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Title: Treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer with trofosfamide

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Body: Introduction: The aim of this retrospective study was to examine the effect of oral trofosfamide in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Patients and Methods: Patients with histologically or cytologically proven NSCLC who had received at least two other therapies were enrolled. Primary clinical end point was progression-free survival (PFS); secondary end points included overall survival (OS), response rate and toxicity. Results: Twenty-three patients were enrolled, one of whom was excluded due to non-compliance. The patients had received a median of three prior therapies (range 2–4). Regarding all 22 patients, median PFS was 14 weeks (95% confidence interval (CI) 9.96–18.04). The median OS was 119 weeks (95% CI 85.67–152.33). The median duration of trofosfamide therapy was 10.5 weeks (interquartile range 6.5–17.3). Twenty patients (90.9%) had stable disease; two were not assessable. Trofosfamide therapy was stopped in four patients (18.2%) due to side effects. Conclusion: Trofosfamide is an orally applicable, well-tolerated and cost-effective drug that works in patients with advanced NSCLC who have undergone at least two lines of therapy. Trofosfamide seems to be a therapeutic option in NSCLC as a further therapy line. These preliminary data need to be confirmed in a larger trial.