - ▶ Traumatic catheterization, bacteriuria, persistent gross hematuria, persistent severe local or systemic symptoms 시 중단

# 방광암의 방광내 약물 주입치료

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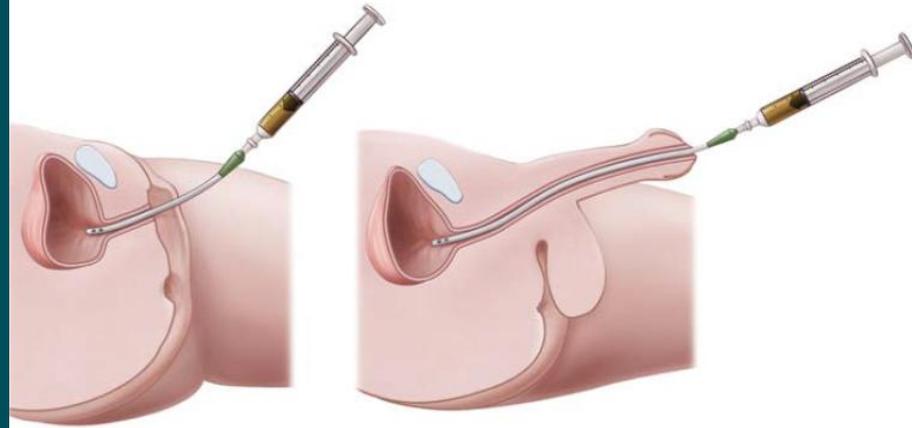
## ▶ Maintenance intravesical BCG

- ▶ Standard regimen 은 없음.
- ▶ 대부분 6주 induction BCG 후 3,6,12,18,24,30, 36개월째 3회(매주) –SWOG regimen
- ▶ BCG shortage → maintenance BCG 는 high risk (T1, CIS) 환자, 특히 early maintance period (post induction 3m, 6m) 에 우선권
- ▶ 이상적으로는 intermediate risk pt 에서는 1년, high risk pt 환자에서 3년
- ▶ Traumatic catheterization, bacteriuria, persistent gross hematuria, persistent severe local or systemic symptoms 시 중단
- ▶

# 방광암의 방광내 약물 주입치료

## 방광내 약물 주입

표재성 방광암의 치료



### 어떻게 진행되나요?

- 검사/시술실로 안내 받으신 후, 바른 자세로 눕습니다.
- 시술자가 요도 입구를 소독한 후 얇은 도뇨관을 요도에 삽입하고 치료 약물을 방광 안으로 주입하게 됩니다.
- 약물을 방광 안에 주입한 후, 이후 약 2시간 정도 약물이 방광 안에 머물도록 합니다.
- 이때 15분 간격으로 앞뒤 좌우로 자세를 바꾸어 가며 누워 있는 것이 방광 전체의 점막에 약물(BCG)가 접촉하는 데 도움을 줍니다.
- 2시간이 경과하면 정상시와 같이 일반적인 배뇨를 통해 약물을 밖으로 배출시킵니다.

