

# 高雄榮民總醫院

## 鼻咽癌診療原則

2024年05月29日第一版

鼻咽癌醫療團隊擬訂

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：2023/03/02

本共識與上一版的差異

上一版	新版
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>將[Clinical staging ] T1- T2, N1, M0 or T3,N0, M0 的部分調整成 T0(EBV+)-T2, N1, M0 or T3,N0, M0，做CCRT</li><li>治療的部分將 [Clinical T3-4,N1-3,M0 or any T,N2-3M0]只做CCRT的證據等級從category 3提升到 category 2B，但仍排在最後</li><li>放射治療建議時間由6-7週改為7-8週</li><li>在recurrent或persistent disease with distant metastases病人建議做NGS genomic profiling</li><li>M1 ECOG PS 3 的病人治療選項加上Single-agent systemic therapy</li></ol>	<p><b>Global Changes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>修改質子治療的論述: Proton therapy may be considered when photon-based therapy causes compromise of standard radiation dosing to tumor or postoperative volumes</li><li>註腳修改: 在Image-guided (US or CT) needle biopsy of cystic neck nodes 增加 For unresectable or metastatic disease where there is a plan for systemic therapy, a core biopsy would allow for ancillary immune-genomic testing.</li><li>Oral UFUR(2#BID or 1#TID)可作為取代iv-formed 5-FU之替代藥物</li><li>Nutrition support應優先考慮腸道營養(NG, PEG)</li></ol>

# 會議討論

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# Nasopharyngeal cancer

## Clinical staging AJCC 8th

### Nasopharyngeal cancer TNM staging AJCC UICC 8th edition

Primary tumor (T)	
T category	T criteria
TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed
T0	No tumor identified, but EBV-positive cervical node(s) involvement
Tis	Tumor <i>in situ</i>
T1	Tumor confined to nasopharynx, or extension to oropharynx and/or nasal cavity without parapharyngeal involvement
T2	Tumor with extension to parapharyngeal space, and/or adjacent soft tissue involvement (medial pterygoid, lateral pterygoid, prevertebral muscles)
T3	Tumor with infiltration of bony structures at skull base, cervical vertebra, pterygoid structures, and/or paranasal sinuses
T4	Tumor with intracranial extension, involvement of cranial nerves, hypopharynx, orbit, parotid gland, and/or extensive soft tissue infiltration beyond the lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid muscle
Regional lymph nodes (N)	
N category	N criteria
NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
N0	No regional lymph node metastasis
N1	Unilateral metastasis in cervical lymph node(s) and/or unilateral or bilateral metastasis in retropharyngeal lymph node(s), 6 cm or smaller in greatest dimension, above the caudal border of cricoid cartilage
N2	Bilateral metastasis in cervical lymph node(s), 6 cm or smaller in greatest dimension, above the caudal border of cricoid cartilage
N3	Unilateral or bilateral metastasis in cervical lymph node(s), larger than 6 cm in greatest dimension, and/or extension below the caudal border of cricoid cartilage
Distant metastasis (M)	
M category	M criteria
M0	No distant metastasis
M1	Distant metastasis

Prognostic stage groups			
Then T is...	And N is...	And M is...	Then the stage group is...
Tis	N0	M0	0
T1	N0	M0	I
T1, T0	N1	M0	II
T2	N0	M0	II
T2	N1	M0	II
T1, T0	N2	M0	III
T2	N2	M0	III
T3	N0	M0	III
T3	N1	M0	III
T3	N2	M0	III
T4	N0	M0	IV A
T4	N1	M0	IV A
T4	N2	M0	IV A
Any T	N3	M0	IV A
Any T	Any N	M1	IV B

tumor, node, metastasis; AJCC: American Joint Committee on Cancer; UICC: Union for International Cancer Control; EBV: Epstein-Barr virus.

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# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 1 (**Ref. 1-2**)

## WORK-UP

- History & PE & NP scopy
- NP biopsy ± Neck FNA
- Image
  - MRI\* or CT\* of H&N or PET/CT
  - Chest X-ray \* (if PET/CT not done)
  - Bone scan \* (if PET/CT not done)
  - Abd. Sono \*
  - ± PET scan ± Chest CT
- EBV status: viral load, ± EB-EA/NA, ± EB-VCA IgG/IgA
- Dental evaluation
  - Panorex ± teeth extraction
- Hearing evaluation
  - PTA, tympanogram
- Multidisciplinary consultation
  - (± Fertility/reproductive, smoking cessation, ophthalmologic, nutrition,speech, swallowing and endocrine evaluation if indicated)
- **Screening for HBV/HCV**  
( \* 期別之相關之主要檢查)

