

高雄榮民總醫院

胰臟癌診療原則

2018年02月27日 第一版

胰臟癌醫療團隊擬訂

注意事項：這個診療原則主要作為醫師和其他保健專家診療癌症病人參考之用。假如你是一個癌症病人，直接引用這個診療原則並不恰當，只有你的醫師才能決定給你最恰當的治療。

會議討論

上次會議：2017/02/07

本共識與上一版的差異

上一版	新版
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 術前、術後僅有膽管炎治療選擇。2. 評估檢查項目包含:病史，理學檢查、營養及日常體能狀態、胸部X光、血液常規、電解質及肝腎功能、腫瘤指標 (CEA, Ca19-9)、腹部超音波、腹部電腦斷層攝影(CT)、核磁共振檢查(MRI)、內視鏡超音波+FNA、經內視鏡逆行性膽胰管攝影術 (ERCP) 及必要時腹腔鏡評估，無標註與癌症期別相關檢查。3. 化學治療處方分成Adjuvant、unresectable及recurrent。4. 無胰臟癌新輔助(Neoadjuvant)化療藥物選擇。5. IA Chemotherapy regimen +Radiation therapy。	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 新增黃疸症狀治療選擇。(P.3~P.5)2. 新增評估方式:PET；備註與癌症期別相關主要、次要檢查。(P.3~P.5)3. 將化療藥物以輔助(Adjuvant)、新輔助(Neoadjuvant)及轉移癌做分類。(P.7~P.9)4. 新增胰臟癌新輔助(Neoadjuvant)化療藥物: FOLFIRINOX、Cisplatin +Gemcitabine。(P.8)5. 原定之動脈內化學治療處方因佐證之文獻經化療藥物安全小組審核表文獻證據等級不夠強，故重新檢視文獻經團隊討論後更改為: IA Chemotherapy and IV Gemcitabine。(P.11)