# 방광암의 방광내 약물 주입치료의 합병증

## ▶ Mild – common

- ▶ 30-60% of pt
- ▶ 주입후 2-4hr ~ 6-48hr
  
- ▶ 빈뇨
- ▶ 급박뇨
- ▶ 방광부위 통증
- ▶ 경미한 혈뇨
- ▶ 배뇨통
- ▶ 38.5도 이하의 미열
- ▶ 경미한 피로감

## ▶ Moderate to severe- rare

- ▶ 증상
  - ▶ 하루이상 지속되는 38.5도 이상 고열
  - ▶ 급성 전신쇠약
  - ▶ 호흡곤란
  - ▶ 심한복통 또는 측복통
  
- ▶ 폐렴
- ▶ 간염
- ▶ 전립선염 및 부고환염
- ▶ 요관폐색에 따른 신장농양
- ▶ 패혈증

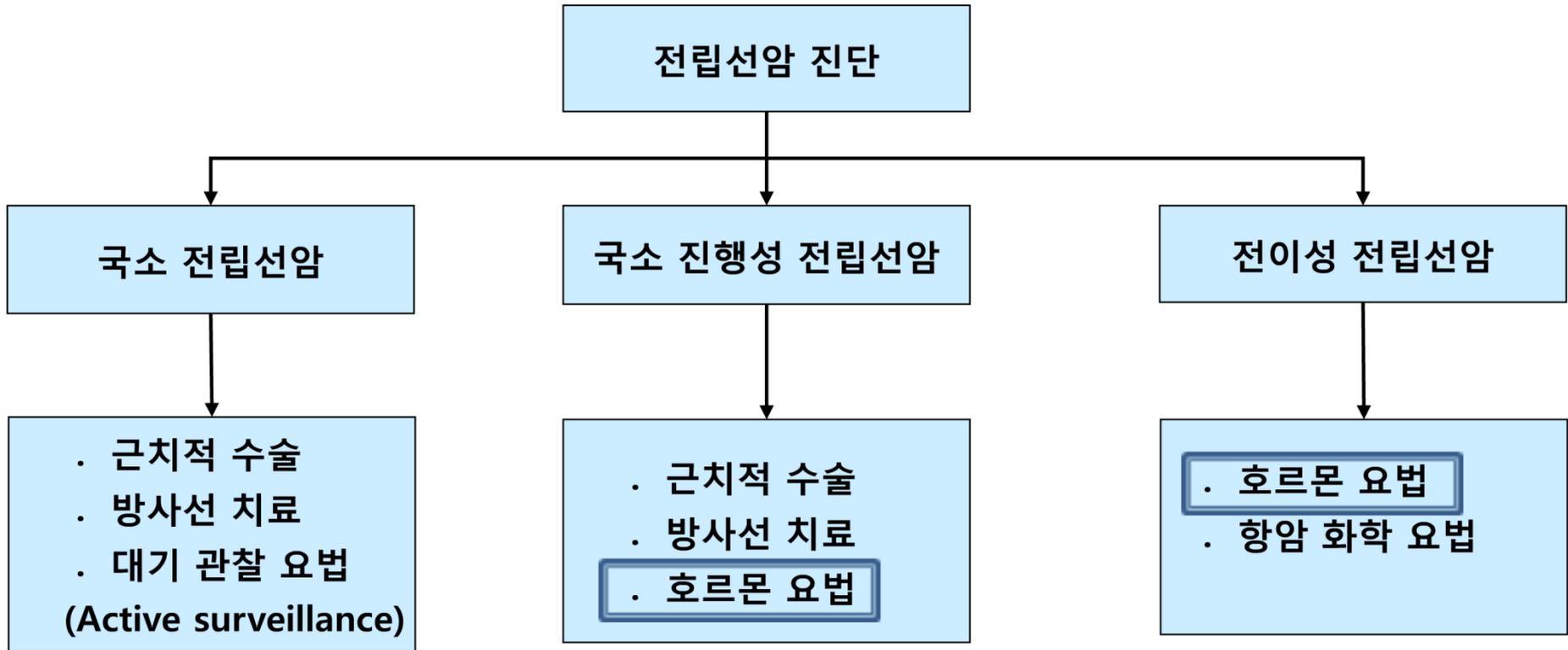
# 요로상피암

- ▶ 수술이 불가능한 경우 또는 수술 후 암이 계속 진행되는 경우 → 항암

## PRINCIPLES OF SYSTEMIC THERAPY

First-line systemic therapy for locally advanced or metastatic disease (Stage IV)	
Cisplatin eligible	<p><b>Preferred regimens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gemcitabine and cisplatin<sup>4</sup> (category 1) followed by avelumab maintenance therapy (category 1)<sup>a,11</sup></li> <li>• DDMVAC with growth factor support (category 1)<sup>2,8</sup> followed by avelumab maintenance therapy (category 1)<sup>a,11</sup></li> </ul>
Cisplatin ineligible	<p><b>Preferred regimens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gemcitabine and carboplatin<sup>12</sup> followed by avelumab maintenance therapy (category 1)<sup>a,11</sup></li> <li>• Atezolizumab<sup>13</sup> (only for patients whose tumors express PD-L1<sup>b</sup> or who are not eligible for any platinum-containing chemotherapy regardless of PD-L1 expression)</li> <li>• Pembrolizumab<sup>14</sup> (only for patients whose tumors express PD-L1<sup>c</sup> or who are not eligible for any platinum-containing chemotherapy regardless of PD-L1 expression)</li> </ul> <p><b>Other recommended regimens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gemcitabine<sup>15</sup></li> <li>• Gemcitabine and paclitaxel<sup>16</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Useful under certain circumstances</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ifosfamide, doxorubicin, and gemcitabine<sup>17</sup> (for patients with good kidney function and good PS)</li> </ul>

