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Titel des Beitrags: Intraperitoneal treatment with the trifunctional bispecific antibody Catumaxomab in patients with platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian cancer: a phase IIa study of the AGO Study Group.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to select the best catumaxomab regimen for further investigation in ovarian cancer based on confirmed tumour response. Randomised open-label phase IIa study in women with platinum-resistant or -refractory epithelial ovarian cancer. Catumaxomab (6-hour intraperitoneal infusion on days 0, 3, 7 and 10) was administered at a low (10, 10, 10 and 10 µg) or high dose (10, 20, 50 and 100 µg). Responders were patients with either a complete (CR) or partial (PR) response. Forty-five patients were randomised to receive either low dose (23) or high dose (22). There were no responders in the low-dose versus one patient (5%) in the high-dose group with a PR. In the low-dose group, two patients (9%) had stable disease compared with five patients (23%) in the high-dose group. Catumaxomab was well tolerated and there was no difference between the dose groups in the incidence of treatment-induced adverse events, the most common of which were gastrointestinal and injection-site reactions. Catumaxomab had modest activity in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer. The high-dose regimen was associated with a slightly better therapeutic index than the low dose regimen.
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