

APPROACH: this is a cooperative study between Wilford Hall USAF Hospital and the University of Texas Medical School in San Antonio, and is part of a national study under the sponsorship of the National Service Center of the National Institute of Health. The study encompasses the treatment of patients with melanoma using a perfusion technique established in late 1950. The toxicity and hazards have been well established and the use of a protocol as outlined by the melanoma study group will be adhered to.

PROGRESS: No patients underwent peripheral arterial perfusion with Phenylalanine Mustard (PAM) during this reporting period. The patient who was done during the past reporting period developed recurrence almost immediately and has since expired. Of the five patients thus treated, three are still living without evidence of recurrent disease and two have expired.

FUNDS: 0.5

PRODUCTIVITY: 0

MAN YEARS:  
902X2 0.1

7756-01-001 (D): (SGO 37-2) "Treatment of Liver Cancer by Prolonged Hepatic Artery Infusion with Chemotherapy," by principal investigator - William T. Kemmerer, Col, USAF, MC.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the efficacy of chemotherapeutic agents when administered by prolonged intra-arterial infusion, in the treatment of primary or metastatic malignancy of the liver.

APPROACH: Patients with primary carcinoma of the liver, gallbladder or bile duct, or those with primary gastrointestinal carcinoma with evident metastasis to the liver, having either pain, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, severe weight loss, fever, or progressive deterioration in liver function studies, will be considered as candidates for this study. A Teflon catheter will be inserted into the hepatic artery, evaluated for proper placement by fluorescein dye and subsequently attached to a constant infusion pump which will administer 4 mg per Kg of total body weight of 5-Fluorouracil per day on a prolonged basis. Liver function studies, liver radioisotopic scans, and hepatic arteriography will be accomplished periodically following placement of the catheter and treatment with 5-Fluorouracil.

PROGRESS: One additional patient has undergone chronic hepatic artery infusion using 5-Fluorouracil during this reporting period. The catheter remained in the artery and the patient was perfused for three weeks. During this time there was marked improvement in liver function and decrease in the size of the tumor as reflected by hepatic scan. The catheter subsequently was removed accidentally but the patient has continued to do well and has required no further chemotherapy at this time. The other 2 patients who had chronic liver infusion and were living at the time of the last report are still living and active.

FUNDS: 0.5

PRODUCTIVITY: 0

MAN YEARS:  
9416 0.1  
9386 0.1