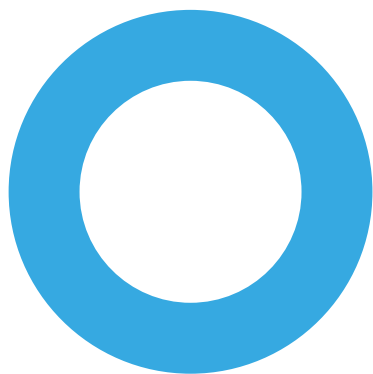



PAXMAN
NETHERLANDS CLINICAL
STUDY OF EFFICACY / 3



Observational study of scalp cooling in the Netherlands reports a mean success rate of 48% in 1411 patients treated with chemotherapy for a range of different cancer types.

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- Scalp cooling has been widely used in routine clinical practice in the Netherlands and most hospitals participate in registration of results.
 - Results for 13 different chemotherapy regimens with more than 10 patients up to 2013 are reported⁴.

Results

- Success rates (no wig or head cover required) varied according to regimen.
- Mean success rate of 48% (range 8–80%)*.

Summary

- Overall summary of effectiveness and tolerance of the Paxman Scalp Cooling System.
- This observational study has demonstrated the effectiveness of the Paxman Scalp Cooling System in the prevention of chemotherapy induced hair loss with widely used chemotherapy dosages and regimens.
- High levels of comfort and patient acceptability were reported in all trials, with low numbers of patients discontinuing scalp cooling.
- The study has now expanded to over 5,000 patients. Although not published, results indicate levels of efficacy are comparable to this.
- Besides the type of chemotherapy, higher dose and shorter infusion time; older age, female gender and non-western European types of hair increased the proportion of head cover.
- Hair length, quantity, chemical manipulation and treatment with chemotherapy ever before, did not influence the degree of head covering among patients.

48%

success rate in patients treated with different cancer types.

Chemotherapy and planned dosage (mgr/m2)	No head cover/ total(%)	Median infusion time (min). (SD/min/max)	Number of sessions planned ^d
A60C600 (AC)	29/74 (39)	30 (13/10/90)	4
A60C600/D100 ^b (ACD)	10/16 (63)	20 (11/10/40)/60 (0/60/60)	4/4
ACT Overall	20/50 (40)		
A60C600/T80b (ACT80)	14/29 (48)	30 (15/10/75)/60 31/60/180)	4/12
A60C600/175b (ACT175)	6/21 (29)	30 (22/20/120)/180 (0/180/180)	4/4
D75A50C500 (TAC)	5/66 (8)	90 (14/45/135)	6
D Overall ^f	87/120 (73)		
D75	31/33 (94)	60 (0/60/60)	N/A
D100	27/44 (61)	60 (8/60/90)	N/A
D75combi ^c	21/33 (64)	105 (26/60/150)	N/A
F500A50C500 (FAC)	21/39 (54)	45 (13/25/90)	5
FEC Overall ^f	371/752 (56)		
F500E50 -70C500 (FE50-70C)	22/38 (58)	45 (9/25/75)	5
F500/600E75-85C500/600 (FE75-85C)	16/32 (50)	45 (10/25/60)	5
F500E90C500 (FE90C)	292/558 (52)	45 (16/15/120)	5
F500/600E100C500/600 (FE100C)	40/123 (33)	45 (14/15/90)	6
F500E100C500/D100 ^b (FE100CD)	22/46 (48)	60 (21/15/90)/60 (12/60/140)	3/3
TCarbo Overall ^f	31/68 (46)		
T70-100	9/12 (75)	120 (31/90/210)	N/A
T175Carbo	20/52 (38)	210 (31/90/240)	6
T70-90	34/42 (81)	60 (28/60/180)	N/A
Irino250	12/42 (29)	60 (24/30/90)	N/A
Other ^c	49/64 (77)		
Total	709/1411 (50)		

a = Dosage other/missing, but included in multivariate analyses: TAC n=1, FAC n=4, FECD n=6, T n=2, Irino n=5

b = Sequential scheme

c = D combi: D combined with Cyclophosphamide, Capecitabine, Carboplatin, Gemcitabine, Methotrexate, Myocet or Xeloda

d = According to Dutch guidelines

e = Other: <10 patients had a particular regimen with specific dosage

f = Including also other dosages than specified in this table

A: doxorubicine; Carbo: carboplatin;
C: cyclophosphamide; D: docetaxel;
E: epirubicine; F: 5-fluorouracil; Irino: irinotecan
T: paclitaxel

All 3-weekly schemes, with exception of /T80 and T70-90.

Acta Oncologica, 2012;00:1-8 scalp cooling for hair preservation and associated characteristics in 1411 chemotherapy patients – results of Dutch Scalp Cooling Registry, CJ van den Hurk et al.

***Please note:**

The Dutch study was carried out more recently than the UK and Norwegian studies. Since in general, higher doses of chemotherapy may have been used in recent years, this could explain the difference in results.



PAXMAN^o
PIONEERS IN SCALP COOLING