## STAGING & TREATMENT

- **[cT1,N0,M0]**

詳見 Page 2

- **[cT2,N0,M0]**

詳見 Page 2

- **[cT0(EBV+)-2, N1, M0  
or cT3, N0, M0]**

詳見 Page 3

- **[T3, N1, M0 or T4, N0-1,  
M0, Any T, N2-3, M0]**

詳見 Page 4

- **[M1]**

詳見 Page 5

## FOLLOW-UP

- [Post-Tx within 6 months]
  - Post-Tx baseline MRI and/or CT, EBV viral load,
  - Every 2-3 months: PE, NP scopy± Neck Sono
- [0.5-3 years]
  - Every 3-4 months: PE, NP scopy+/- EBV viral load,
  - Every 1 yr: ± EB-EA/NA ± EB-VCA IgG/IgA, MRI and/or CT, CxR, WBBS & Abd. Sono as indicated, ±TSH, free T4\*
- [ 3-5 years] → Every 4-6 months: PE, NP scopy
- [ 5 years later]
  - Every 6-12 months: PE, NP scopy
  - (\*if RT, 6-12 months)
  - (AM cortisol, GH, free T4, prolactin, IGF-2, LH, FSH, ACTH, TSH, testosterone levels if RT to the skull base)

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

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## Clinical T1,N0,M0

### Primary treatment

Definitive RT to nasopharynx  
and elective RT to neck

Follow-up

## Clinical T2,N0,M0

### Primary treatment

Definitive RT ± concurrent  
systemic therapy if high-risk  
features @

Follow-up

@Bulky tumor volume, high serum EBV DNA copy number

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

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## Clinical T0(EBV+)-2, N1, M0 or T3, N0, M0

### Primary treatment

CCRT ± induction or adjuvant CT<sup>註1-3</sup> if high risk features@

若只打1cycle且與後續CCRT間隔小於2weeks，視為CCRT only

### Response and salvage treatment

Complete clinical response

Follow-up

Residual disease or clinically suspicious residue

Surgery if operable\* #

Adjuvant CT  
註3

@Bulky tumor volume, high serum EBV DNA copy number

# Salvage neck dissection is indicated if residual neck disease.

\* Salvage nasopharyngectomy is indicated for operable residual primary tumor

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

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## Clinical T3, N1, M0 or T4, N0-1, M0, Any T, N2-3, M0

### Primary treatment

#### Clinical trials

#### Induction CT+CCRT 註1-3

若只打1cycle且與後續CCRT間隔小於2weeks，視為CCRT only

#### CCRT ± Adjuvant CT 註1-3

High risk for distant failure (ex. cT4 or cN3 or 視病情需求)  
建議加打 2-3 cycles of adjuvant CT。