# 전립선암



\* 치료 기준 원칙: 암의 병기, 암세포의 악성도, 환자나이, 건강상태를 고려하여 결정

# 전립선암

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- 전립선 암이 자라고 전이하는데 남성 호르몬이 필요
- HTx.→
  - Apoptosis (programed cell death) of prostate cancer cells
  - Immune response via T cell infiltration
- 방법
  - 뇌하수체에서 분비되는 LH (황체호르몬) 차단 : LHRH agonist
  - 남성 호르몬을 직접 차단 : antiandrogen
  - 고환을 모두 적출



# 전립선암

- 가장 보편적인 hormone Tx. : LHRH agonists
  - LH 의 생성을 증가시키다 결국 종식시켜 남성 호르몬 생성 중지
- 1, 3, 6개월 동안 작용하는 depot injection 형태로 투여
- 투여 2-3주 후 거세수준 도달
- 양측 고환 적출술에 견줄만한 효과
- 발기부전, 안면홍조, 성욕감퇴, 골밀도감소, 여성형 유방 등 부작용 생성 가능

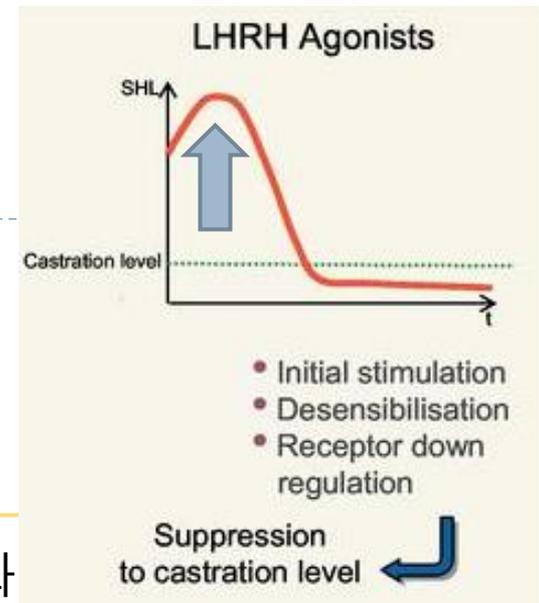


# 전립선암

- 첫주사초기 급격한 남성호르몬증가로 전립선암증상악화

- Flare phenomenon

- Bone pain 증가
    - Bladder outlet obstruction
    - Spinal cord compression
    - 홍조
    - 예방: Antiandrogen 을 depot injection 시작 시 일정기간 함께 투여



