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Poster Session

P3–034 IRSOGLADINE MALEATE REDUCES SEVERE ORAL MUCOSITIS IN PATIENTS RECEIVING DEFINITIVE CHEMORADIOTHERPY FOR HNSCC

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Purpose: Chemoradiotherapy (CRT) causes severe mucositis in most head and neck squamous-cell carcinoma (HNSCC) patients. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of irsogladine maleate (IM) on CRT-induced oral mucositis in HNSCC patients treated with definitive CRT.

Patients and Methods: Eighty consecutive HNSCC patients treated with definitive CRT with/without IM were retrospectively analyzed. The incidence and maximum severity of CRT-induced oral mucositis and safety of IM were evaluated.

Results: A cohort of 20 patients received CRT with IM (IM group) and 60 patients received CRT without IM (non-IM group). The incidence of grade 3 or higher oral mucositis was significantly lower for IM patients than for non-IM patients (25% versus 57%; P = 0.014 by chi-square test). The incidence of grade 4 oral mucositis was 5.0% in the IM group and 28.3% in the non-IM group (P = 0.030 by chi-square test). The incidence of adverse events was similar between groups. No specific adverse events considered related to IM were observed.

Conclusion: IM significantly reduced the incidence and maximum severity of oral mucositis in HNSCC patients treated with definitive CRT.