EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF CAPECITABINE AND TEMOZOLOMIDE (CAPTEM) IN ADVANCED GASTRO-ENTERO-PANCREATIC NEUROENDOCRINE NEOPLASMS (GEP-NEN): A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND METANALYSIS

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A systematic review and meta-analysis of 22 studies with 788 patients found that capecitabine and temozolomide (CAPTEM) achieved a median progression-free survival of 14.7 months in advanced gastro-entero-pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasms with a severe adverse event rate of 17.6%.

KEY POINTS

- The cumulative progression-free survival was 14.7 months (95% CI 12.9-16.5) with high heterogeneity across studies (I^2=99%)
- The pooled severe adverse events rate was 17.6% (95% CI 10.1-25)
- Study type and design, previous treatments, and study quality did not significantly affect progression-free survival
- All but one of the 22 included studies were retrospective, with only one randomized controlled trial
- The authors conclude that further investigation in randomized controlled trials or sequence studies is advisable

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