#### RT 註1

Poor medical condition or patient's preference。

### Response and salvage treatment

Complete clinical response

Follow-up

Residual disease  
or clinically  
suspicious residue

Surgery if  
operable\* #

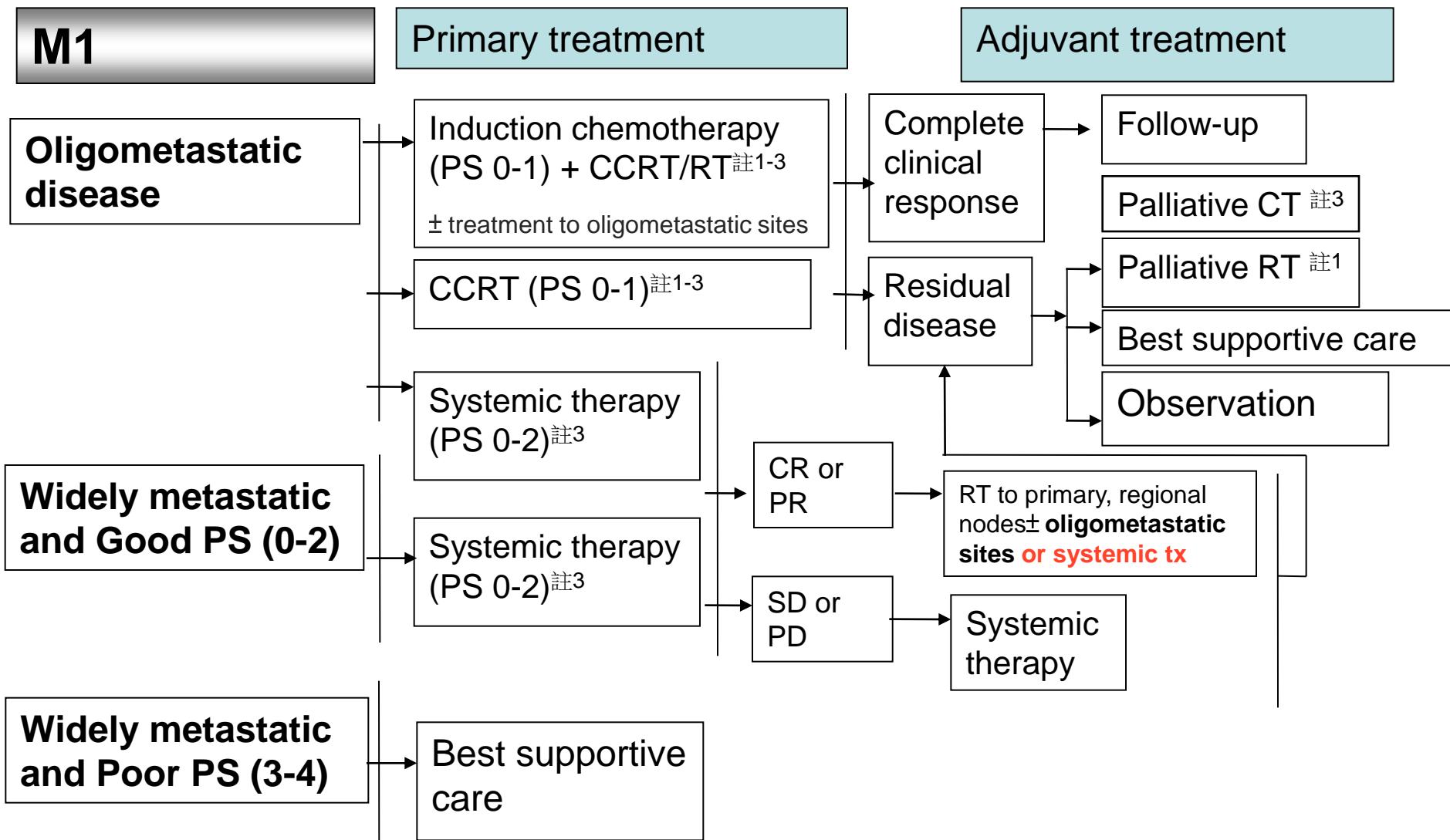
Adjuvant CT  
註3

# Salvage neck dissection is indicated if residual neck disease.

\* Salvage nasopharyngectomy is indicated for operable residual primary tumor

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

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# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註1 高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 | Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 6 (Ref. 1,5,6)

## Principles of Radiotherapy

### Definitive Radiotherapy

- Primary and gross adenopathy : 66 - 74 Gy (2.0-2.2 Gy/fraction)(in 7-8 weeks)
- Neck uninvolved nodal stations :
  - Low risk-44-54 Gy (2 Gy/fraction)
  - Intermediate risk: 54-63 Gy (1.6-2.0 Gy/fraction)
- Suspicious Neck lymph nodes : 58.8-63.8Gy (2.2 Gy/fractions) (optional)
- Adaptive radiotherapy : direct CCRT, BW change more than 3-5 kg, high initial stage etc.(optional)

### CCRT or RT

- RT alone if : Old age, Impaired renal function, Poor condition

### Palliative RT

- Indicated in : Relieve local symptoms, Prevent debilitation such as spinal cord compression and pathological fracture, Achieve durable loco-regional control.

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註2

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## Principles of Chemotherapy

### Concurrent with RT

#### Regimen 1: q3w CDDP ± Cetuximab + RT 註5

- Cisplatin (80-100mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) q3w during R/T
- Cetuximab(400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then Cetuximab(250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) maintain dose D1 + Cisplatin (80-100mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) q3w D2 during R/T

#### Regimen 2: Weekly CDDP ± Cetuximab + RT 註5

- Cisplatin (30-40mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) weekly during R/T
- Cetuximab(400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, and then Cisplatin (30-40mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) weekly D1 + Cetuximab(250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) maintain dose D2 during R/T

#### Regimen 3: q3w Carboplatin ± Cetuximab + RT 註5

- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) q3w during R/T
- Cetuximab(400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then Cetuximab(250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) maintain dose D1 + Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) q3w D2 during R/T

#### Regimen 4: Weekly Cetuximab + RT 註5

- Cetuximab(400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then Cetuximab(250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) maintain dose during RT

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註3

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## Regimens of Chemotherapy

***Induction or adjuvant, 建議2-3cycles***

### Regimen 1 : q3w G<sup>註5</sup> P

- Gemcitabine (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1, 8
- Cisplatin (80mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1