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

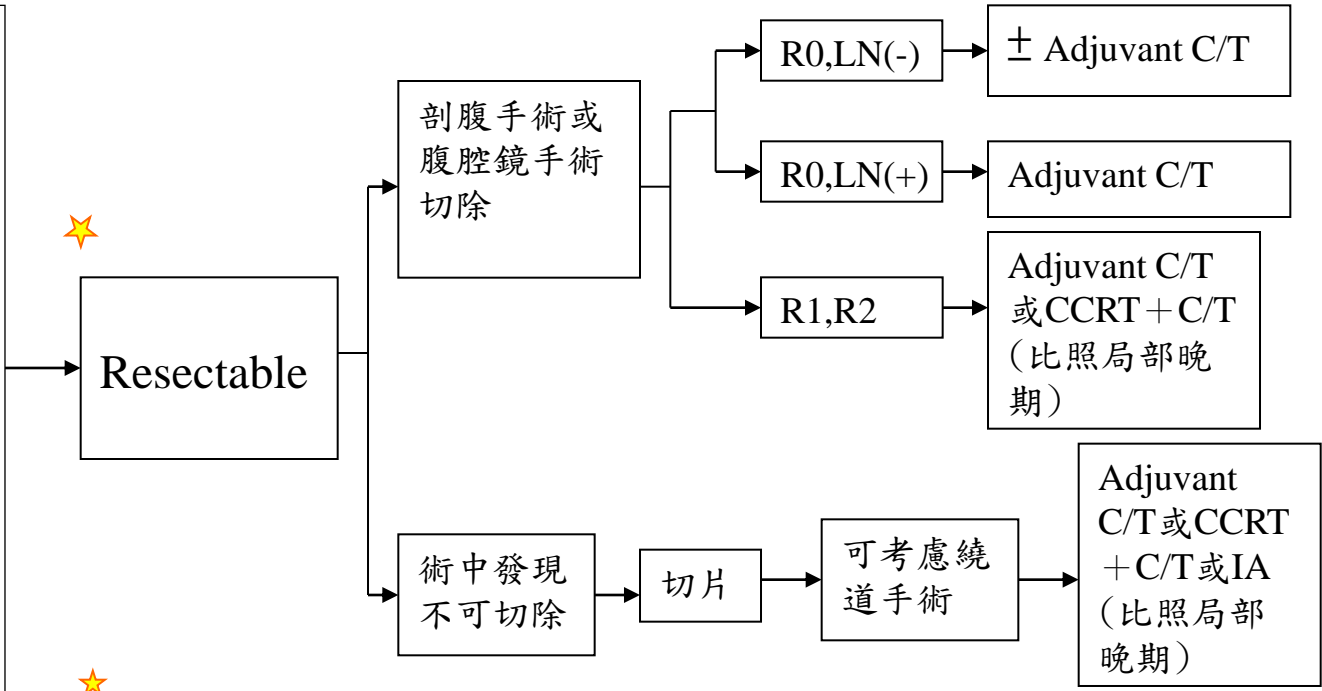
2018年第一版

評估	診斷	治療	追蹤
----	----	----	----

- 病史，理學檢查
- 營養及日常體能狀態
- 胸部X光[#]
- 血液常規
- 電解質及肝腎功能
- 腫瘤指標 (CEA, Ca19-9)
- 腹部超音波[#]
- 腹部電腦斷層攝影 (CT)*
- 核磁共振檢查 (MRI)*
- 正子攝影檢查 (PET)*
- 內視鏡超音波 + FNA
- 經內視鏡逆行性膽胰管攝影術 (ERCP)
- 必要時腹腔鏡評估

*與癌症期別相關之主要檢查(擇一)

[#]與癌症期別相關之次要檢查



※ GOT/GPT, ALP, Alb, CBC, CEA, CA199, Abdominal CT or MRI
Every 3 months for 2 years
Every 6 months for 3-5 years then annually
※ CXR
Every 6 months for 5 years then annually

膽道阻塞 Resectable	Unresectable
術前膽管炎 → 塑膠支架或體外引流 (PTCD or PTGBD)	術前膽管炎、黃疸 → 塑膠支架 金屬支架 體外引流 (PTCD or PTGBD)
術前黃疸但無膽管炎 → 不需引流	

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

評估

診斷

治療

追蹤

- 病史，理學檢查
- 營養及日常體能狀態
- 胸部X光[#]
- 血液常規
- 電解質及肝腎功能
- 腫瘤指標 (CEA, Ca19-9)
- 腹部超音波[#]
- 腹部電腦斷層攝影 (CT)*
- 核磁共振檢查 (MRI)*
- 正子攝影檢查 (PET)*
- 內視鏡超音波 + FNA
- 經內視鏡逆行性膽胰管攝影術 (ERCP)
- 必要時腹腔鏡評估

★
Borderline Resectable

剖腹手術或腹腔鏡手術

可R0切除

手術切除

Adjuvant C/T

不可R0切除

切片±繞道手術 (Biliary ± GI bypass)

Adjuvant C/T 或 CCRT + C/T 或 IA (比照局部晚期)

Neo-adjuvant C/T 或 IA (比照局部晚期)

評估手術可能性

可R0切除

手術切除

可考慮 C/T

不可R0切除

切片±繞道手術 (Biliary ± GI bypass)

C/T 或 CCRT + C/T 或 IA (比照局部晚期)

- ★
- 如有黃疸症狀
- 金屬支架
 - 塑膠支架
 - 體外引流 (PTCD or PTGBD)

※
GOT/GPT, ALP, Alb, CBC, CEA, CA199, Every 6 months Abdominal CT or MRI Every 3 months for 2 years for 3-5 years then annually
※ CXR Every 6 months for 5 years then annually

*與癌症期別相關之主要檢查(擇一)

