

Use of chemotherapy prior to surgery in locally advanced vulval cancer

Study Information

- The Cancer Medicines Outcomes Programme (CMOP) aims to provide information on the outcomes of cancer medicines in routine care.
- This information leaflet has been designed to give you information about a study undertaken in vulval cancer patients.
- **'Neoadjuvant'** means **treatment given before** the primary or main cancer treatment.
- In the West of Scotland, neoadjuvant chemotherapy is often used in patients with locally advanced (inoperable (not suitable for surgery)) vulval cancer. Chemotherapy is given to try and shrink the tumour and make surgery possible.

Study Information:

- An analysis of 57 West of Scotland patients with vulval cancer (not suitable for surgery) who had chemotherapy to try and shrink the tumour and to identify whether surgery could then be safely offered provided the following results.
- 4 out of every 5 patients were given cisplatin & capecitabine chemotherapy
- Most patients received 3 cycles (doses) of chemotherapy on a 3-weekly basis.



79%

(45 patients) proceeded to either surgery or radiotherapy

- 44% (25 patients) went on to have surgery and 35% (20 patients) patients had radiotherapy (with or without chemotherapy)
- 16% (9 patients) were managed palliatively, with the aim to relieve symptoms and improve quality of life
- A very small number of patients (4%) did not require any further treatment.

Further information: The full study information is available at <https://doi.org/10.31083/j.ejgo4205139>



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