### Regimen 2 : q3w G<sup>註5</sup> Carboplatin

- Gemcitabine (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1, 8
- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) D1

### Regimen 3 : q3-4 weeks T + P ± F (5-FU or UFUR) ± weekly Cetuximab<sup>註5</sup>

- Taxotere(60 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1 <sup>註5</sup>
- Cisplatin(60-75 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1
- Fluorouracil (5-FU)(600-750mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D2-D5 or **UFUR**
- Cetuximab (400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then Cetuximab (250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) maintain dose

### Regimen 4 : q3-4 weeks T + Carboplatin ± F (5-FU or UFUR) ± weekly Cetuximab<sup>註5</sup>

- Taxotere(60 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1 <sup>註5</sup>
- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) D1
- Fluorouracil (5-FU)(600-750mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D2-D5 or **UFUR**
- Cetuximab (400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then Cetuximab (250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) maintain dose

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註3

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## Regimens of Chemotherapy

***Induction or adjuvant, 建議2-3cycles***

### Regimen 5: q3-4 weeks CDDP ± F (5-FU or UFUR) ± weekly Cetuximab 註5

- Cisplatin(80-100mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1 or Cisplatin (20mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1-D5
- Fluorouracil (5-FU) (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D2-D5 or **UFUR**
- Cetuximab(400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then weekly Cetuximab (250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>)

### Regimen 6: q3-4 weeks Carboplatin ± F (5-FU or UFUR) ± weekly Cetuximab 註5

- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) D1
- Fluorouracil (5-FU) (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D2-D5 or **UFUR**
- Cetuximab(400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first wk, then weekly Cetuximab (250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>)

### Regimen 7: oral Fluorouracil

- Ufur cap (tegafur 100mg+uracil 224mg) 2# BID-TID

(作為取代 IV form 5-FU之替代藥物)

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註4

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## Regimens of Chemotherapy

### Recurrent or metastatic disease

#### Regimen 1 (First line): q3w G<sup>註5</sup> ± P

- Gemcitabine (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1, 8
- Cisplatin (80mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1

#### Regimen 2: q3w G ± P + Pembrolizumab / Nivolumab(q2w) <sup>31, 32, 註5</sup>

- Gemcitabine (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1, 8
- Cisplatin (80mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1
- Pembrolizumab(200mg) D1 / Nivolumab(3mg/kg) D1

#### Regimen 3: q4w GGG<sup>註5</sup> ± P

- Gemcitabine (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1, 8, 15
- Cisplatin (50-60mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D22

#### Regimen 4: q3w G<sup>註5</sup> ± Carboplatin

- Gemcitabine (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1, 8
- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) D1

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註4

高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 | Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 11 (Ref. 13-30)

## Regimens of Chemotherapy

### Recurrent or metastatic disease

#### Regimen 5: q3-4 weeks P ± F

- Cisplatin(80-100mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1 or Cisplatin (20mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1-D5
- Fluorouracil (5-FU) (600-1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) D2-D5

#### Regimen 6: q3-4 weeks Carboplatin ± F

- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) D1
- Fluorouracil (5-FU) (1000mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D2-D5

#### Regimen 7: q3-4 weeks T ± P

- Taxotere(60 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1 註5
- Cisplatin(60-75 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1

#### Regimen 8: q3-4 weeks T ± Carboplatin

- Taxotere(60 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1 註5
- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) D1

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註4

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## Regimens of Chemotherapy

### Recurrent or metastatic disease

#### Regimen 9: q3-4 weeks Carboplatin ± weekly Cetuximab 註5

- Carboplatin (AUC x 5mg) D1
- Cetuximab(400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then weekly Cetuximab (250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>)

#### Regimen 10: weekly Methotrexate

- Methotrexate (40-60mg/ m<sup>2</sup>)

#### Regimen 11: q3 weeks Pembrolizumab

- Pembrolizumab(200mg) D1

#### Regimen 12: q2 weeks Nivolumab

- Nivolumab(3mg/kg) D1

#### Regimen 13: weekly Cetuximab 註5

- Cetuximab (400mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) loading dose first week, then Cetuximab (250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) maintain dose

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註4

高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 | Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 13 (Ref. 13-30)

## Regimens of Chemotherapy

### Recurrent or metastatic disease

#### Regimen 14: oral Fluorouracil

- Ufur cap (tegafur 100mg+uracil 224mg) 2# BID-TID  
(作為取代 IV form 5-FU之替代藥物)

#### Regimen 15: FL

- Leucovorin (250 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1
- Fluorouracil (5-FU) (2500 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) D1