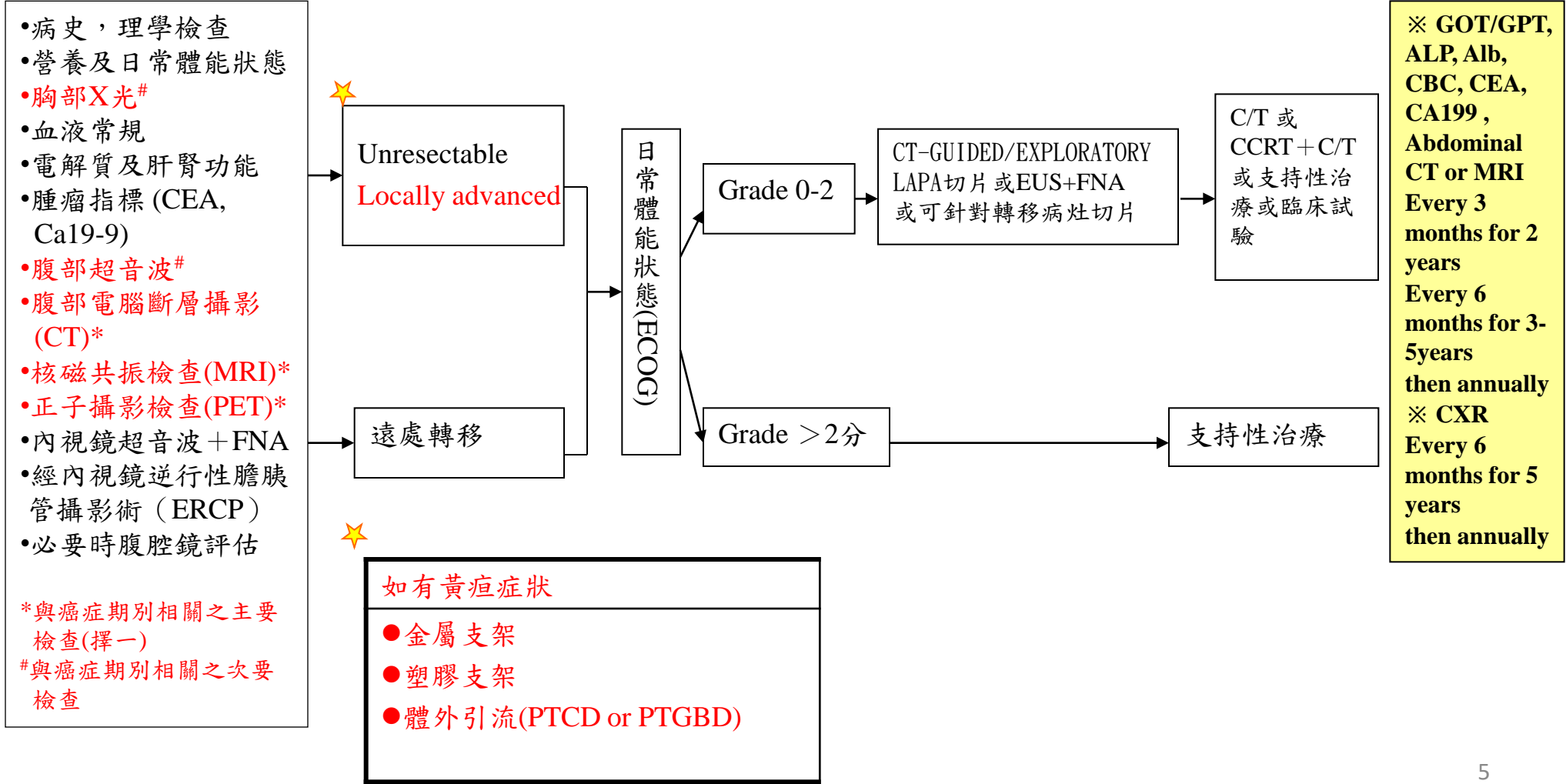
#與癌症期別相關之次要檢查

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

評估	診斷	治療	追蹤
----	----	----	----



* 可手術切除 (MD-CT or MRI) :

- ① 無遠處轉移
- ② 上腸繫膜靜脈(SMV)或肝門靜脈(PV)完好
- ③ 腹腔動脈幹(celiac trunk)、肝動脈(HA)、上腸繫膜動脈(SMA)完好

* Borderline可切除 :

- ① 無遠處轉移
- ② 上腸繫膜靜脈(SMV)或肝門靜脈(PV)可能被侵犯，但可手術切除部份血管並清除腫瘤
- ③ 胃十二指腸動脈(GDA)或肝動脈(HA)被侵犯，但可手術切除部份血管並清除腫瘤
- ④ 上腸繫膜動脈(SMA)完好，但未超過 180°

* 不可切除 :

胰臟頭部腫瘤

- ① 有遠處轉移
- ② 上腸繫膜動脈(SMA)被侵犯 $>180^\circ$ ，或celiac trunk被侵犯
- ③ 上腸繫膜靜脈(SMV)或肝門靜脈(PV)不可切除(無法重建血管)
- ④ 主動脈或下腔靜脈被侵犯

胰臟體部腫瘤

- ① 有遠處轉移
- ② 上腸繫膜動脈(SMA)被侵犯 $>180^\circ$
- ③ 上腸繫膜靜脈(SMV)或肝門靜脈(PV)不可切除(無法重建血管)
- ④ 主動脈被侵犯