# 전립선암

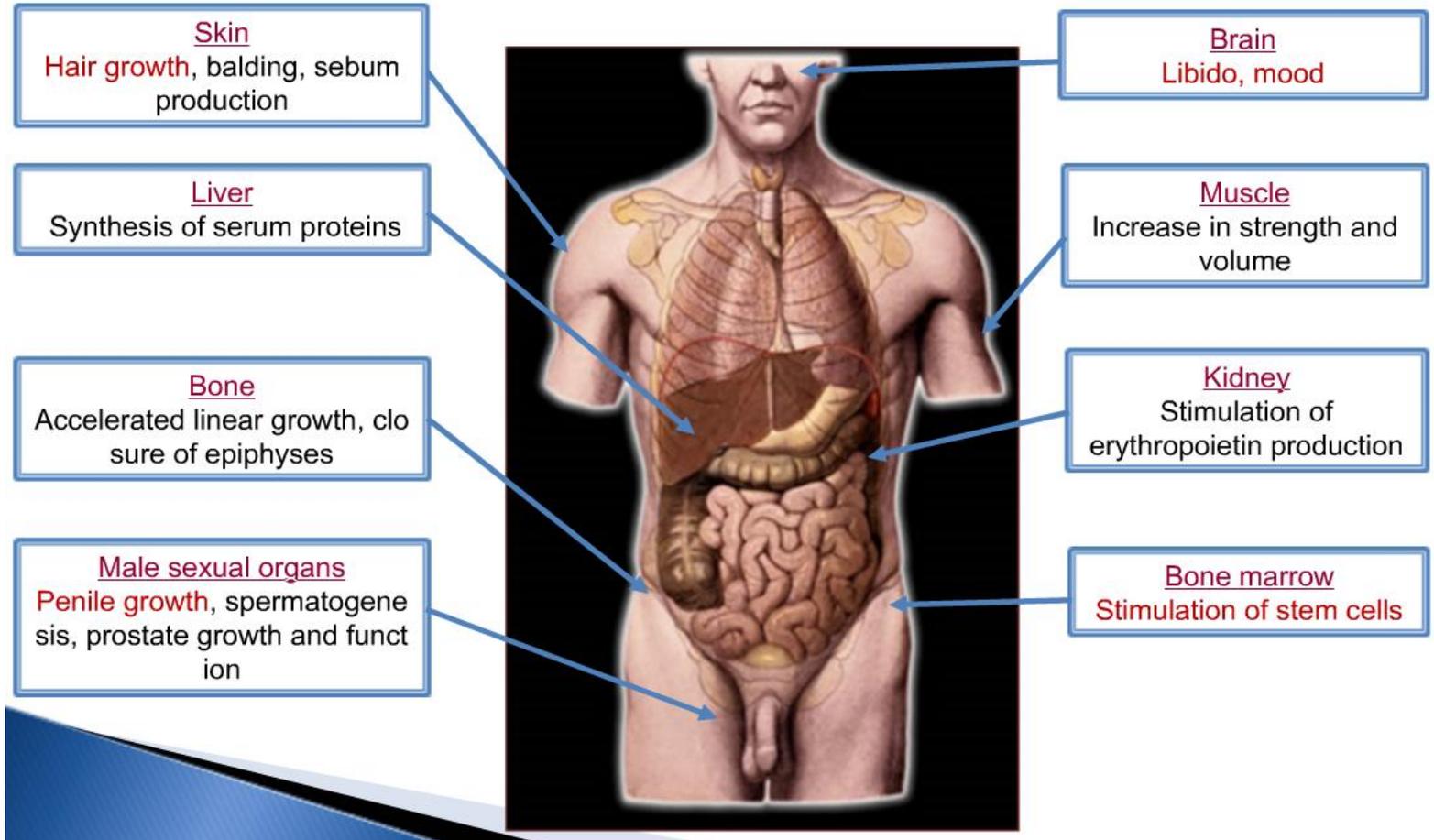
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- 항남성호르몬제 (Antiandrogen=Androgen receptor antagonist)
    - 생성된 남성 호르몬이 안드로겐 수용체에 결합하는 것을 방해
    - 혈중 남성 호르몬은 정상
    - Bicalutamide, Flutamide, Nilutamide
  - Bicalutamide
    - Once per day
    - Nilutamide, flutamide 보다 양호한 safety, tolerability
    - Sexual function 보존 장점 → QOL 에 긍정적
    - Metastatic or locally advanced disease → 150mg/d 이상 고용량 단독 사용가능
    - Gynecomastia (66.2%), Breast pain (72%)
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# 전립선암

