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# Liposomal-encapsulated doxorubicin (Myocet™; D-99) and vinorelbine in previously treated metastatic breast cancer patients: a feasibility study

Paola Poletti, Anna Cecilia Bettini, Elena Rota Caremoli, Roberto Labianca, and Carlo Tondini

*Unità Operativa di Oncologia Medica, Ospedali Riuniti di Bergamo, Bergamo, Italy*

ABSTRACT

**Aims and background**. We conducted a feasibility study to determine the safety and efficacy of liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin (Myocet) and vinorelbine in previously treated metastatic breast cancer patients.

**Patients and methods.** Liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin (30 mg/m$^2$) plus vinorelbine (25 mg/m$^2$) on days 1 and 8, every 3 weeks were given until disease progression, sever toxicity or up to 9 cycles. All patients underwent tumor assessment before enrollment. Patients with a life expectancy longer than 3 months and measurable or assessable disease were eligible.

**Results.** Twenty-one patients were included. Median number of treatment cycles was 5 (range, 3-9). No complete response was obtained. Stable disease and/or partial response was obtained in 9 patients. Fifteen patients experienced grade 3-4 leukopenia. There was no significant decline in cardiac function. Non-hematological toxicity was tolerable (grade 1-2).

**Conclusions.** The association of doxorubicin and vinorelbine has been shown to be feasible in previously treated advanced breast cancer patients. Its efficacy should be tested as first-line therapy in metastatic patients with cardiac co-morbidities.

***Key words:*** *breast cancer, chemotherapy, liposomal doxorubicin, vinorelbine.*

*Correspondence to:* Paola Poletti, Unità Operativa di Oncologia Medica, Ospedali Riuniti di Bergamo, Largo Barozzi 1, 24128 Bergamo, Italy.
Tel +39-035-269724;
fax +39-035-266173;
e-mail
ppoletti@ospedaliriuniti.bergamo.it

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