胰臟尾部腫瘤

- ① 有遠處轉移
- ② 上腸繫膜動脈(SMA)被侵犯 $>180^\circ$
- ③ 淋巴結轉移至切除範圍外

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

化學治療處方建議表：輔助化療

Adjuvant chemotherapy (R0切除)	Schedule	Reference (No)/ strength of Evidence
TS-1 80-120mg/day (po 4 weeks on, 2 weeks off/ or po 2 weeks on, 1 weeks off) BSA $\geq 1.5\text{m}^2$: 120mg /day, 1.25m^2 - 1.5m^2 : 100mg/day, < 1.25m^2 : 80mg/day	Q42 d /cycle x 4	NO.04/Level IB
Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m ² , IV,D1,D8,D15	Q28 d /cycle x 6	NO.05/Level IB NO.06 /Level IB
5-FU/LV Leucovorin 20mg/m ² , IV bolus, and then 5-FU 425mg/m ² , IV bolus, total 5 days	Q28 d/cycle x 6	NO.07/Level IB

健保用藥9.4.1：Gemcitabine限用於晚期或無法手術切除之非小細胞肺癌及胰臟癌病患。

健保用藥9.46：TS-1治療局部晚期無法手術切除或轉移性胰臟癌病人。

a. 若淋巴結陽性，符合「晚期」。可以開立健保給付之Gemcitabine與TS-1。

b. 若淋巴結陰性，不符合「晚期」。Gemcitabine與TS-1需用自費開立；或使用5-FU/LV則無給付之疑慮，但證據強度較Gemcitabine低。

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院

臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

化學治療處方建議表：新輔助化療

Chemotherapy for neoadjuvant (ECOG grade 0-2)	Schedule	Reference (No)/ strength of Evidence
FOLFIRINOX Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m ² ,IV,2hrs Leukovorin 400 mg/m ² ,IV,2hrs Irinotecan 180 mg/m ² ,IV,90mins 5-FU 400 mg/m ² ,IV bolus 5-FU 2400 mg/m ² ,IV,46hrs	Q2W	NO.08/Level V
Cisplatin 50 mg/m ² , IV, D1, D15 Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m ² , IV ,D1,D15	Q28 d	NO.17/Level V

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

化學治療處方建議表：轉移癌化療

Chemotherapy for unresectable 、 metastasis (ECOG grade 0-2)	Schedule	Reference (No)/ strength of Evidence
FOLFIRINOX Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m ² ,IV,2hrs Leukovorin 400 mg/m ² ,IV,2hrs Irinotecan 180 mg/m ² ,IV,90mins 5-FU 400 mg/m ² ,IV bolus 5-FU 2400 mg/m ² ,IV,46hrs	Q2W	NO.08/Level IB
Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m ² , IV,D1,D8,D15	Q28 d	NO.09/Level IA
Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m ² , IV,D1,D8 TS-1 60-100mg/day BSA ≥ 1.5m ² : 100mg /day, 1.25m ² - 1.5m ² : 80mg/day, <1.25m ² : 60mg/day,PO,D1-14	Q21 d	NO.10 /Level IB NO.15 /Level III
TS-1 80-120mg/day (po 4 weeks on, 2 weeks off/ or po 2 weeks on, 1 weeks off) BSA ≥ 1.5m ² : 120mg /day, 1.25m ² - 1.5m ² : 100mg/day, <1.25m ² : 80mg/day	Q42 d /cycle	NO.10 /Level IB

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

化學治療二線處方建議表

Chemotherapy for unresectable/recurrent disease (ECOG grade 0-2)	Schedule	Reference (No)/ strength of Evidence
Liposomal irinotecan and fluorouracil Onivyde 60-80 mg/m ² ,IV, keep 90mins Leucovorin 400 mg/m ² ,IV, over 30mins 5-FU 2400 mg/m ² , IV, for 46hrs	Q2W/cycle Until progression	NO.16/Level IB

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

動脈內化學放射治療處方建議表

Indications:

- 1.Borderline resectable , 術中發現不可切除
- 2.Unresectable, locally advanced, with or without regional lymph nodes
- 3.Unresectable, liver only metastases, with or without regional lymph nodes

Intra-arterial Chemoradiotherapy for unresectable (局部晚期或肝轉移 , ECOG grade 0-2)	Schedule	Reference (No)/ strength of Evidence
IA Chemotherapy and IV Gemcitabine, D1, D8, D15 5-FU 750-1000mg/m ² /d, IA, 5hrs Gemcitabine 1000mg/m ² /d, IV, 30mins	Q4W	NO.13/Level IIB

放射治療處方建議表

Indication :

Reference (No)/ strength of Evidence N0.14/Level

- (1)Adjuvant CCRT for R1 resection and R2 resection
- (2)For medically fit patients but unresectable cancer without distant metastasis
- (3)For medically unfit patients without distant metastasis
- (4)Following CCRT, additional maintenance chemotherapy is suggested