#### Regimen 16: P-FL

- Cisplatin (60mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) week 1, 3, 5, 7
- Fluorouracil (5-FU)(2500mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) + Leucovorin (250mg/ m<sup>2</sup>) mixed week 2, 4, 6, 8

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註5 高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 14

## 特殊用藥健保給付規定

### Taxotere

- 頭頸部癌，限局部晚期且無遠端轉移之頭頸部鱗狀細胞癌且無法手術切除者。
- 與Cisplatin 及5-FU 併用，作為放射治療前的引導治療，限使用四個療程。

### Cetuximab

- 限與放射線療法合併使用於局部晚期之口咽癌、下咽癌及喉癌患者，使用總療程以接受8 次輸注為上限。需經事前審查核准後使用。

符合下列條件之一：

- 1.年齡  $\geq$  70 歲
  - 2.Ccr < 50ml/min
  - 3.聽力障礙者 (聽力障礙定義為500Hz、1000Hz、2000Hz 平均聽力損失大於25 分貝)
  - 4.無法耐受platinum-based 化學治療。
- 限無法接受局部治療之復發及/或轉移性頭頸部鱗狀細胞癌，且未曾申報 cetuximab 之病患使用。需經事前審查核准後使用，使用總療程以18週為限，每9週申請一次，需無疾病惡化情形方得繼續使用。 (106/4/1)

### Carboplatin

- 限腎功能不佳 (CCr < 60) 或曾作單側或以上腎切除之惡性腫瘤患者使用。

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

註5

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## 特殊用藥健保給付規定

### Pembrolizumab、Nivolumab

- 一線:先前未曾接受全身性治療且無法手術切除之復發性或轉移性(第三期或第四期)頭頸部鱗狀細胞癌成人患者(不含鼻咽癌) (**CPS $\geq$ 20**)
- 二線:先前已使用過 platinum 類化學治療失敗後，又有疾病惡化的復發或轉移性(第三期或第四期)頭頸部鱗狀細胞癌成人患者(不含鼻咽癌)。
- 本類藥品與 cetuximab 僅能擇一使用，且治療失敗時不可互換。
- 符合下列條件：
  - 1.病人身體狀況良好(ECOG $\leq$ 1)
  - 2.NYHA (the New York Heart Association) Functional Class I 或 II
  - 3.GOT $<$ 60U/L及GPT $<$ 60U/L，且T-bilirubin $<$ 1.5mg/dL；Creatinine $<$ 1.5mg/dL，且eGFR $>$ 60mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>
  - 4.PD-L1 表現量一線:**CPS $\geq$ 20**; 二線:TPS $\geq$ 50%，TC $\geq$ 10%
- 初次申請以12週為限，申請時需檢附以下資料：病理或細胞檢查報告、生物標記(PD-L1)表現量檢測報告、病人身體狀況良好(ECOG $\leq$ 1)及心肺與肝腎功能之評估資料、符合 i-RECIST 定義之影像檢查及報告(上述影像檢查之給付範圍不包括PET)、先前已接受過之治療與完整用藥資料、使用免疫檢查點抑制劑之治療計畫(treatment protocol)。
- 用藥後每 12 週評估一次，以 i-RECIST 或 mRECIST 標準評定反應，依下列原則給付：
  - I. 有療效反應者(PR 及 CR)得繼續使用；
  - II. 出現疾病惡化(PD)或出現中、重度或危及生命之藥物不良反應時，應停止使用；
  - III. 疾病呈穩定狀態者(SD)，可持續再用藥 4 週，並於 4 週後再次評估，經再次評估若為 PR、CR 者，得再繼續使用 12 週。若仍為 SD 或已 PD 者，應停止使用。

# **Carcinoma of Nasopharynx**

註5

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## **特殊用藥健保給付規定**

### **Gemcitabine**

限用於：

- 1.晚期或無法手術切除之非小細胞肺癌及胰臟癌病患。
- 2.晚期膀胱癌病患。
- 3.Gemcitabine與paclitaxel併用，可使用於曾經使用過anthracycline之局部復發且無法手術切除或轉移性之乳癌病患。
- 4.用於曾經使用含鉑類藥物(platinum-based) 治療後復發且間隔至少6個月之卵巢癌，作為第二線治療。
- 5.無法手術切除或晚期或復發之膽道癌(含肝內膽管)病患。

備註：頭頸癌與鼻咽癌目前無健保給付

# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 | Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 17

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# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 | Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 18

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# Carcinoma of Nasopharynx

高雄榮民總醫院 臨床診療指引 | Ver.1 修訂於2024.05.29 Page 19

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