## 남성호르몬의 역할



# 전립선암

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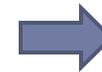
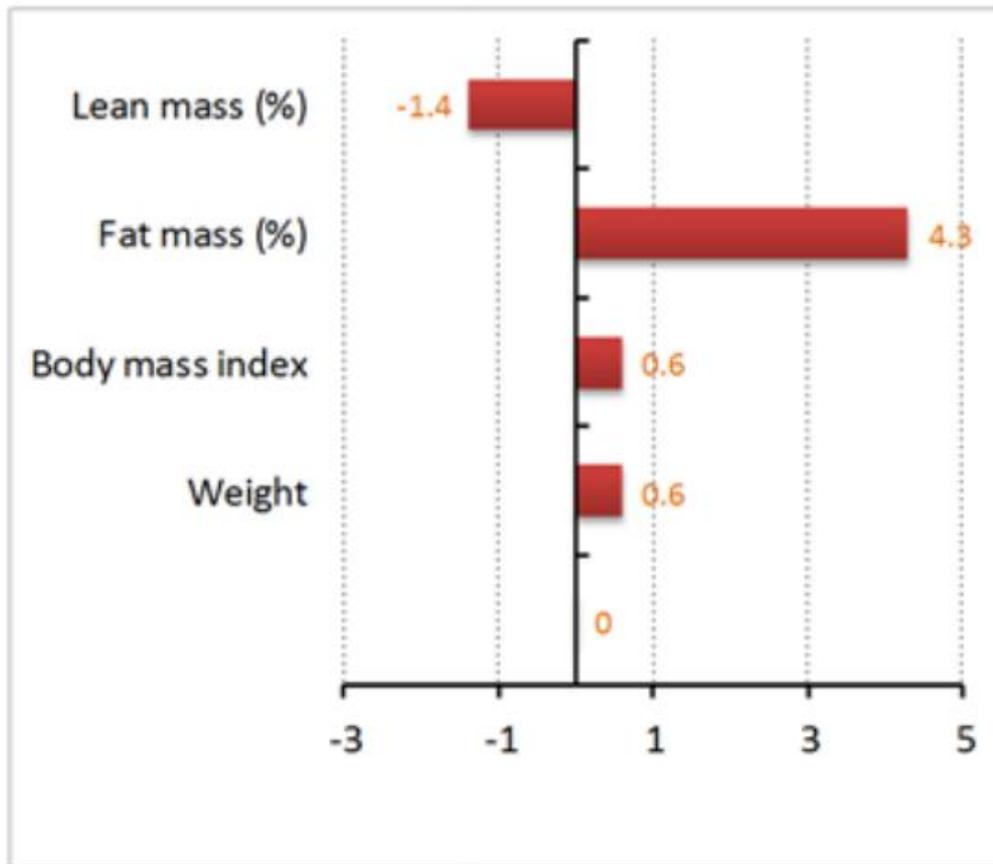
- 호르몬치료의 부작용
  - Loss of libido, ED, impotence
  - Fatigue
  - Hot flush, nausea
  - Emotional liability, depression
  - Decrease in muscle strength
  - Hb ↓
  - Physical activity ↓



# 전립선암

- 호르몬치료의 부작용

Prospective 12 week study, 25 CaP men , LHRH agonist

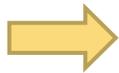


Risk of metabolic syndrome

# 전립선암

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- 호르몬치료의 제한점
  - 거세 저항성 암 (CRPC)으로 진행  
(호르몬에 반응하지 않는 전립선암세포만 살아남음)



## Systemic Therapy

### No prior docetaxel/no prior novel hormone therapy

- Preferred regimens
  - ▶ Abiraterone<sup>t,hhh</sup> (category 1<sup>iii</sup>)
  - ▶ Docetaxel<sup>ww,jjj</sup> (category 1)
  - ▶ Enzalutamide<sup>t</sup> (category 1)

### Prior docetaxel/no prior novel hormone therapy

- Preferred regimens
  - ▶ Abiraterone<sup>t,hhh</sup> (category 1)
  - ▶ Cabazitaxel<sup>ww</sup>
  - ▶ Enzalutamide<sup>t</sup> (category 1)

### Prior novel hormone therapy/No prior docetaxel<sup>t</sup>

- Preferred regimens
  - ▶ Docetaxel (category 1)<sup>ww</sup>

### Prior docetaxel and prior novel hormone therapy<sup>ggg,mmm</sup>

- (All systemic therapies are category 2B if visceral metastases are present)
- Preferred regimens
    - ▶ Cabazitaxel<sup>ww</sup> (category 1<sup>iii</sup>)
    - ▶ Docetaxel rechallenge<sup>ww</sup>



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**THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION**

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