CCRT:

(1)Radiation therapy:

Target volume: tumor bed, adjacent LN and surgical anastomosis (for post OP adjuvant CCRT)

Dose: 45-54 Gy (1.8-2 Gy/day)

(2)Chemotherapy regimen:

Gemcitabine (600 mg/m²) beginning the first day of RT (before RT), then weekly thereafter during RT

胰臟腺癌

高雄榮民總醫院
臨床診療指引

2018年第一版

癌症藥物停藥準則

影像學檢查，腫瘤有變大或轉移變多，應停止或改變治療方式。

Reference

- 1.NCCN guideline Version 2.2015 – Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma
- 2.NHRI/TCOG Cancer Practice Guideline – Pancreatic Cancer
- 3.Seufferlein T, Bachet JB, Van Cutsem E, Rougier P; ESMO Guidelines Working Group: Pancreatic adenocarcinoma: ESMO-ESDO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2012 Oct;23 Suppl 7:vii33-40.
4. Akira Fukutomi et al. JASPAC 01 trial (ASCO 2013)
5. Helmut Oettle et al. Adjuvant Chemotherapy With Gemcitabine vs Observation in Patients Undergoing Curative-Intent Resection of Pancreatic Cancer. (*JAMA.* 2007; 297:267-277).
6. H Ueno et al. A randomised phase III trial comparing gemcitabine with surgery-only in patients with resected pancreatic cancer: Japanese Study Group of Adjuvant Therapy for Pancreatic Cancer.(*British Journal of Cancer* 2009, 101, 908 – 915) .
7. John P. Neoptolemos et al. Adjuvant Chemotherapy With Fluorouracil Plus Folinic Acid vs Gemcitabine Following Pancreatic Cancer Resection (*JAMA.* 2010: 1073-1081).
8. Thierry Conroy et al. FOLFIRINOX versus Gemcitabine for Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer. (*N Engl J Med* 2011;364:1817-25).
9. H A Burris 3rd et al. Improvements in survival and clinical benefit with gemcitabine as first-line therapy for patients with advanced pancreas cancer: a randomized trial. (*J Clin Oncol.* 1997 Jun;15(6):2403-13)
10. Hideki Ueno et al. Randomized Phase III Study of Gemcitabine Plus S-1, S-1 Alone, or Gemcitabine Alone in Patients With Locally Advanced and Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer in Japan and Taiwan: GEST Study(*J Clin Oncol* 31:1640-1648).
- 11.Liu F, Tang Y, Sun J, Yuan Z, Li S, Sheng J, Ren H, Hao J. Regional Intra-Arterial vs. systemic Chemotherapy for Advanced Pancreatic Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. *PLoS ONE* 2012;7(7):e40847.

Reference

12. Tanaka T, Sakaguchi H, Anai H, Yamamoto K, Morimoto K, Tamamoto T, Kichikawa K. Arterial Infusion of 5-Fluorouracil Combined with Concurrent Radiotherapy for Unresectable Pancreatic Cancer: Results from a Pilot Study. *AJR* 2007; 189:421–428.
13. Tanaka T, Sho M, Nishiofuku H, Sakaguchi H, Inaba Y, Nakajima Y, Kichikawa K. Unresectable Pancreatic Cancer: Arterial Embolization to Achieve a Single Blood Supply for Intraarterial Infusion of 5-Fluorouracil and Full-Dose IV Gemcitabine. *AJR* 2012; 198:1445–1452.
14. Gemcitabine Alone Versus Gemcitabine Plus Radiotherapy in Patients With Locally Advanced Pancreatic Cancer: AN Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2011 Nov 1;29(31):4105-12.
15. Ueno H, Ioka T, Ikeda M, Ohkawa S, Yanagimoto H, Boku N. et al. Randomized phase III study of gemcitabine plus S-1, S-1 alone, or gemcitabine alone in patients with locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer in Japan and Taiwan: GEST study. *J Clin Oncol* 2013 May 1;31(13):1640-8.
16. Andrea Wang-Gillam et al. Nanoliposomal irinotecan with fluorouracil and folinic acid in metastatic pancreatic cancer after previous gemcitabine-based therapy (NAPOLI-1): a global, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2016; 387: 545–57.
17. Volker Heinemann et al. Randomized Phase III Trial of Gemcitabine Plus Cisplatin Compared With Gemcitabine Alone in Advanced Pancreatic Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 24:3946-3952; 2006.